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Gender-Linked Language Differences in
Tahar Outtar's *Rommana* and
Djamila Zenir's *Barbarian Tattoos*

A Dissertation Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for
the Master Degree in Linguistics.

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Declaration

We declare that this dissertation is our own work and that all the sources we have used have been indicated and acknowledged by means of complete references .

Dedication:

- ❖ To a symbol of tranquility and safety, to the spring of tenderness, my first fan, who stayed up nights to take care of me and pray for me to something more precious than my life, my dear mother.
- ❖ To the secret of my existence and the source of my happiness and success, to the one who gave me freedom and cultivated confidence in myself . I ask God to prolong his life, my dear dad.
 - ❖ To my life shines, my brothers: Mouaouia , Hamza and my soul mates to my sisters:Halima and Amira.
 - ❖ To my dear brother-in-law: GHACHI Abass
- ❖ To my darling companions, the milestones of love and friendship, Zwina, Amal ElHaja, Yousra , Saliha, Asma and Bouchra .
- ❖ To all students of Ibn Khaldun University.

CHAOUNE Nourelhouda



Dedication:

- ❖ To those who give me a chance in this life, I wish good save and give them a long lifetime my father and my mother
- ❖ To my lovely sisters and my brother
- ❖ To my dear friend Hadjer
- ❖ To all the member of my family
- ❖ To everyone helped me in this work.

SAHRAOUI Cherifa

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Abstract

Literature refers in general way to any group of written works that convey ideas across vast distances of time and space, and it is also used more narrowly for works that are art forms such as poetry, prose and drama. Differences occur between men and women, mainly in use of language in writing and in daily speech. The gender differences has become a very common issue and it has been of interest to researchers ; who conducted several studies to discover what these differences between the sexes aresince ancient times, and through which they come up with a set of theories. And each theory has its own characteristics, advantages and its difference view between men and women. Also, every writer or literary work has a theory that is applied on it. To analyze the literary works, and to be more certain, we relied in our study on the analysis of a sample of the literary works, which are two novels written in Arabic by famous Algerian writers, who lived in the same colonial period and dealt with various social, cultural and political issues. The first is *Barbarian Tattoos* by Jamila Zenir, which is a short novel, and the second novel is entitle *Rommanaby* Taher Ouatar, which is also a short novel. The aim of the linguistic analysis of these two novels is to discover the quality of language used in the dialogues between male and female characters. By employing two theories (deficit and dominance). In the end it turned out that the theory of dominance was applied to the both novels. As for the deficit theory, it was not fully realized because there are some statements that are true and some are not.

Key words:

Literature. Language use. Gender differences. Males. Females. Theories. Literary works. *Rommana*. *Barbarian Tattoos*.

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General Introduction



General Introduction

General Introduction:

Sociolinguistic research has provided a large progress in recent years, in studying language and her relation with the society and the first important component is the gender differences in society and the aspect that resulted from social context such as social difference, language differences, gender discrimination and communication differences and which has a main value in sociolinguistics. Gender differences are an essential facts of the social life , men and women have different status and play different roles thus they have different duties and different rights, gender differences is not regarded only as linguistic phenomenon but also as a social phenomenon. Many sociolinguistics study gender differences in the language use , focusing mostly on syntactical and phonological and lexical levels. The studies on language and gender started in 1970s with the book *Language and Women's Place* of Robin Lakoff.

Language is the key part of the daily lives, used at every moment and in every situation to express the thoughts and the feelings and everything wished to convey to others, students are required to read literary work's from an early age, by looking at texts and writer's creations in order to develop themselves in this field, If we say that literature is a picture of life then it is indeed so, we have already indicated that a writer is someone who shares his emotions, feelings ant outlook on life, so he sends his soul between the pages of a book, poem, story or art ,so the link of literature to life is like air and food is indispensable, but the differences remains in whoever is good at producing those thoughts come to the ground, so that a new breath is breathed in them with each other.

