Noun GOVERNER/GOVERNESS Collocation Model Analysis——Based on enTenTen Corpus of Sketch Engine

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ABSTRACT

This study uses the Sketch Engine, a corpus retrieval tool, to analyze the colplaces of GOVERNOR and GOVERNESS with the help of a large amount of factual corpus in enTenTen network corpus, so as to provide more powerful data support for the research on language and gender and make the results more credible and convincing.

1. Introduction

The relationship between men and women is the most important social relationship and the basis for the stable development of society. However, in the development of social history, the social status of women has been significantly lower than that of men for a long period of time, and women's discourse power occupies a weak position, so there will be differences in speech behavior. Based on this social phenomenon, more and more scholars have begun to study gender differences in language. The study of language and gender differences first appeared in Jespersen's "Language Theory: The Essence, Development and Origin of Language" (1922). The author spent a whole chapter in the book to introduce the differences between male language and female language. Place. In the 1970s, with the rise of the feminist movement, researchers became more interested in female language. In this context, Layoff published the book "Language and the Status of Women" (1975), which pointed out that male language is a standard form, while female language is a variant of language and is essentially inferior to men. Female language is a defective language. The publication of this book marks that language and gender differences have since become an important research aspect of sociolinguistics. Since the 1980s, Chinese scholars have gradually begun to study the language and gender relations in Chinese from the level of discourse style, such as Feng Jianghong's "Gender Pragmatic Comparison of Compliments and Responses in English and Chinese", and Cao Yun's "Beijing Dialect Phonetics" "Gender Differences in Chinese Language", Ding Feng's "Gender Differences in Chinese

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With the improvement of social productivity and the development of the feminist movement, women's self-awareness has gradually awakened, and women's social status has also been significantly improved. But it is undeniable that even in this age of advocating equality between men and women, gender discrimination still exists. Therefore, based on the early language and gender related research, this article uses the relevant data of the enTenTen corpus in Sketch Engine to compare the collocations of nouns GOVERNOR and GORVORNESS in different grammatical relationships, analyze their respective collocation patterns, and look at them from a small cut. The inequality between men and women in today's society.

2. Research Tools and Research Methods

2.1 About Sketch Engine and ENTENTEN (British Nation-al Corpus)

Sketch Engine is "a dictionary compilation auxiliary system designed by corpus linguistic experts Adam Kilgarriff, Pavel Smrz and David Tugwell, which is a grammatical knowledge generation system that combines a huge corpus and effectively summarizes vocabulary". The Sketch Engine, a corpus search tool, has a history of 16 years since its release, and it has become increasingly mature. Sketch Engine is not limited by the size of the corpus. It currently comes with 397 corpora. The largest corpus enTenTen contains 19.6 billion characters, which makes large-scale summary analysis possible and significantly improves the efficiency of researchers. The advantage of this search tool is that it is applicable to all languages. At present, the system is pre-installed with multiple corpora in Chinese, English, Japanese, Italian, German and other languages, with a total capacity of hundreds of millions of words. Users can access the corpus query system (CQS) through the Internet and enter the Sketch Engine system to access a large number of Corpus, including the resources provided by the "enTenTen" corpus. The TenTen corpora family (TenTen corpora) is a family of text corpora created from the Internet. All corpora are written according to the same standard and can be regarded as comparable corpora. The corpus is built using technology that specializes in collecting linguistically valuable web content. TenTen refers to the size of the target corpus, each language has more than 10 billion words. These textbooks are currently available in more than 30 languages, such as English, Spanish, Japanese, Chinese, Greek, Estonian, Ukrainian, etc. English network corpus (enTenTen) is an English corpus composed of texts collected on the Internet and belongs to the TenTen corpus family. Research shows that the searched corpus needs sufficient capacity, so this paper uses this corpus to analyze the collocation mode of GOVERNOR and GOVERNESS, and the research content is more complete and representative.

2.2 Use of Sketch Engine

Sketch Engine has three main functions: corpus retrieval (Concordance), corpus management (Corpus) and sketches (Sketches). Using the ENTENTEN corpus in the Sketch Engine corpus query system to analyze the collocation mode of "governor" and "governess" will inevitably involve the operation of Sketch Engine. During operation, after entering the main interface of Sketch Engine, select the target corpus English Web 2015 (enTenTen), and then there will be index (Concordance), word sketch (Word Sketch), synonym function (Thesaurus) and speed on the left side of the page. Function options such as Sketch-Diff [1]. This research mainly used the two functional options of Word Sketch and Sketch-Diff, and analyzed the nouns "governor" and "governess" as subjects, objects, and and/or collocations The grammatically related collocation words, the frequency of collocation words and the context of the text, so as to discover the general trend and similarities and differences of the social role of the "Governor/Tutor" in the construction of discourse.

