

## ATTITUDES TOWARDS NEUTRAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN THE MILIEU OF PAKISTANI ACADEMIA

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### Abstract

**Purpose of the study:** This research paper intends to analyze the undergraduate students' attitude toward the usage of sexist and non-sexist words of the English language in Higher Education institutions (HEIs). Languages are important to construct or destruct any phenomena in society.

**Methodology:** This research encompasses the amalgamation of qualitative and quantitative methods. The research employs Kachrus's concentric circles and Mills' model (1995) as the latter has scrutinized various ways of sexist language. The quantitative part will be investigated in terms of questionnaires filled by sixty male and female undergraduate participants of private universities. Data gathered will be narrowed down through the SPSS2.0 software in terms of gender variables to note the opinion and usage of differences in sexist and non-language.

**Main Findings:** From the quantitative analysis, results revealed that male participants are more aware of and use non-sexist language on the word level in their conversation than female participants. Although mean and standard deviation results revealed minor differences, in some scenarios females were more aware of it yet hesitant to use neutral language words in the English language.

**Applications of the study:** This paper focuses on the detection of neutral language, particularly concerning the English language among undergraduate students of private universities in Pakistan. Yet in developing countries such as Pakistan, it is underrated in terms of non-sexist language discourse studies.

**Novelty/Originality of the study:** Neutral language is a necessity as well as the modern solution to decrease the gender discrimination in society. People are usually unaware of it therefore this research study is conducted in order to detect the ratio of awareness with regards to usage of neutral language or non-sexist language.

**Keywords:** *Language, Sexist, Non-Sexist, Investigation, Text, Discourse, Neutral, Academia.*

### INTRODUCTION

Many factors are influenced by languages such as ideas, thoughts, perceptions and aptitudes and they are heavily affected by language. Language is a multidimensional notion that can create boundaries or grant freedom. Sexist language refers to certain aspects in a language when spoken or written that some characteristics of gender equality appear in a specific language. Some linguists, scholars and researchers give the rationale that sexist language conserves the current stereotype society. They further elaborate that acquiring non-sexist language elevates the quality of all genders. Moreover, sexist language compartmentalized uneven power relationships that way, sexist language provides the base for the superiority of one specific gender over another and that is particularly referring to males or patriarchy. For instance, there are words in the English language such as chairman, postman, mankind, manmade, man to man, manpower and prehistoric man. The aforementioned examples directly refer to the sexist words that are visibly present in the English language. Along with English, there are also words in Urdu for instance, mardanawaar, pidarshahi, mardaangi, sarbarah, wazeer e azam and mardonkamaashra. The model languages taken in the current study are Urdu and English to note down the elements of sexist language via various expressions. The specific gender association in daily routine language usage is visible and practised regularly. Although there is a trend for non-sexist language that is being introduced still sexist language is spoken and written in many discourses. We have found various expressions in the English language for major example in terms of sexist language. The English language is lingua franca and the Pakistani young generation, over time has developed English language skills; this study will particularly focus on the usage of sexist words on the discourse level by Pakistani undergraduate students. Meanwhile, various researchers are certifying that the usage of sexist language is decreasing but still it is being used on a huge level for instance media and other platforms. Specifically, the use of sexist language is rampant in spoken discourses of many countries.

### RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- The research paper focuses on finding out the awareness factors regarding the usage of neutral/non-sexist language during the spoken discourse of undergraduate students of private universities in Lahore.
- This paper seeks the answers by digging out the usage of nonsexist and sexist language on the word level by the undergraduate students of private universities.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

The pitiful truth shows that regardless of endeavours made by numerous experts in sparingly period toward supporting the utilization of non-sexist language and chauvinist language use perseveres across numerous languages. Previously [Stahlberg et al. \(2007\)](#) contended that there exists an enormous assortment of experimental, quantitative, and qualitative proof showing that the manly structure utilized as generic yields an intellectual male predisposition. Researchers, researchers and linguists reason that the sexist language safeguards the current male dominant society. [Kleinman \(2002\)](#) contends that the selection of non-sexist language spread the fairness of the genders. According to [Shaw and Hoeber \(2003\)](#), sexist language decomposes inconsistent powerful connections as set by as it offers prevalence to one gender in contrast with the other gender. Linguists who wandered on non-sexist and sexist language utilization uncovered that the sexist language could be utilized to reduce, minimize or reject males and that it is females who transcendently endure the worst part of their belongings.