Linguistics is the scientific study of language; it involves analyzing language form, language meaning, and language in context. Linguistics traditionally analyze human language by observing an interplay between sound and political factors that influence language, through which linguistic and language-based context is often determined. Linguistic is concerned with the nature of language and communication, and when we connect language to linguistics and to literature ; in simple terms 'Linguistic' is the scientific study of a language where one has to learn about the grammar, rules, formation of words, sound change. Whereas literature may include any types of written work in any field. Gender is an important part of person, which is the study of the differences between males and females in language use. We are so interested in literature because it help to develop our language and our thinking. We tried to study the

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differences between males and females in language use in the literary works, to prove the relationship between linguistic and literature .

In the present research work, Jamila Zenir short novel *Barbarian Tattoos* and Taher Ouatar short novel *Rommana*, have a strong relationship with gender for that it is considered as an important tool that help understanding the representation of gender through the existence of different characters and their action in the stories and find the different use of language in each gender according to the dialogues between men and women during the event.

The problematic of this research is:

- What is the gender differences in language use?
- How did men and women use language in literary works?

The hypothesis was that there are some differences in using language between men and women and the men were use language in standardization better than women.

The present research is directed towards the gender differences in literary works the case of *Barbarian Tattoos (BT)* and *Rommana(Rom)* . it aim at first investigating the gender differences in literary work. The second objective is to know the relationship between gender and literature. The third aim is how men and women present the them language. To reach the above mentioned objectives, qualitative approach has been planed, where different information was gathered.

For the research frame, this research work is divided into three chapters. The first one is a literary review where it present the most important key concept in gender and the gender differences in linguistics levels and how men and women use language differently and present four known theories.

In the second chapter is about, *Barbarian Tattoos*, contains the definition of the writer and then a general summary of the events of the novel and thus moves to the applied side in the chapter that studies the differences between men and women in the use of language. *Barbarian tattoos* were analyzed within the framework of linguistics by applying the theories of the deficit and the dominance under the following sub-headings: phonology level and the syntactical level then the lexical level.

The third chapter is about, *Rommana* ,we shed the light on the writer's life and his most important works throughout his life, his novel, written articles and literary contributions, in

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addition to his social life in his time. Moreover, this chapter presents an overview of what the novel is about, as well as the linguistic analysis and applied theories on this literary work; they are the deficit and the dominance theories.

The general conclusion will include a brief discussion of the findings of our work and some of the motivation.



chapter01:



Chapter One : Gender and Language

1. Introduction:

Research on gender and language focuses on many aspects of the linguistic structure and include a variety of methods. The present chapter aims to presenting a background about language and gender and the historical development of the field. The discussion begins with the relation between gender and language; then the discussion moves to the theories of language and gender such as: deficit, dominance, radical, difference and reformist. The focus will then move to the gender differences in linguistic levels (spoken and written) and the differences in language use.

2. Gender and Language:

Men and women are constantly interacting and communicating as social beings and one of the means of communication used is language. According to Susan Sapir “language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires by means of voluntarily produced symbols.”¹ Language is an important tool for human, as it is a direct means of communication that enables him to communicate what is going on in his mind of thoughts, feelings and emotions in an easy and simple way. Due to the differences that exist between men and women in social life, language has the same thing. Hence, there are certain differences when it comes to the use of language by males and females. The study of how gender reflected in language is an important and controversial branch of sociolinguistics.² Among the main and disturbing issues in linguistics and sociolinguistics is the close relationship between the language and gender. When thinking in this relationship between them, a relevant question to this relation dominated on the mind: Does language differ between the male and female? If the answer is ‘yes’, the research opens up to wider areas in linguistics and sociolinguistics about what are these differences.

Research in the study of multi differentiation of linguistic between male and female is diverse, and it has been discovery a variety relation, as well as many differences and intersections. In the study of language and gender differences engaged many linguists such as: Leonard Bloomfield and Mc Connell- Gint. During the study they concluded that in different

¹Susan Sapir. (1921), *Language is a purely Human and non-Instinctive Method of Communicating ideas*. New York .p.30-33

²Sociolinguistic: is the study of the effect of any and all aspects of society, including cultural norms, expectations, and context, on the way language is used, and the effects of language use on society.