Table 1. Part of the collocations related to the grammatical relation of the noun GOVERNOR as the subject, object and head of the adjective

G1	Subject		G2	Object		G3	Modifier	
appoint	2685	8.4	elect	4970	7.89	general	95	7.23
veto	720	7.83	appoint	2950	7.33	Republican	15	6.61
sign	2392	7.13	act	760	7.08	incompetent	9	5.92
propose	1218	6.49	sit	489	6.14	accountable	77	5.18
declare	441	5.45	co-opt	144	6	sympathetic	9	4.96
order	339	5.42	commend	181	5.62	supportive	31	4.91
urge	347	5.3	urge	685	5.53	loyal	13	4.61
refuse	434	5.29	impeach	85	5.32	hostile	9	4.53
vow	114	4.93	petition	104	5.27	absent	27	4.36
promise	256	4.81	re-elect	77	5.08	unwilling	11	4.36

3. Results and Analysis

There are some words in English that often appear in pairs and are semantically equivalent, except that one refers specifically to men and the other refers specifically to women. This is the sex-paired words we are familiar with. Such as host-hostess, actor-actress, hero-heroine, etc., these words are not only semantically equivalent, but also have symmetry in use. However, there are some sex-paired words in English that appear to be equal on the surface. In fact, this is not the case. For example, governor-governess. Although -or is a masculine affix and -ess is a corresponding feminine affix, the two words are not only semantically unequal, but There is no symmetry. As we all know, governor refers to the governor in English. In the past, the governor of the colony was a male leader with great power; and the commonly used meaning of governor refers to the young woman who teaches and takes care of the children's daily life in the host family to make a living, and has a very low status.

In this paper, the author mainly discusses the grammatically related collocations with the nouns GOVERNOR and GOVERNESS as the subject, object, and head of the adjective, as well as the number and frequency of collocations. Based on these grammatical relationships, this article extracts relevant data, and interprets the collocation mode of the nouns GOVERNOR and GOVERNESS from the perspective of power distribution and social behavior, the perspective of extraversion and affinity, and the perspective of appearance and sex.

3.1 Social Status and Social Behavior

On the whole, the external shape and physical condition of the governor and the tutor are consistent with the general appearance and physiology of men and women. Generally speaking, the external image of men is tall and strong, while the external image of women is often weak, gentle, and harmless. And men are physically stronger than women (or at least that is what people expect). This innate gap makes men's behaviors tend to be active, strong, aggressive and controlling, while women's behaviors tend to be gentle and patient. In the enTenTen corpus data, when GOVERNOR is used as the subject, it often matches strongly with verbs that express dominant, aggressive, and control desires. For example, the verbs "control, warn, threaten, rule", etc. tend to be nouns GOVERNOR the subject collocation. When GOVERNESS is used as the subject, it is often matched strongly with mild and active verbs, such as the verbs "educate, teach, laugh", etc., which tend to be the subject of the noun GOVERNESS.

Generally speaking, human society is a patriarchal society, because the superiority of men is deeply ingrained in ideology. Men can rely on their actions to seek fame and fortune and have more power at their disposal; women often Being in a subordinate or subordinate position in society and the family, shouldering the responsibility of raising children. This can also be reflected in the enTenTen database. When the noun GOVERNOR is used as the subject, many verbs that accompany it have the meaning of making decisions and giving orders. For example, the verbs "declare, order, demand, sign, veto" can only be used as subject collocations unique to the noun MALE. When the noun GOVERNESS is used as the subject, many of the nouns that are collocated with it are derogatory and represent relatively low social status, such as the nouns "servant, maid, housekeeper, nurserymaid" and other collocations that often appear alongside the noun GOVERNESS.

Table 2. GOVERNOR and GOVERNESS as the subject, object, and words used in the and/or grammatical relationship to express social status and social behavior

Grammatical relationship	Words that tend to go with GOVERNOR	Words that tend to go with GOVERNESS
GOVERNOR and GOVERNESS as subjects	Control, warn, threaten, rule	Educate, teach, laugh
GOVERNOR and GOVERNESS as objects	Elect, appoint, commend, warn, defeat	hire
and/or grammatical relationship	Legislature, mayor, general, minister	Servant, maid, housekeeper, nursery maid

3.2 Personality and psychological characteristics

Men and women have different personalities and psychological characteristics. Due to the different nature of their work, governors and tutors have huge differences in their personalities and psychological characteristics. "Five-factor personality" [2] Extraversion, agreeableness, sense of responsibility, emotional stability, and openness to experience can be used as a test tool to compare the personality differences between governors and tutors. This article will extract the three standards of "Extraversion", "Sense of Responsibility" and "Agreeableness" to construct the different personalities of governors and tutors.