A corpus linguistic analysis of Hatred highlighted the most ideal approach to acquiring knowledge from the general public is to notice its language ([Dobrić, 2018](#)). Discrimination is contended to be available when somebody is dealt with horribly because of certain unwarranted convictions, stereotypes, and biases. Subsequently, the global need emphasizes the requirement for rebuilding language so as not to criticize specific sexes is imperious. Community-based inequity is mirrored in the measure of oppressive gestures utilized in the linguistic dissertation. Contemporary society requires divergence from such conventional discriminative composition where sexes force a division.

[Pauwels \(2003\)](#) stated that sexism could be investigated at 3 levels in content in particular at the word, sentence, and discourse level. The text analyses importance at the word level by expressing that a specific word utilizes the reflection of different gender orientations. The perspective on male standards in the language is clear at the word level by utilization of nonspecific words. This sort of language use makes females imperceptible. According to [Mills \(1995\)](#) that it's common to imagine male individuals deciphering a word that incorporates "man" and it may prompt generalizations of specific occupations. At the point when masculine words are utilized conventionally, they're deciphered as depicting a man's exertion focused on making language impartial or gender orientation comprehensive is accordingly of a desperate need.

The male was utilized as a masculine noun illustrative of the two sexes. Shockingly male was utilized as a noun as well as an action word. Two respondents composed that Great teachers realize how to male in the classroom. Passage 1 is sexist as the male was utilized to signify work. Male perceives as a masculine noun (2) Successful male instructors lead or students well; Excerpt 2 is moreover sexist as the verbs that might have leads effectively making the sentence impartial yet "man" is as yet utilized as an equivalent for the lead. Then, a reference that It is considered more satisfying when an instructor sees an obstinate kid who turned into a male of progress and duties crown with different accomplishments e.g., sexist as man is utilized to signify "individual". The sentence-level has a secret implying that male nouns are effective and dependable. The male utilized as an individual in a similar case is obvious in these extracts, (4) Instructors are the magnanimous male that always lived. (5) No one can remove male steadiness in this world; to turn into a legend in their specific manner (6) they reproduce our destroyed life, shields us from unwanted artificial marvels, and faintly light us. (7) Entiremale gender conceived for an explanation (8) an instructor is a common man with remarkable jobs. In Excerpts 7 and 8, the use of male as a generic noun makes individuals imagine that this explanation and job for male people just and ladies are not associated with the occasion, so they appear to be avoided. These kinds of lexical decisions are sexist as the male was applied for both genders however is by and large in the manly structure. Shockingly, the man was utilized as a "hero" in excerpt (7) an educator is found to be blessing a cape for each superman. Masculine words are utilized conventionally, they are deciphered as depicting a male ([Pauwels, 2003](#)). the male is consistently illustrative of the individual.

Language and its Policies just have broad association among the various types of bigotry and approaches toward neutral language that inspected up to this point. Context-oriented attributes are probably going to influence perspectives toward gender-oriented language just as their relations to sexist positions ([Kleinman., Copp & Wilson, 2021](#)). For instance, language differs from the linguistic components that should be modified for setting up gender-neutral language, just like the idea of those changes for example regardless of whether a questionable noun can be supplanted by another thing or whether a more extended development is required. Linguistic contrasts may not just impact distresses regarding the stylistic components of the language but in addition the shaping, execution, and achievement of policies identified with gender-neutral language.