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contexts, men and women have somewhat different phonology, vocabulary, grammar and syntax choices. With the emergence of the feminist movement in the late sixties and beginning of seventies century, which attracted the attention of scholars towards the existence of differences between genders due to many factors, including the prevailing political and cultural factors in society, and it opened a wide range to search on the knowledge of the differences between the genders, the feminist movement was one of the important factors that highlighted the gender differences. and In addition, many linguists insist on linguistic differences that exist between males and females, as most research papers focus on the nature of gender differences in the language use, in this regard, Ann Weatherall thinks that early research on gender differences focused on the power of men to use language during conversation, and men interrupting and imposing their power in contrast to women. In this light, she writes:

The earliest concerns about gender and language can be traced to linguistics and to feminist theory and political practice. Gender has been invoked as an explanation for all manner of linguistic variation, including vocabulary innovation (e.g. Jespersen, 1922), pronunciation (see Coates, 1986), grammar (see Key, 1975) and communication style (e.g. Maltz and Borker, 1982).³

Weatherall describes that men use his power and influence in the community during the dialogue with women; what is an important part to determine and the study of the gender differences. Where she proposed that the man using the province in an interview with women in order to the impose his authority and manage the session conversation and imposes his ideas and it is used language vocabulary larger than women.

The study of language and gender evolved significantly since the seventies of the twentieth century and of the most prominent linguists were: Robin Lakoff, Daborah Cameron, Daborah Tannen, and Jespersen Otto. In the same previous context Lakoff suggests that: “Our use of language embodies attitudes as well as referential meanings. Woman’s language has its foundation the attitude that women are marginal to the serious concerns of life, which are preempted by men.”⁴ She explained that women suffer from the marginalization of the inability of which reflected of the ways to be used language in the talks, where in 1975 Lakoff maintained what is known as to “*women registry*”⁵ which she thinks it has contributed to

³Ann Weatherall. (2002). *Gender, Language and Discourse*. USA: Routledge.p94

⁴Robin Lakoff (1975) *.Language and the Woman’s Place*. New York: Harper & Row.p43

⁵*Idem*.p44

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maintain the role of women in the society. And she showed that women tend to the use of language shapes that reflect and enhances the role of subordinate, and include these shapes the exclamation questions and the tone sound when they asked. Lakoff supposed that the language shows the status of females in the society.⁶ On the other hand. Deborah Cameron divided the study of language and gender to three categories of the task of including the deficit, dominance, and difference.⁷ It has been to hold many of the research in the field of language and gender the process of knowledge of these differences so linguists put many theories to study these differences between the males and females.

3. Theories of Language and Gender:

Men and women have long been in dispute over things such as spending, emotions, division of labor, and male withdrawal during conflict. One of the factors that may contribute to the continuation of such disputes is language differences between the two genders, and to explain language differences between men and women, Some well-known linguists like Robin Lakoff, Deborah Taneen, Deborah Cameron explores the reflect of gender differences in pronunciation, intonation, vocabulary and discourse style from the perspective of sociolinguistics research, and analyze the latest reasons of these differences and development and changes. Among the writers Robin Lakoff who is a renowned writer who has discussed four approaches regarding language and gender. With The Deficit, Dominance, Difference. And discursive theories.

3.1.The Deficit Theory :

The deficit theory is one of the most interesting approach in studying language and gender. It suggests that «women’s ways of speaking are, either by nature or nurture, deficient in comparison to men’s»⁸. Lakoff describes that the males language is the most powerful and the largest position and argue that women are their formative socially and are behave like ‘ladies’ and this is what forcing them to act politely a complete and ‘polite’ turning without to be ‘powerful’ in our culture.⁹ In the same vein, Fatima Sadiqi claims that the deficit theory “considered women’s language as an essentially ‘deficient’ version of men’s language».She further adds that:

⁶Robin Lakoff, (1975). *Language and Woman's Place*. New York: Harper & Row.p43

⁷ Deborah Cameron (2003). *Gender and Language Ideologies*. Oxford: Blackwell.p55

⁸Robin Lakoff (1975) .*Language and the Woman’s Place*. op. cit.p.44

⁹.Idem.p.43

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This theory was based on an essentialist view of the relationship between language and gender. It can be said to have its roots in 'medieval' notions of the 'chain of being': God above men, above women, above beasts, although many, including those who framed deficit theories, might reject this view.¹⁰

As it has been stated by Sadiqi, in this theory that there is a relationship between gender and language and she adds that the latter was found since the middle Ages. It is necessary to mention that this theory is considered that women deprived as a language users. Language as a source of man's power, whereas women are descended from men.

