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Gender Differences within Speech and Vocabulary in Tiaret

Case Study: First Year Students of English at Ibn-Khaldoun University of Tiaret

A Dissertation Submitted to the Department of English in Candidacy for the Degree
of Master in Linguistics

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Dedication

This work is dedicated to my mother, who has shown me what nobody else would ever do, she provided me with a huge encouragement and stayed by me in every decision I took during this work.

This work is also dedicated to my brothers and sisters for their support.

- To all my family without any exceptions
- To all my friends and teachers and friends at the University of Tiaret.
- To all those who were supportive, caring and patient.

HEDDLI MessaoudaIkram

Dedication

I dedicate this work to:

My hero and the most loving great man “my father” may Allah be mercy on
him.

-To the kindest person, my mother

-To my amazing sisters and brothers

- To all my relatives, colleague and friends

SAFA Ismahane

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Abstract

When communicating, we need specific words or vocabulary to reach certain results, this research will examine different women's and men's vocabulary choices in achieving emphatic effects.

But when it comes to vocabulary, we see that the main focus is on English language, we cannot deny that sex differences in word choice exist in various other languages and countries, for this reason we took our society Algeria (Tiaret city) as a concrete example.

This paper will help us to see whether these differences can influence gender speech styles and how it is spread in our society.

The founded results confirm that although men and women use and acquire language simultaneously, they do not use the same vocabulary even when they mean the same thing.

Résumé

Cette thèse examine les différences entre les deux sexes et les éléments de vocabulaire utilisés par les femmes et les hommes parmi les Tiaritiens, il se concentre si les différences de ce genre ont une influence sur leurs styles de parole, et voir comment ces différences développent.

La recherche analyse l'impact de la différence au niveau du vocabulaire sur le comportement selon le sexe dans la société.

D'après les résultats obtenus, malgré que la langue dans la société Algérienne (tiaret) est acquise pour les femmes et les hommes, mais chacun a son style de parole qui le contrôle par plusieurs éléments, donc le vocabulaire n'est pas relié par l'âge d'obtenir la langue, mais chaque sexe l'utilise en fonction de lui-même.

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General Introduction

It is undeniable that men and women languages have become an interesting topic to investigate, due to the clear differences in using vocabulary structure, syntax and so forth , Wardhaugh (2006) advocates that women tend to use colorful words and maintain adjectives such as lovely , sweet and beloved which are rarely used by man .

That is to say, men and women have different styles when it comes to language use. In our selected topic, we are going to discuss these differences in more specific way.

I. Statement of the Problem

The interaction that happens when people take to each other, in the shop.....etc, the speech of these people differs from one sex to another;in this case we face many differences that appear in women and men speech, i.e. we hear a man saying

عطينيهذاك الفيستا (give me that coat), and we hear a women saying : “ ختي معليش تعيني هذيك “ (could you please give me that coat) . It is obvious that women use a polite strategy while speaking whereas men use a direct clear request even though the context is the same.

That is to say women’s speech is characterized by euphemism as stated by Lakoff (1974)

Sociolinguists study this social phenomenon from different perspectives. They all agree that

the causes of the differences are social rather than biological .Among the social causes is the level of education : “ the greater the disparities between educational opportunities for boys and girls , the greater the differences between male and female speech.”

(Spolsky, 2001, p37)

Other social causes are of social status and prestige pattern .Females often use more a prestigious language than men.

(Hudson, 1999, Trudgill 1974)

The purpose of this research is to highlight the differences in speech and leaning vocabulary between both genders in which we dig deeper when analyzing such contradiction and the sample which is used is first year students of Ibnkhalidoun university Tiaret.

II. aim of Study

Many studies have been conducted on gender and especially in foreign societies in which the result can fit the Arabic society as well, so the main objective for this research is to focus on the Algerian society and the conceptualization about gender differences in general.

III. research Questions

-Is there any obvious differences between the Algerian society and foreign society concerning gender?

- What are the existing differences in vocabulary use in both genders?

IV. hypotheses

- If gender is seen in the same way for both societies all the differences will be removed.
- If they both use language simultaneously and the acquisition process was at the same time, there would be no differences.

V. means of Research

The data of the research have been collected using recordings and are based on personal observations. Recordings will provide concrete examples of the way males and females use different vocabulary to express one meaning.

VI. outline of the Study

This research consists of two parts; one is theoretical while the second is practical. Chapter one is a literature review in relation to the linguistic features and social factors that lead to the gendered language and behaviors in the Algerian society. It consists of some speech styles obtained by men and women. Further more in this chapter the second main focus, is going to be on the way followed by both gender in learning vocabulary that influence their daily speech.