### Work-related Nouns/ Job Titles

Furthermore, speech depicts professions generally that are held by men, for example, accomplishment characterized by word-related accomplishment in conventional men's jobs. Job-related references at the word level are specialist, police officer, architect, and businessman. the accompanying assertions are lifted from the pre-administration instructor's composed discourse: (1) Without instructors, there are no specialists, police officers, architects, and businessmen. (2). Instructors are the explanations for effective specialists, businessmen, and so forth (3). Instructors are being the calling that instructors other callings make the best designers and police officers. (4) Even the sun can't surpass the shimmers every time that she sees the police officer, firefighter, lawyer, and businessman; (5) A boat captain loaded up with sailors

whose security lies in his grasp and joy depends on his choices; (6) A plane pilot with travellers whose objective lies ahead; (7) They make police officers who accountable for securing individuals, specialists who energetically work to save lives, firefighters who keep our homes sans fire, carpenters, and engineers that ensure our homes are all around fabricated, and finance managers who supply merchandise and enterprises on the lookout. (8) An educator is perceived as the classroom's repairman. (9) They can't be excessively significant regarding their feelings in public and (10) instructors are relied upon to be acceptable entertainers.

The non-sexist similar said words ought to be clinical expert doctors; police officers, seaman, firefighters, waiters, carpenters, lawyers and businessmen. Entertainer, captain, and pilot are job-related noun that is in the non-sexiest form (Harrison, 2018). The sexiest term for airman is named pilot; entertainer is showman or flight group and the shipmasters' captain. Moreover, masculine jobs are related to masculine nouns are in its non-sexist same that it tends to be accepted that alluded to men considering the preliminary selections of words with male resulting contemplations of parallelism. Females are not at this point prohibited from the different occupations that are held in favour of males but they have entered them and accordingly should be viewed when alluded to as being essential for the working power. Words ought to be neutral to make them non-sexist in structure. There is a technique to treat males and females evenly through neutralization (Sczesny, 2015). Neutralization is accomplished for instance by supplanting the masculine structure Policeman with gender orientation plain structure; Police Officer. In the structure of neutralization, gender orientation stamped terms are supplanted by gender uncertain nouns. Hellinger and Bubman (2001) recommended neutralization has been suggested particularly for ordinary gender orientation and neutral language. It is genuinely simple to dodge gender orientation markings in these languages (Engelberg, 2002).

Parks and Robertson, 1998) stated that gender-neutral Language Sexist language, or in the future superfluously gendered language is characterized as words, expressions, and phrases that pointlessly separate among both genders or reject, minimize, or reduce either gender. In most cases victimizing females, instances of pointlessly gendered language include non-equal constructions for example male and wife, lexical imbalances, for example, governor and its feminine is a governess and in generic utilization of masculine structures. The feminist linguistic assert that language is essential to both sex orientation disparity (Lakoff, 1975) that has been upheld by observational information exhibiting, for instance, that mannish structures pursuing expected as generic, peruses will perceive as associated them overwhelmingly with male (Gastil, 1990; Hamilton, 1988; Gygas et al., 2008). Alternatives planned to limit presumptions in regards to the gender referents that have been proposed since the 70s, for example, fireman rather than firefighter; they, he or she rather than the generic he. Mucchi-Faina (2005) stated that language use has been fairly different over the period, neutral language isn't commonly acknowledged yet and its utilization is away from the standard. Resistance to the utilization of gender-neutral choices can appear as a rejection to alter the language yet in addition to a refutation that females could be oppressed by language. Progressing contentions against gender-neutral language incorporates the apparent inelegancy, long-windedness, and bulkiness, its trouble to comprehend and read; its insufficiency.

## METHODOLOGY

### NATURE OF THE STUDY

The nature of this research is a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, to grasp the insight of the target sample population. As far as the qualitative research method is concerned; Mills 1995 that sexist language usage is practised at the word level, and discourse level which is why this paper is particularly about the usage of sexist language occurrences during the spoken discourse of undergraduate students who are also representatives of the young generation of Pakistani society.

### SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

A survey sampling technique has been selected for this research study. For the quantitative method, statistics and numerical data will serve the purpose of providing a comprehensive picture of the male and female respondents of age intervals 20-25. There will be a response in the shape of the questionnaire will be rotated among fifty undergraduate students; male and female respondents to look through the responses of both genders in the light of non-sexist language or neutral language usage.