The deficit theory seems to be a worthy concern by the work of the Danish grammarian Jespersen Otto (1922) in the field of modern linguistics, where Jespersen seen that the language of adult males is the standard basic to compare and it is considered that the language of women incomplete. This comparison created an unlike between the women's language and the men's language and highlighted certain issues in the language of women using the men as a model for an ideal. Jespersen dealt with four aspects of language which are related to women like "verbal taboo, competing language, conversational language, and conservative language, which he presented as 'problems' with women's language."¹¹ And on this basis in particular has been considered as the language of women it involves something wrong.

Under this point of view, the main protagonist of this approach is that Lakoff (1975) differentiates women's speech from men's speech in many ways. She sees that women deprived as the language users where the contrary to her language with the implied rules of males, Lakoff describes the way women's speech style includes features which are „expressive of uncertainty, lack of confidence and excessive deference or politeness. These features include tag questions, rising intonation and hedges.¹²

3.2.The Dominance Theory :

According to this theory, linguistic differences between men and women were triggered by inequitable power relations between the two sexes. The male dominance in language was attributable to the political and cultural dominance of men over women in society. Lakoff was

¹⁰Fatima Sadiqi. (2003). *Women, Gender and Language in Morocco*. Leiden, Boston: Brill. P 4-5

¹¹Jespersen Otto (1922). *Language: its Nature, Development and Origin*. London: Allen and Unwin.p66-70

¹²RobinLakoff. (1975). "Language and Women's Place". *Language in Society*, op. cit.p 45-80.

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considered as the founding mother of “the dominance theory” She argues that the main difference between male and female lies in the inequality of power between them. And those women obliged to view qualities of weakness and it is a subsidiary for men in its opinion the dominance of men is the main reason in their superiority in the community and making women belonging to them. She further observes that women use a language which contains specific linguistic features that indicate uncertainty and lack of authority. In this light, Wardhaugh writes that «men use what power they have to dominate each other”.¹³And he adds that «Lakoff (1975) adopts the position that men are dominant and women lack.”¹⁴The dominance theory or what is also called power-based theory posits the view that men and women are believed to inhabit a cultural and linguistic world, where power and status are unequally distributed. Mary Talbot concluded that this approach can be sighted along with the difference approach and both of them provided an early model for the analysis of language and gender in the social sciences.¹⁵

3.3.The Difference Theory:

It is the theory of equality which stated that men and women belong to different ‘subcultures’ where they were trained socially to do this since the childhood, and this resulted in a difference in the methods of communication between men and women. Deborah Tannen is one of the most important linguists supporters for this-oriented; she focused her attention on the comparison between the genders in terms of the general differences between the objectives of the conversation about the gender. She indicated that men tend to use of a ‘report style’ in order to connect factual information, while the women in many times use a ‘rapport style’ which cares more to build and preserve relationships¹⁶.Moreover, she claimed six points for male and female language. Those six points are: Status vs. Support, Independence vs. Intimacy, Advice vs. Understanding, Information vs. Feelings, Orders vs. Proposals, and Conflicts vs. Compromise.¹⁷Following the same stream, Talbot affirms that “behavior previously perceived as men’s efforts to dominate women is reinterpreted as a ‘cross cultural’ phenomenon.”¹⁸In this regard, the difference theory has focused on women’s

¹³Ronald Wardhaugh.(2006).5thed.*An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*.USA: Wiley-Blackwell.P327

¹⁴ Ronald Wardhaugh.(2006).5thed.*An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*.id

¹⁵Mary Talbot. (2010). (2ndEd). *Language and Gender*. USA,Cambridge University Press.p131

¹⁶Deborah Tannen. (1990). *You just don't Understand: Women and Men in Conversation*. New York: William Morrow.p55

¹⁷ Ibid. p55

¹⁸Mary Talbot. (2010).*Language and Gender*. op. cit. P132.