Chapter two is the practical part which includes selecting samples and analyzing them. The analysis of samples is done on the basis of difference at the level of vocabulary and speech styles of men and women and their conversations.

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Introduction

Sociolinguistics refers to the study of linguistic aspects that are included to connect between language and society, either within the same group or different speech communities. Sociolinguistics comprises why people use different social context in their speech. In the sociolinguistic area, gender studies are within a great interest.

Many linguistic researchers have shown the existence of a huge gap in men and women language. The aim of this research will be an attempt to shed light on the different linguistic forms used by the Algerian men and women.

1.1 Gender Definition

Gender is defined as the physical or social condition of being male or female. Holmes (2001, p150) said that *“gender is more appropriate for distinguishing people on the basis of these socio-cultural behavior including speech”* So, in this statement, he confirmed that gender describes a social variation rather than a biological one. Furthermore gender theorist intends the use of the term to show the primacy of the social instruction over the physical one.

The following quotation confirmed that gender is something expected from men and women through their social roles which mean it is socially constructed. West and Zimmer (1987) *“gender is not something we are born with not something we have but something we do “*

1.2 Sex Definition

What society typically tells us, and what we are convinced about is that there are two sexes (male /female), the term sex refers to the biological status of human being such as genetic differences. Holmes (2001) and Bergvall (1999) distinguish between gender and sex from a linguistic point of view, and said *“sex has come to refer categories distinguished by the biological characteristics. “In fact, our classification was not chosen, because from the moment we are born, our sex is identified without our permission , and how this authorization is going to be taken if we are still not able to see clearly, in fact the classification as male of female is determined by specific biological features.*

1.3 Man and Women Differences in Using Language

Linguistics, socialists, psychologist and other specialists maintain that there are very real differences in the way men and women tend to speak.

lakoff (1975) in the deficit theory mentioned that female language is inferior to male language, moreover, dominance theory by Thorne (1975) who thinks that female language is superior than male language.

In fact, language and gender refer to the relationship between the language of male and female, gender is not only restricted to speech but also behavior and living style as well. These differences have been studied from several perspectives and angles with several tools so that the results appear in a more clear light. For instance, males speak directly when transferring information but females use the emotional prosody to indicate the positive or the negative news. “Men are more direct to the point, whereas women tend to show many details, causing men to ultimately tune out” Usheroff (2002)

1.3.1 Differences in Punctuation

“62,2 %t of men pronounced /ing/ in a wrong way but only 28,9 % of women didn't pronounced it right “ Shuy (1996)

The phonological differences between the speech of men and women, have been noted of a variety of languages usually, women's pronunciation is better and sophisticated than men's, generally speaking exhibit a better ability in language.

1.3.2 Differences in Intonation

When we say women, the first thing that appears in men mind is “instability” or “over reaction“ In fact this true, and the thing that conform it, is our loud voice due to psychological reason , for instance,

Husband: when will dinner be ready?

Wife: around six O'clock

First, the wife is the only one who knows the answer, but she answers her husband with a high rise tone, the second thing it may be her changing mood while doing something which means, which means you can cock for you.

Lakkof (1975) said that, women usually answer a question with rising intonation pattern rather than falling intonation. In this way they can show their gentleness, and sometimes this intonation show a lack of confidence, as a contrary men like to use falling intonation to show that they are quite sure of what they are saying .Falling intonation also shows men's confidence and sometimes power.

1.3.3 Differences in Vocabulary

Both genders tend to use different expressions or words to define their felling for example when a woman is afraid or happy, she shouts the only difference is the face expression.

“AAA, I am frightened to death “. But if we hear a man saying that, we will thing that he is awkward and it is embarrassing.

A- Adjectives

By nature, women like to exaggerate when describing things, and this is noticeable in the adjective use, such as “adorable, charming, lovely, fantastic ect “

For instance, when a women leaves her friend's house after a girls night, she says “*it was the greatest night fever*“, unlike men he only says “it was good to change ... dude “, the extreme use of adjectives can show that women are more sensitive to the environment and more likely to express their emotions with words which makes women's language more interesting then men's sometimes.

B – Adverbs

There are also differences in the use of adverbs between men and women. Women tend to use such adverbs like “pretty,terribly,awfully,” so however men like to use “very, utterly, really”. In (1992) Jespersen, found that women use more “so” than man do, such as “*it was so pretty*” is often uttered by a women.