### DATA

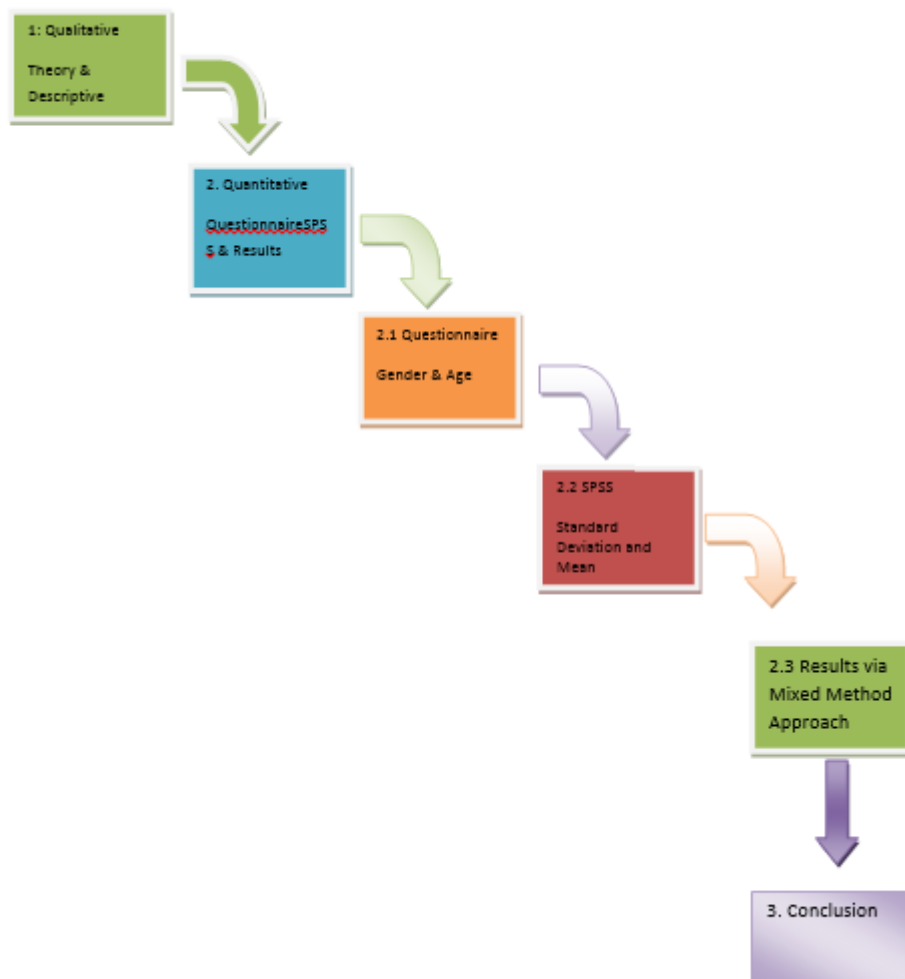
The questionnaire shall be comprising of twenty seven likert scale based questions. Furthermore, outcome will be analyzed via SPSS. Moreover, statistics gined by the intended sample shall be bifercated on the foundation of sexual characteristics and age gaps among undergraduates. 25 questionnaires were filled by the female students and 25 questionnaires were taken from male students; therefore, they will be divided among gender consisting of the age group of 20-25 years to obtain the disparity in the acuity of those students regarding their response of practising the neutral language regardless of any gender specification.

### DATA ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE

Data analysis techniques will be facilitated by SPSS2.0 with regards to mean, standard deviation and T-test; aspect to take the numerics regarding insight of the undergraduate learners. Furthermore, results are taken and analyzed. This

research study is fulfilling the components of validity as it will produce results that are similar to original characteristics, properties and disparities in the material and social context. As far as the reliability of research is concerned, it will be reliable because it will ease the way for the other studies to investigate various aspects within the same domain to get more results while using research methods. This study will facilitate terms of investigative research whilst the attributes of the descriptive study field too.

#### Methodology:



**Figure 1:** Methodology

## FINDINGS / RESULTS

**Table 1:** Overall Results

	Sex	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard. Error Mean
Total	Male	30	91.6667	10.25430	1.87217
	Female	30	91.5333	8.19896	1.49692

Group statistics revealed that male participants are more likely to be higher regarding concerned about neutral or non-sexist language. Although there is a slight difference between female participants and male participants yet it is evident that females are less to be aware of the usage of non-sexist language, particularly in terms of English language than male participants. It is evident in terms of Mean and Standard Deviation that male participants have more knowledge about the non-sexist language in English and its status and need in Pakistani society than female participants.