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superiority over men concerning behavior, style and cooperation. And Mary Crawford describes how the fundamental differences between women and men shape the way they talk“. The main emphasis on this approach is on the way in which men and women develop themselves in different subcultures.¹⁹

3.4.The Discursive Theory :

One of the most important supporters of this theory is Deborah Cameron who salutes the showoff the perspective feminist that there are problems with all of the theories of deficit and dominance. And she noticed that is seen the associated models with males as a base which deviate by female and she describes how can be changed copies of gender stereotypes in accordance with the responses and transformation in economic climate. Cameron indicated that female previously on that they were non-competent in the communication, which is raised in the deficit and dominance theory. Recently, she rates men to this property, not because of the belief that communicative behavior between males and females has changed, but because of the re-framing the behavior as a different functionally²⁰. Women are generally believed to speak a better ‘language’ than men do. This is constant misconception, but scholars believe that no gender speaks a better language, but that each gender instead speaks its own unique language.²¹

4. Gender Differences in Linguistics Levels:

The language consists of certain skills and of the most important in these skills are speaking and writing, because none can’t say about someone that he mastered the language only if he fluent in speaking and writing this language. with the affected by changes and differences in the language use between males and females from the inevitable that are subject to each of the writing and speaking for the same changes and differences, according the importance of these two skills for language the study to the differences between men and women raised the interest and the attention of many linguists.

One of the basics in studying any language is the analysis of the speech especially between men and women; that they were differences in the dialogue because of cultural and

¹⁹Mary Crawford. (1995).*Talking Difference*. Oxford: Blackwell.P.90

²⁰Deborah Cameron. (1990). *The Feminist Critique of Language: A Reader*. New York: Rutledge.P.30.35

²¹Azizi Masoud (2011).*Language and Gender: Do Women Speak a Better Language* .University of Tehran, Iran.P .44.

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social reason. In this regard, George Keith and John Shuttleworth record some suggestions in her *Living Language and Literature* that women talk a lot and be more polite in their speech and support each other and for men, they swear more and do not talk about emotions but rather about sports and other things they frequently insult each other and also give orders and in meetings they tend to argue in order to give evidence.²² As for Otto Jespersen maintains that women have their own vocabulary including adjectives and adverbs such as “pretty, nice, always ...” to much, and they have a smaller vocabulary than men because they do not aspire to all the fields and the areas. In this light, he writes the followings:

“Women have smaller vocabularies, show extensive use of certain adjectives and adverbs, more often than men break off without finishing their sentences, because they start talking without having thought out what they are going to say and produce less complex sentences.”²³

Furthermore, Otto says that women speak more quietly and tend to use the higher pitch range of their voice than men, and they use half finished sentences because they speak before they have thought about what they will say.

On the other hand, the written skill is the most important academic practice in helping human to understand and develop their knowledge about their disciplines, and it is the other showing a group of differences between men and women, where was characterized the existence of many researchers and linguists whom have presented many suggestions. Elaine Millard suggests that the women’s style in writing is with a high level and very sophisticated for the writings of men because of their experiences of reading which helped them to gain an important rules in writing and different styles to attract the readers and suspense either men go to watch TV and play the video games which lead to the absence of details and lack of listed the events by men²⁴. Additionally, Anne Kanaris maintain that women tend to use long phrases that is composed a huge number of adjectives and subordinate clauses and adds that women writers are regarded as more skilled at the level of text writing, whereas males are seem as event-oriented²⁵. In the same light, Peter Trudgill discusses the lexical choices of males and females based on a sociolinguistic variation of middle-class females and working-class males. He states “standard forms by working class men”, this statement indicates that

²²George Keith and John Shuttleworth. (2008)*In Living Language and Literature*. 2ndEd. Hodder education, p222.

²³Jespersen Otto (1922).*Language: its Nature, Development and Origin*.idem.p66

²⁴Elaine Millard. (1997). *Differently Literate: Boys, Girls and the Schooling of Literacy*. London, UK: Falmer.p88-95

²⁵ Anne Kanaris (1999). “Gendered Journeys: Children are Writing and the Construction of Gender». *Language and Education*, 13(4), 254-268.DOI: [10.1080/09500789908666772](https://doi.org/10.1080/09500789908666772).