C – Swear Words and Expletives

Women usually avoid using swear words and dirty words , may be because they are gentle and docile, they believe that those words will not only make others uncomfortable and give a bad impression, but also destroy relationships with others and they will be considered uncivilized, women always pay more attention to the grace of themselves and their use of language. We rarely hear that women utter such words like “damn, hell ...ect” instead they use “oh, dear god” to express their (bad or good)feeling; let us examine the following example.

Women: oh God, do you always come late, it’s already one O’clock.

Men: damn, the train it late again.

In our daily life, we hear similar expressions, men tend to use swear words than women, that’s why women’s language is considered polite.

F – Pronouns

Women prefer to use first person plural pounced when they suggest something, even when she suggests the other person, while men tend to use first person singular pronoun and when he is suggesting the other person he will directly use the second person pronoun , example.

Women: we need to be in a hurry.

Men: you need to be quick.

1.3.4 Learning Vocabulary

Men and women have different styles of using a language because they are brought up in different ways and they possess different roles in society, and when it comes to vocabulary learning and teaching it focuses initially on current issue in teaching, i.e. deciding which item to teach that may go with both genders needs and interest and how to teach them, on implicit and explicit learning and vocabulary leaning strategies.

One way to investigate overall task of vocabulary learning is through the distinction between knowing a word and using a word. In other words, the aim of vocabulary learning should include both recalling words and the ability to apply them automatically.

1.3.5 Differences in their Attitudes towards Language

Women pay more attention to using standard language than men do, so they are stricter with the rules of the use of language.

Example: Man: are you coming?

Women: are you coming?

Women tend to use a complete form of language; this point is emphasized in the difference of punctuation. A third principal is added by Milroy and Milroy (1990, 1997), it is a suggestion that women create the prestige forms in the sense that these prestigious forms become widely used in a community.

1.5 Gender and Vocabulary Use

What makes us special is our differences those dissimilarities may accrue in attitude in living style in the way we use language, especially when we talk about male and female.

So the way men and women speak, has become one of the important topics that researchers shed the light on, Wardhaugh (2006) advocates that men and women have different voices in term of vocabulary.

According to Labov (1999; 213,215) cited in Ahmed side (2008 p: 221)

1- Men use more nonstandard forms than women.

2- Women favor more prestige forms than man.

The first who draw attention to the distinction of females and males was ethnographers. The main focus is, on language verities and vocabulary use.

In various communities where we find language used by man and women, but there are some differences in linguistics aspects which appear while communicating, for instance in Japanese speech there are differences between the vocabulary items used by men and women. .Holmes (2001)

Japanese:

Women's Form	Men's Form	English Equivalent
Otoosan	Oyaji	Father
Onaka	Hara	Stomach
Oishu	Umai	Delicious
Taberu	Kuu	Eat

Table 01: Difference between the Vocabulary Items Used by Men and Women in Japanese Speech

(Holmes, 2001:p.151)

Table (1) shows that words shape is completely different, i.e. the women's forms are characterized by the "O" marker of politeness.

However, in western communities, the speech of men differs to some degree from that of women. In the English speaking, cities for instance in England. Women use more "ing" [in] pronunciation and men use more IN [in] pronunciation in words like "swimming" and "typing". In Sydney, both males and females pronounce the initial sounds of the word "thing" as [F], but men use it more than women. Holmes (2001)

We may assume that in these communities, the choice of the linguistic form is a matter of gender "preferential" rather than "exclusive", that is to say; people use the linguistic form which they refer. In research done in the 1930s for the American Indian Language Kaosati – language of the Muskogean family, spoken in Louisiana – quite notable sex difference were found. (Trudgill, 1995)

Women's Form	Male Forms	English Equivalence
/Ka:/	/ka :s/	"He is saying"
/lakaucin/	/lakuci:s/	"don't lift it"
/mol/	/mols/	"He is peeling it"

Table 02: Different Use of Vocabulary Items by Women and Men in Louisiana

(Tridgill, 1999:66)

Those differences in the kaosati language appear to occur haphazardly. These are some examples which show the speech of men and women differs to varying degree in many places in the world. The next part of this research tries to look for the reasons behind these differences in speech.

1.6 Factors Influencing Gender

Because customs are the most important motors that manage society, people have to follow certain habits to make society accepts them as its members. So, society underlines dichotomies and people should behave according to what it sees as right or wrong, not to what they want to do or achieve. (Eckert and McConellGinet, 2003) state that: "the newborn initially depends on others to do its gender, and they come through in many different ways, not just as individuals but as part of socially structured communities that link individuals to social instructions ideologies." (p.17)

We will try to give some reasons and factors that contribute a little in gendered behavior. We can say it is a dichotomous beginning. Among the social behaviors which contribute to the spread of gendered form childhood, we find such expressions that we heard in the street. The following sentence is uttered by an adult boy to a young one, (انت علاه رحيت ليهم ياك قتلوك الرجالة ؟) (يلعبوا وحدهم و البنات يلعبوا وحدهم)

(Guess I have told you that men play alone and girls alone, why do you play with them?).