**Table 2:** I have heard about sexist language

	Sex	N	Mean	Standard. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q1	Male	30	3.3333	1.21296	.22145
	Female	30	3.8333	.83391	.15225

The outcome exposes that females were more aware of sexist language than males.

**Table 3:** I don't know about sexist language

	Sex	N	Mean	Standard. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q2	Male	30	3.1667	1.17688	.21487
	Female	30	2.9000	1.12495	.20539

The statistics finding results that males were not aware of sexist language more than females.

**Table 4:** I think female participation in different professions is increasing

	Sex	N	Mean	Standard. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q3	Male	30	4.1667	.94989	.17343
	Female	30	3.9333	.82768	.15111

The result revealed that males were found to be higher in thinking that female participation in different professions is increasing more than females.

**Table 5:** I think females are getting equal opportunities

	Sex	N	Mean	Standard. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q4	Male	30	3.6333	1.06620	.19466
	Female	30	3.3667	1.15917	.21163

The finding tell males were more in thinking that females are getting equal opportunities than females.

**Table 6:** I believe language expression should be modified as per female presence in the professions

	Sex	N	Mean	Standard. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q5	Male	30	3.7667	.97143	.17736
	Female	30	3.9667	.80872	.14765

The results revealed that females were found to be in believing that language expression should be modified as per female presence in the professions more than males.

**Table 7:** I believe in equality of both genders in spoken language

	Sex	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q6	Male	30	3.9333	1.08066	.19730
	Female	30	4.2333	.85836	.15671

The result revealed that females were found to be in believing in the equality of both genders in spoken language more than males.

**Table 8:** I think sexist language should not be modified according to gender roles' involvement in different professions

	Sex	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q7	Male	30	3.3000	1.05536	.19268
	Female	30	3.5333	.93710	.17109

The findings exhibit that women were more concerned with sexist language should not be modified according to gender roles involved in different professions than males.

**Table 9:** I think sexist language should be modified according to gender roles

	Sex	N	Mean	Standard. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q8	Male	30	3.5333	.86037	.15708
	Female	30	3.1667	.91287	.16667

The result showed that men were more concerned that sexist language should be modified according to gender roles than females.

**Table 10:** I believe the world is progressing so language should be progressed

	Sex	N	Mean	Standard. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q9	Male	30	4.0333	.76489	.13965
	Female	30	3.9667	.80872	.14765

Statistics revealed that men are more into believing that the world is progressing so language should be progressed more than females.



**Table 11:** I believe the world is not progressing so gender roles in language should remain the same

	Sex	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q10	Male	30	3.1000	1.26899	.23169
	Female	30	2.5667	1.10433	.20162

The result reflected that men believe that the world is not progressing so gender roles in language should remain the same more than females

**Table 12:** I think that language expression should be modified

	Sex	N	Mean	Standard. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q11	Male	30	4.1333	.81931	.14958
	Female	30	4.0000	.69481	.12685

It shows that males are of the view that language expression should be modified more than females.

**Table 13:** I think non-sexist language should be practised

	Sex	N	Mean	Standard. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q12	Male	30	3.6000	1.10172	.20115
	Female	30	3.9000	.88474	.16153

It shows that females want that non-sexist language should be practised more than males.

**Table 14:** I think words like chairperson, can be appropriate in promoting non-discriminatory language among genders

	Sex	N	Mean	Standard. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q13	Male	30	3.6000	1.00344	.18320
	Female	30	3.6333	.76489	.13965

The findings show that women are higher in numbers regarding the usage of words like chairperson, which can be appropriate in promoting non-discriminatory language among genders more than males.

**Table 15:** I think postman can be used for the female gender

	Sex	N	Mean	Standard. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q14	Male	30	2.9000	1.18467	.21629
	Female	30	2.8000	.88668	.16189

The findings proves that men are slightly advanced in thinking postman can be used for the female gender more than females.

**Table 16:** I know about the word “ward boy”

	Sex	N	Mean	Standard. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q15	Male	30	3.5000	.90019	.16435
	Female	30	3.5333	1.10589	.20191

The outcome revealed that both males and females were of similar numbers in knowing about the word “ward boy”.