Extraversion is a measure of introverted and introverted personality, which is mostly reflected in energetic, sociable, talkative, and confident. Through data analysis of the enTenTen corpus, GOVERNOR is easier to match with those confident, communicative, and activity-related

words than GOVERNESS. The adjectives used with the noun GOVERNOR are mostly positive, outgoing, and popular, such as "optimistic, enthusiastic, keen, happy, popular, successful, open". In addition, there are many extroverted behaviors in GOVERNOR, and the verbs that go with it are mostly executive and directive, such as "appoint, elect, act, commend, nominate" and so on. Although GOVERNESS also has some extroverted behaviors, such as "educate, teach". But compared with GOVERNOR, GOVERNESS has much fewer extroverted behaviors and characteristics.

A sense of responsibility is manifested as an attitude of taking responsibility for things, which is trustworthy. In view of the particularity of the two professions, the governor and tutors are a group with a sense of responsibility. However, in comparison, the governor has more power and shoulders great responsibilities related to social development. This can be reflected in the corpus data. There are far more verbs related to responsibility with GOVERNOR than with GOVERNESS, such as "promise, vow, pledge" and so on.

Agreeableness is often manifested as kind, loving, and close. In the enTenTen corpus, the words collocation with GOVERNESS have more affinity, such as "pretty, beloved, plain, laugh, educate, teach" and so on. But the words matched with GOVERNOR are more aggressive and offensive, such as "threaten, warn, rule, murder" and so on. From this point of view, the profession of tutoring is more friendly, which is also in line with the characteristics of women's personality, gentle and patient, and easy to get close to; while the governor, as a male leader who controls a lot of power, is often authoritative, rigorous, and deterrent. Strong and unsmiling, this is also in line with the characteristics of male personality, arrogant and conflicting characteristics.

Table 3. Embodiments of "Extraversion", "Sense of Responsibility" and "Agreeableness" in GOVERNOR and GOVERNESS Personalities

Personality factor	Words that tend to go with GOVERNOR	Words that tend to go with GOVERNESS
Extraversion	optimistic, enthusiastic, keen, happy, popular, successful, open	
	appoint, elect, act, commend, nominate	educate, teach
Sense of responsibility	promise, vow, pledge	
Agreeableness	threaten, warn, rule, murder	pretty, beloved, plain, laugh, educate, teach

3.3 Sex discrimination and the awakening of female self-awareness

In the early days, female vocabulary suffixes in English were distinctive features, juxtaposed with the corresponding male vocabulary to express the theme of gender equality. Although GOVERNESS (female tutors) based on the term GOVERNOR (male ruler) has a certain sexist color, it implies that women are gradually getting rid of the traditional role of housewives and use self-education to integrate into social situations. This reflects that women's self-awareness has been awakened to a certain extent under the background of the disparity in social status between men and women. However, it is worth thinking about why GOVERNOR and GOVERNESS are not semantically equivalent and symmetrical like other sex-paired words. On the contrary, the gap in the social status of the professional groups represented by the two words is very different? It can also be found in the data of the enTenTen corpus that the relevant data on GOVERNESS collocations is significantly less than that of GOVERNOR, and the frequency of GOVERNESS is also significantly lower than that of GOVERNOR. From this point of view, in the history of women's attempts to improve their social status, feudal resistance has also played a huge role in suppressing women's efforts. For example, suffragette (woman who advocates women's participation in politics) shows some people's contempt for feminists and demands Women who have become increasingly "masculine" in their behavior return to traditional roles and maintain male hegemony in the political field [3].

4. Conclusion

This study uses relevant data from the enTenTen corpus in Sketch Engine to compare the collocations of the nouns GOVERNOR and GORVORNESS in different grammatical relationships, analyze their respective collocation patterns, and draw the following findings and thoughts: First, in social status and society In terms of behavior, GOVERNOR can rely on what it does to seek fame and fortune, and has more power at its disposal; and GOVERNESS is often in a subordinate position in society. Second, in terms of personality and psychological characteristics, GOVERNOR is more extraverted and responsible than GOVERNESS, plays an important role in society, and occupies a pivotal position; and GOVERNESS is more pleasant, gentle and friendly, and easy to approach than GOVERNOR. It plays an important role in teaching and educating people and dealing with interpersonal relationships. Third, in terms of gender discrimination and women's self-awareness, the emergence of the term GOVERNESS

reflects women's efforts in striving for autonomous status, showing the awakening of women's self-awareness in the history of women trying to improve their social status , Feudal resistance also played a huge role in suppressing women's efforts. In today's society, gender discrimination still exists, and there is still a long way to go to strive for equality between men and women.

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