Another expression said by a small boy to his friend:

"! (Youleave us and go with girls group !). Children are acquisition machin, they get affected with all they hear and see, so when they hear such expression from their parents, brothers, sisters and even relatives, they start to behave according to what they have heard and they start to build ideas about it according to their gender, so we can say that gendered idea begins from childhood.

1.6.1 Speech Patterns

Speech patterns may contribute as factors of gendered language.

Do Men and Women speak differently?

- 1- "Omg, amazing care"
- 2- "That hair cut looks lovely on you "
- 3- iam crazy about this skirt , I love it
- 4- "Nice coat"

These alternatives were selected because women generally tend to speak more including extra reaction with some emotions using adjectives like "amazing" and interjection like "wow", while men use more simple adjectives and words, so the answers to this test are as follows, the first second and third are women speakers, whereas the fourth is a man.

Females engage in more "rapport talk" which a communication style is meant to promote social affiliation and emotional contact while Men engage in "report talk" a style focus in direct emotionless conversation Tannon (1990).

Holmes(1993) suggested six differences between men's and women's language.

- 1- Women tend to develop different patterns of language use.
- 2- Women tend to focus on the affective functions of interaction more often than men do.
- 3- Women tend to use linguistic devices that stress solidarity more often than men do.
- 4- Women tend to interact in ways that will maintain and increase solidarity, while (especially in formal contexts) men tend to interact in ways that will maintain and increase their power and status.

5- Women use more standard forms than men from the same social group, in the same social context.

6- Women are stylistically more flexible than men.

Climate (1997) believes that females generally use speech to develop and maintain relationships. They use language to use intimacy. Tannen (1990) states that women speak and hear a “*language of connection and intimacy*”, while men speak and hear a “*language of status and independence*”

Glass gives the following comparison which highlights the reasons and helps us to understand men and women speech styles.

Men	Women
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They speak in louder voice. - They use loudness to emphasize points. - They sound more monotonous in speech. - They use approximately three tones when talking. - They interrupt others more and allow fewer interruptions. - They disclose less personal information about them selves - They make direct accusation (i.e.; you don't call) - They use fewer intensifiers. - They make more declarative statements (i.e.; it's nice day) - They use more interjections when changing topics (i.e.; Hey, Ok, Listen) - They ask fewer questions to stimulate conversation. - They rarely discuss their personal life in business. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They make more indirect statement. - They use more intensifiers such as “few”, “so”, “really”, “much”, “quite” - They make more tentative statements and use “tag endings” or upwards inflections which make statements sounds like questions “it is a nice day, isn't it?” - They use more conjunctions when changing topics (i.e.; and , but, however) - They ask more questions to stimulate conversations - They tend to establish more business relationships through discussing their personal life.

Table 03: Men and Women's Speech Styles

(Glass, 1992)

Even though this table above deals with the men's and women's conversations styles, i.e. their different priorities and purposes in conversations ,but, these discussions and analyses are based and focused on middle class America , so the result maydiffer from one society to another, and the findings may not apply to other societies.

It is known that men are concerned with power and women with solidarity (Hudson 1999), for men conversations are negotiations in which people try to achieve and maintain the upper hand if they can, and protect themselves from others attempts to put them down and push

them around. Life, then, it is a struggle to preserve independence and avoid failure. In contrast, for women, conversations are negotiation for closeness in which people try to seek and give confirmation and support and to reach consensus. They try to protect themselves from other attempts to push them away. Life then it is a struggle to preserve intimacy and avoid isolation. Though there are hierarchies more friendship than of power and accomplishment. Tannen(1990:24-25).