**Table 17:** I thought ward boy can only be male

	Sex	N	Mean	Standard. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q16	Male	30	2.9667	.99943	.18247
	Female	30	3.2667	1.04826	.19139

As per findings, women are thinking more about the word ward boy can only be male more than males.

**Table 18:** I have read the word chairman

	Sex	N	Mean	Standard. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q17	Male	30	3.9667	.92786	.16940
	Female	30	3.9333	.82768	.15111

It shows that both genders have read the word chairman.

**Table 19:** I thought the chairman can only be a “man”

	Sex	N	Mean	Standard. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q18	Male	30	2.8333	1.17688	.21487
	Female	30	2.9000	1.15520	.21091

The result revealed that females were found to be slightly higher in thinking about chairman can only be “man”.

**Table 20:** I think “chairman” cannot be a female

	Sex	N	Mean	Standard. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q19	Male	30	2.6667	1.32179	.24132
	Female	30	2.5000	1.07479	.19623

The result revealed that males were found to be higher in thinking about chairman cannot be females more than females.

**Table 21:** I think nurse means female attendant

	Sex	N	Mean	Standard. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q20	Male	30	3.0333	1.35146	.24674
	Female	30	3.6667	1.12444	.20529

Statistics regarding this question show that female participants believe that nurse means female attendants more than males.

**Table 22:** I cannot imagine a nurse as a male attendant

	Sex	N	Mean	Standard. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q21	Male	30	2.9667	1.32570	.24204
	Female	30	2.9667	1.15917	.21163

It shows that both genders were found to be equal in not imagining nurses as a male attendants.

**Table 23:** I believe in equality of both genders in written language

	Sex	N	Mean	Standard. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q22	Male	30	3.7667	.85836	.15671
	Female	30	3.9333	.90719	.16563

The result revealed that females were found to be higher in believing in the equality of both genders in written language than males.

**Table 24:** I believe in inequality of both genders in written language

	Sex	N	Mean	Standard. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q23	Male	30	2.6667	1.02833	.18775
	Female	30	2.3667	.88992	.16248

The results show that males are more into believing in inequality of both genders in written language than females.

**Table 25:** I believe in equality of both genders in spoken language

	Sex	N	Mean	Standard. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q24	Male	30	3.7333	1.08066	.19730
	Female	30	4.0333	.85029	.15524

It shows the ratio of female participants is more in favour of equality for both genders in spoken language than males.

**Table 26:** I believe in inequality of both genders in spoken language

	Sex	N	Mean	Standard. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q25	Male	30	2.8667	1.27937	.23358
	Female	30	2.5333	1.10589	.20191

The result revealed that males were found to be higher in believing in inequality of both genders in spoken language than females.

**Table 27:** I am in favor of sexist language in Pakistan

	Sex	N	Mean	Standard. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q26	Male	30	2.6667	1.26854	.23160
	Female	30	2.5333	1.22428	.22352

The result revealed that males were found to be slightly higher in favouring sexist language in Pakistan than females.

**Table 28:** I am not in favor of sexist language in Pakistan

	Sex	N	Mean	Standard. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Q27	Male	30	3.7333	1.11211	.20304

Female	30	3.7333	.98027	.17897
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The statistics revealed that both genders were not favoring of sexist language in Pakistan.

## DISCUSSION / ANALYSIS

The practice of non-sexist language, while communication including four skills in English is ambiguous in Pakistan English as largely spoken in the country, must be having the characteristic of modern-day scenarios. Therefore, it is the need of the hour for English as a foreign language in countries such as Pakistan that fall in the outer circle of Baraj Kachru Concentric circles 1989; to be spoken and written as per new dimensions that are being added to the language (Thunnayok, 2015).

Sexist language arouses the notion of discrimination in any society. As the world is evolving and communication skills need to be modified as per the needs of modern-day language usage and also per the requirements of an ever-changing world. The old dogmas of the Females are taking part in every sphere of professional life. This gender is not limited to only household or limited professions rather females are motivated to take part in all fields and walks of life alongside men. Now the females of the modern world are determined to collaborate and pay for services in the professions that seemed to be labelled as only for men, for instance, politics, the army, and various other stereotype labelled professions.