Another difference in men and women conversational style is that men prefer a “one to many pattern” i.e., speaker and audience, while women prefer to make a small conversation groups. Hudson (1999)

1.6.2 Gender and Social Status

Research in the field of language and gender are very large, and one of the interesting parts is social causes of gender differences in speech style. One of the most critical is level of education. In all studies, it has been shown that the greater the differences between educational opportunities for boys and girls, the greater the differences between male and female speech. Usually, in many parts of the world, males are expected to spend longer time in schools. When offered an equal educational opportunity, there seems to be a tendency for women to be more sensitive than men to the status norms of the language. Though many linguistics have noticed the differences between the use of men and women, it was not until 70s that some linguists tried to find social root of these differences. Men and Women differ in the kinds of language they use and how they use it because men and women often fill different roles in society. We may expect that the more distinct the role is, the greater the differences are. Almost in every country, most of the important positions in governments are held by men. Men can almost dominate everything, including women, most scholars notice that women’s tone is not that self-confident as men’s, and they point out that this is because they have little power or no power at all in the society. Women’s social status makes them appear to be submissive to men. Women are often named, titled and addressed differently from men, such as such as women are more likely to be addressed by their first names. Women are inferior to men in this society, so they appear to be non-assertive when they talk. They tend to discuss, share and seek reassurance. On the contrary, men tend to look for solutions, give advice and even lecture to their audience. The term gender was often understood to be the basis of women’s subordination in public and private life. Women are supposed to be the second class in the household as well as in the workplace. (Morgan, 1968, p.62-67)

Women are very conscious about their status, and they belong to a better position in society, so they try to improve themselves, including using standard language. Women are more conscious of using languages which associate with their “betters” in society, that is, those they regard as being socially superior. On the other hand, men are powerful, including the lower-class men. They are less influenced by the others.

1.6.3 Language, Gender and Social Class in Arabic Speech Community

The Arab World and particularly the Maghreb are characterized by multilingualism, that is to say many languages and varieties are used in different domains, namely Classical Arabic, Standard Arabic and the regional varieties of spoken Arabic.

Studies of differences between the speech of Arab men and women also show that the major cause is educational. Spolsky (2001)

Sadiqi (2006) states that the public places are associated with men and women; public languages like Arabic are associated with men, and mother tongue with women, and public rituals that are culturally symbolic like “Friday Prayers” are associated with women. The private space is culturally associated with powerless people (women and children) and it is subordinated to the public space, which culturally is associated with men who dictate the law, lead business, manage the state and control the economy, both national and domestic.

Since Arabic is linked to literacy i.e.: it can be learnt only at schools, a number of Arabs are illiterate, and the fact that Arabic is learnt and not acquired during childhood reflects why men and not women can use it and gain power.

1.7 Sexism in Language

In dealing with sexism in the language system, we need first to know what we mean by sexist language (Holmes, 2001:305) states that

Sexist language is the way a culture or society conveys its value from one generation to the other (...) the study of sexist language is concerned with the way language expresses both negative and positive stereotypes for both women and men.

Many researchers, Lakoff (1974; Fasold 1990 and Hudson, 1999) worked on the subject of language and gender from the side of discrimination against women. It is common knowledge that lexical items which are male terms and are used to refer to both sexes, to males in particular and human beings in general. Any discussion of language against women must deal with the use of the words “man” and “he” such form show men as the unmarked and women as the marked human category. Phrases like “the first person to finish his dinner” can refer to people of both sexes, but “the first person to finish her dinner” can refer only to females. The fact that “he” can be used in this way and “she” cannot may reflect the traditional male

dominated structure. Trudgil (1995) gives some example of generic masculine terms because of the lower status women have in society and because of its sexual implication.

1.7.1 Tips to Avoid Sexist Language

In many area we that people are trying to create atmosphere that combine both gender without being sexist , for instance (publishers , academic journals ...ect)

There are some suggested strategies to avoid the use of the generic pronoun (Freeman and McElhinny, 1996:224-225) propose to:

1. Drop the masculine pronoun.
2. Use the plural for rather than singular.
3. Substitute the pronouns.
4. Use “he” or “she” (in speech or writing) or s/he (in writing).
5. Use “their” when the subject is an indefinite pronoun.

There are other strategies to avoid sexiest language, concerning the words “chairman, policeman, businessman”, they can be replaced by “chairperson, police officer, business person, firefighter, repairer ...ect”.

The word “Miss” and “Madam”, they could be dropped from the end of the sentence, eg:

“Hi, is it the right one you were looking for?”

The use of “he” or “she” is left to be stylistically awkward, the use of S/he is a good strategy but this does not help with “his or him”. Crystal (1995)

Although these strategies try to avoid gendered language, many of them face critics.

1.8 Brain Development

We have all heard that men and women think differently, and the main question is how and in what part of the brain the differences are located.

The men’s brain is like half and half , however the women’s brain is like fudge swirl , but not exactly because not brain are similar.

First of all , Emil Huschke (1854) focused on differences, in which the male’s brain is 10% larger, but this feature does not affect the inelegance, the second difference the white and grey matter, the grey matter contains most of the brains neuronal cell bodies, men have nearly 6.5 times grey matter where as the white matter is made up of bundles which connect various grey matter areas, women have nearly 10 times more of it as a result men tend to be more one task focused and women are great at multi-tasking. Next is the left and right sides, women use both sides to process information which means they have verbal centers on both sides of the brain, in contrary men tend to have them on the left hemisphere, it is a result of why women

tend to use more words and men face hard time to express their feelings, moreover, Nirao Shah decided in (1998) that, there is a difference in neural networks, women have more connections moving from left to right however men have more connection moving from front to back. This makes men have greater synergy between perception and action, they tend to resolve problems directly, it can also explain why women combine logic and intuition, women's brain has a greater blood flow than men through specific regions that may explain why women tend to be more empathic, intuitive, collaborative and also why women are more prone to (anxiety, depression, eating disorders), even the structure is specific for both gender. Women often have a larger Hippocampus than man that explains why women are better at expressing themselves emotionally; nevertheless Amygdale is larger in men that are why men tend to respond to emotional stress physically. Despite those differences, almost no one has a fully male or fully female brain and it is actually impossible to distinguish a person's gender solely by looking at the brain.

1.9 Conclusion

Language and gender is a vast field, and this dissertation is the smallest contribution in the study, we have selected one part which refers to the differences at the vocabulary level and its impact in the use of language by men and women. The results found are variable in certain degree, as we have seen the differences in western societies are totally not the same as the Algerian ones.

The Practical Aspect

Field of Investigation

Practical Aspect
Field of Investigation

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Introduction

The previous part of this study was a literature review to describe the different languages used by males and females even when they mean the same thing, furthermore we will try to examine the hypotheses that were suggested at the level of the language use. This part contains a group of conversations which will be analyzed on the basis of difference at the vocabulary status and speech patterns.

1. The Participant and Research Instrument

The participants, in our study, are students of the department of English at Ibn Khaldoun University of Tiaret (first year students) during the academic year (2019-2020). These students come from different regions and belong to the same age group; that is; from sixteen to twenty years old.

The method of data collection has been based on recording and classroom observation within the same group of students, but unfortunately the data collected were not enough and it is hard to convince people from outside to answer the given questions, and give us the opportunity to record them. So our research instrument includes student conversations for both sexes and laymen who are in fact our relatives and friends.

We gave students the chance to whether discuss our own topics or they provide us with new ones they can answer. Most of students agreed on the first option, which was whether they were with or against working woman and why.

In this stage, we decided to organize them because things went little bit messy and they didn't take what we were doing seriously, so we divided them into two groups and the student's recordings were achieved in the university hall.

2. Research Design

In any research, we have to focus on two main things, the first is qualitative research that deals with developing explanations of social phenomenon, that is to say its function, in this research, is to describe or to comment students' responses, and try to relate them to the previous hypotheses. However, the quantitative research mainly focuses on the statistical performance of students. In other words, it is much more a mathematical procedure rather than theoretical.

3. Research Subject

Gender is a vast field that is important to know in order to study language and explore the differences between males and females. It is clear that men and women have a lot of differences in many fields, starting from the mental status till the physical one; therefore, this paper highlights those differences in their various aspects.

The following part of this research will present concrete examples from the Algerian society in the city of Tiaret, it contains a group of conversations, both short and long, that are selected according to their appropriateness for the research.

4. Conversation's Part

1-Male Speakers (laymen) (S stands for Speaker)

Conversation 01

S1: الشيباني البارح قلعلي مفاتيح اللوطو (Yesterday, the old man took the car's keys.)

S2: علاه شتى درت باش دهالك (What have you done so that he took them?)

S1: مدرت والو (I did nothing.)

Conversation 02 Female Speakers (Random conversation with girls in the bus)

S1: غدوى فيها خرجا مكان علاه تقولي لا كيما مداري (Tomorrow, we are going out, don't say no as usual)

S2: راکي عارفة بابا كيداير كل يوم في حال (You know my father, every day in a mood.)

Conversation 03 Male Speakers (laymen)

S1: يا طفلة خفي حلي الباب راني رافد (Hey! girl hurry up, open the door I am holding.)

S2: والله ماسمعت الباب هاني جيت (I swear I didn't hear the door. Here I am.)

Conversation 04 Female Speakers (laymen)

S1: راني غير نحوس على لا روب كيما تاك و مصبتش (I am still searching for the dress like yours and I didn't find.)

S2: لي خويا جابولييايه هداك قليل بزاف هنا (The one that my brother brought for me, oh! that one is rare to find here.)