Pauwels (2003) stated that sexism could be investigated at 3 levels in content in particular at the word, sentence, and discourse level. The text analyses importance at the word level by expressing that a specific word utilizes the reflection of different gender orientations. The perspective on male standards in the language is clear at the word level by utilization of nonspecific words. This sort of language use makes females imperceptible According to Mills (1995) that it's common to imagine male individuals deciphering a word that incorporates "man" and it may prompt generalizations of specific occupations. At the point when masculine words are utilized conventionally, they're deciphered as depicting a man's exertion focused on making language impartial or gender orientation comprehensive is accordingly of a desperate need.

Therefore the usage of non-sexist language on the word, and phrase-level is important. One needs to grasp the idea and schema that there must be equality in terms of language usage. The job title specifically has to be modified s per the need of the modern-day scenarios. Now one must feel the urge to be neutral in terms to diminish the polarization of genders to bring harmony in the society that can only be possible if men and women will work together regardless of all discriminatory behaviours. It will pave the way for future generations globally to acknowledge each gender's collaboration and contribution to making this planet a livable place.

## CONCLUSION

So to sum up it is pertinent to mention that this paper has helped in terms of noticing and detecting the status of the sexist and non-sexist words and their usage among undergraduate students of Higher Education institutions (HEIs). The aspects covered in the milieu of sexist or non-sexist language regarding English occurs on a word level. The attitudes and understanding of the undergraduate students belonging to private universities, toward neutral languages and their awareness of the changing modern era was the chief motive of this research study. Language has gone through the process of evolution and is being modified as per the needs of the ever-changing world. The notion of neutral language or non-sexist language emerges from the equal level of participation from the female gender in every sphere of professional life. This paper has probed the status of sexist and non-sexist language usage in English and the condition of awareness about neutral language usage significantly on the word level, and this study also digs out the reality of awareness of the undergraduate students regarding this new trend in the English language. From the quantitative analysis, results revealed that male participants are more aware of and use non-sexist language on the word level in their conversation than female participants. Although mean and standard deviation results revealed minor differences, in some scenarios females were more aware of it yet hesitant to use neutral language words in the English language. Non-sexist language and neutral and sexist language have been taken as important aspects to draw attention to and requires the proper investigation and more research to aware people of their importance and usage in formal and informal communications. Contradictions are evidence of the diversity in society and statistics show that much work needed to be done on modifying or changing stereotypical mentalities of the people.

## LIMITATIONS AND STUDY FORWARD

This study considerably centres upon the role of the English language and specific usage of non-sexist language and its awareness level. There is not much research has been done concerning non-sexist language usage and its status among undergraduate students of private universities. This article will unbolt vistas for novelty and connects to the investigation of assorted aspects that are sustaining in one's surroundings and are neglected. It also caters the researcher to find novel research aspects to analyze the status of English language usage with regard to non-sexist or neutral language usage in countries like Pakistan; to gauge the impact of modern-day communication skills.

This study is important in terms of assessing the sexist language and non-sexist language and their usage in the young representatives of the Pakistani society. Furthermore, in the light of Mills (1995) the sexist language usage is observed at word level, discourse level that is why this paper is particularly about the usage of sexist language occurrences during



spoken discourse of the undergraduate students who are also representatives of the young generation of Pakistani society. It shall cover the various aspects for the researchers to work and research in the field of sexist language in order to determine the aspects that make sexist language usage frequent. Through this topic, researchers can search for ways via which alternatives can be obtained in order to prevent sexist language and diminish the gap of inequality among the genders. It will open panorama in the pitch of World Englishes, applied linguistics, and critical discourse analysis to find the connection and search for common grounds. This research will also draw attention to the outer circle country Pakistan's response to the sexist language of the BarajKachru model of concentric circles. This study will facilitate other researchers also in terms of incorporation of qualitative and quantitative investigation in order to get the precise picture of the collective grounds and effect relationship towards the neutral usage of language.

## CONFLICT OF INTEREST AND ETHICAL STANDARDS

The author evidently acclaims that there is zero chance of a conflict of interest among the coauthors. There is no conflict of interest with the present organisation and no unethical practices were followed during the study.

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