We observe, in these short conversations, that they were mixed between laymen and random people. In the first conversation, males and females use different linguistic items to tag the same point. For instance, in the first conversation, the male respondent uses the word (الشيباني) "the old man" which is equivalent to the word (بابا) "Dad" in the second conversation was used by the female respondent which means "father" in English.

In conversation 03 and 04, we found the same situation with different words, usually when males speak about or to their sisters they use the word ((الطفلة) "the girl" whereas females use the word (خويا) "my brother".

Females tend to use a prestigious language, unlike men who use the local dialects. In the Algerian case, females prefer to switch from French to Arabic as it is shown in conversation 05.

Conversation 05

Female Speakers (alternatives)

S1: نخبك قولو يروح بيشريلي Presque راني vraitment عيانة

(Please, tell him to go and buy for me because I am so tired.)

S2: attendو نقولو ينود

(Wait, he wakes up and I will tell him.)

S1: Merci beaucoup حبيبيتي

(Thank you so much honey.)

Conversation 06

Males speakers (strangers)

S1: شفتم محمد هداك صاحبي حرق فسريع و صدق:

(Have you seen Mohamed my friend? He illegally went by boat and he is there.)

S2: قول والله ايا مزية و انت مراکش معول تروح

(Saywallahthanx God, what about you are you planning to go?)

S1: او اهلااااا انا زهري نعرفو:

(Ohhh! no it is my luck and I know it.)

S2: لي فيها الخير ربي يجيبها

(Any good thing may Allah bring it.)

Conversation 06 contains a clear example of male language form that contains a pure Arabic Algerian dialect without any French or English. That is to say, males prefer rather to speak with local variety than interacting it with a forging language, like women do all the time.

Conversation 07

Female speakers (laymen)

S1: شفتي هديك لي كانت لابسة la robe noire

(Have you seen that one with black dress?)

S2: ايه ملها?

(Yes, what's wrong with her?)

S1: نفس la robe تاها جابها لي خويا

(The same dress my brother brought it for me.)

S2: و علاه مراكيش تلبسيها

(And why don't you wear it?)

S1: une veste et un sandale نوو لازم نشريلو

(NoooI have to, but for it a sandel and blaser)

S2: ohh ييجيك شباب بزاف و زيديلو un maquillage simple woow

(Ohh it will suit you very well and add a simple make up woow)

Conversation 08 Male speakers (laymen)

S1: انا راه خالعني غير داك الوزير الهدر غير العنب:

(I am shocked from that minister that he doesn't know how to talk.)

S2: على هدا قعدنا التوالى في كلشي

(That's why we are the last in every think)

S1: la jeunesse فزادوا دربونا ف pasq حنالي رانا باغين على رواحنا و

(Because we accepted that fact on ourselves plus they destroyed the young class.)

In social interaction, men and women have different interests. For conversations 7 and 8, we can see that women tend to speak about (healthcare, make up, fashion) while men prefer to speak about (politics and football match ...ect) as it is obvious in conversation 08. So men are associated with the outside world and economic activities, whereas women are more interested in home and domestic activities, further more conversation 7 shows that female prefer to use French since it is prestigious language unlike men , who use the local verity.

Conversation 01.....13 Students

Conversations 1 to 13 are based on the question we asked to the first year students of English which is (Are you with or against working women, and why?) After dividing them into two groups, the first one is female while the second is male.

Student 1: female

I am with, because we have a lot of features like men and lot to give, so why don't we work?

Student 2: female

I 'm gonna tell you something, each individual has his or her own priorities in life. For me now I am single and I don't have any responsibilities in life, but in the future if I will have a family inshalah, the priorities will change of course; I will choose my family over work, so it depends on the situation and the person himself, and I am not saying that women should stay at home no, but Allah create women to give birth and rise her kids so it's all about the priorities before and after marriage.

Student 3: Female

Women are not strong enough to work as a constructor, so they are restricted to certain domains, for example: I can work as a teacher but, I am with working women.

Student 4: Female

I am with women who work; nowadays women are equal to men in all aspects, so we are needed in the field of work as well as men.

Student 5: Female

I am with ... why?

I am studying to work.

Student 6: Male

I am with, but in certain conditions because women cannot work in some domains especially in Algeria as a Muslim county. They can work in medical field or education. I think there is a religious conflict, but for me it's normal.

Student 7: Female

My mother is a teacher and she has three kids and she succeeds to manage her time between work and home.

Student 8: Female

I am totally with the idea of work because women should be independent and when they work, they can invest in all fields, they can also show that they are able to manage their houses and their perfection.

Student 9: Male

I am against. In my opinion, I would like to see the women at home and their place is home regardless their levels.

So, why do women spend all those years in university and prefer to stay at home in the end?

S7: It depends on them, what they want, but in my point of view I like to see women at home, and I am not saying that I am gonna lock them in their houses. They can go out and do whatever they want of course with me, but work noo.

Student 10: Male

I am against. I think because of our religion Islam I believe women should stay at home.

Student 11: Male

I really don't know what to say.

Student 12: Male

I think in such a situation الحلال بين والحرام بين

(I think in such a situation, the forbidden thing is obvious and halal is obvious.)

Student 13: Male

I am against; children should be raised in a good environment which requires the women presence.

Students' Conversation Analysis

The question that has been asked is only for one sack which is , the way students respond , and if there are differences between male and female answers .

Conversations 1 to 13 have confirmed the following findings: Males and females use different manners when speaking i.e.: males speak in a louder voice and this is what we noticed in the recording, and males open up to less private information like it is obvious in the conversation 11 and 12. , unlike females who disclose more personal information about themselves, such as respondents 1 and 7 when speaking about their mothers and family status.

5. Discussion

The previous conversations have resulted in several things; they use different linguistic forms to mean the same thing. For example, the use of the word "الشيبياني" (the old man) to target his father in conversation 1 , unlike female respondent 2 in conversation 2 she uses the word "بابا" (papa) to refer to her father.

When it comes to vocabulary, they are extremely opposite; women exaggerate and use words to show their feelings. There is a special feminine vocabulary in English to describe anything that man may not use and conversation 7 summarizes it.

Males and females in social interactions, they choose completely different topics for instance men prefer talking about economic, politics, sport, current news, whereas women have more interests in talking about family affairs, such as cooking, education, fashion ect .

Women and men tend to speak in different manners, males speak with louder voice while women in soft voice but often they like to speak within a high-pitch voice because of physiological reasons.

Women use much more adjectives and adverbs than men like in conversation 7 speaker 2. So, it can be concluded that all these factors contribute in making men's and women's vocabulary differ in Algeria as well as other communities.

6. Limitation of Study

In any field of work, the researcher may face many obstacles and the same thing happens.

First of all, the impossibility to cover all parts of our region that is supposed to be the main part in our analysis and the study as well, because of the impossibility of recording people in public places, only few of them were collaborative, but still the data wasn't enough, so we decided to choose other areas of recordings (university and homes). In fact, some students

showed their refusal to be recorded, and we were obliged to give a full explanation to each informant about the reason behind those questions.

Another limitation can be represented by the quality and the quantity of conversations in the present study. The latter cannot be stereotyped this means the found results cannot be generalized to all people, but a better setting will include a large number of conversations of mixed and single sex groups with different topics.

Last but not the least, our major problem we faced while doing this investigation, is the lack of books in the university library, especially those dealing with sociolinguistics. In fact, not only books but the space for the research application as well.

7. Recommendations for Further Research

This paper is a very small contribution of language and gender; it has focused only on one corner of this vast science which is gender differences in speech and learning vocabulary in the Algerian society in the city of Tiaret exactly.

We believe that within the future development of society, there will be a few differences in the usage of language, because it is a tool of communication that needs an effort from both genders to be developed in a proper way. So any achievement in the linguistic field is the improvement of gender social status.

Conclusion

After digging in this subject, we found that males and females, in the Algerian society in the city of Tiaret, use different linguistic forms and different vocabularies even when referring to the same thing. Thus, they have different speech styles' jesters which contribute in making the speeches quite different.

General Conclusion

In this research, our aim was to investigate the differences of male and female speeches in Algeria, and to answer the questions we have asked in order to achieve the target result.

In fact, the results were completely opposite to our suggested hypotheses:

- If gender is seen in the same way for both societies, all the differences will be removed.
- If they both use language simultaneously and the acquisition process is at the same time, there will be no difference.

The results obtained do not confirm the hypotheses; that is to say, the differences cannot be removed because gender has never been the same through time and these differences can be shown through the language usage. In addition, although men and women use and acquire the language simultaneously, they do not use the same vocabulary even when they mean the same thing.

The literature review, in this study, has helped us a great deal in constructing a general background about the subject of language and gender in the Arabic world. This background was the main basic in our research in order to achieve the differences at the vocabulary level and learning style for both genders.

The data collected from recording different conversations have been analyzed on the basis of differences at the vocabulary level, and the respondents were both male and female students as well as laymen and random people from Tiaret city.

Finally, and as a conclusion, we found out that male and female speeches are different all over the world not only in Algeria, but the degree varied from one county to another according to their cultures, traditions and environments.

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