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the men are using the language fixed and standard in his major speech either of women always seeks to use more polite and prestigious speech act.²⁶

At the end, if related to research or news or sciences, there is no differences between the two genders in speaking or writing because the content be a scientific facts and static information and numbers or statistics, there is no place of thought or feelings, but in literature there is the field to deny the differences in the language use between men and women, linguistically women are used generalization and men used words and expression only in their place and for the real meaning.

5. Gender Differences in Language Use:

Language is one of the most important means of communication between humans, as it differs from one society to another, through the use of different vocabulary to express what a person needs and thinks about, as it differs from one society to another, through the use of different vocabulary to express what a person needs and thinks about, its importance lies in educating children, developing society and exchanging cultures in addition to transmitting the heritage of our ancestors to different generations. Language highlights its value in art (literature and discourse), and through the research of many linguists in the study and the analysis of the language, it has drawn attention about the gender differences studies in using language.

The studies on language and gender started in 1970s with the book *Language and Women's Place* of Lakoff.²⁷ Through our review of this book and our understanding of it, we find that Lakoff talks about the language of women, which has become popular, as she opened a research on the relationship between language interests age and gender which made it a great debate in all disciplines which led to a response among linguists and feminists and this study spread widely wide. She also suggested that it is possible to distinguish between a man and a woman, and that women use a wide range of words related to their interests where we find many adjectives and expression, for example: the work is very nice! Here the women used and adjective to express her strong admiration, and They use a polite and insult free style as well as tones audio in contexts, for example: what is your name, honey? On the other

²⁶ Peter Trudgill. (1972). "Sex, Covert Prestige and Linguistic Change in the Urban British English of Norwich». *Language in Society*, Vol.1, New York. pp. 179-195.

²⁷ Lakoff, R. (1975). *Language and Woman's Place*. (idem)p.45

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hand, Cameron Deborah draws on the fact that there is a great deal of similarity and difference between women and men in her *The Myth of Mars and Venus, Do Men and Women Really Speak a Different Language*²⁸ which represents a great and important contribution to popular literature that these differences between the sexes are caused by biological and not social, as they need to highlight the personal meaning and their identity.

Finally, female character uses her skills of expression unlike the man, and the goals of the man tend to focus on things and facts. As for women, they often exploit their often feelings by always using words with exaggerated meaning and many adjectives, like cute and beautiful. In addition, to the tone; women are using the interrogative and the exclamatory styles as in the previous example, while men prefer to use simple words to enhance the effect such as very good, really.

6. Conclusion:

The first chapter is all about a general background about gender and language and the relations between them. However the four theories have been firmly criticized for being deterministic and their findings need to be interpreted with some caution. Gender differences are a sociolinguistic phenomenon; a major topic in sociolinguistics is the connection between the structures, vocabularies, way of using language, the social roles of the men and women.

²⁸ Cameron, Deborah (2007), *The Myth of Mars and Venus: do men and women really speak different language*, Oxford New York.p102



chapter:2



1. Introduction :

The Algerian novel is a new born. If we compare it with the novel in the Arab countries and delve into it and into the feminist novel, we find that it is recent, as feminist writing or feminist literature has not emerged except in recent years. Where feminist writing is distinguished from other writings with characteristics and features that become clear through the language and the nature of the literary style employed in writing, the writer Jamila Zanir is one of the historical pioneers of feminist literature in Algeria. This chapter contains sections that pave the way for the applied study of the book Jamila Zanier *Barbarian Tattoos* and from it first there is a definition of the writer and then a general summary of the events of the novel and thus moves to the applied side in the chapter that studies the differences between men and women in the use of language. *Barbarian tattoos* were analyzed within the framework of linguistics by applying the theories of the deficit and the dominance under the following sub-headings: phonology level and the syntactical level then the lexical level .

2. About DjamilaZenir:

The Algerian writer DjamilaZenir was born on the sixteenth of May 1949 in the city of Jijel. She took her first education at the "Al-Hayat School for Girls" in 1958, and graduated from it in 1968. In 1974, she joined the Technological Institute for the Training of Teachers in Constantine. After her graduation, she returned to Jijel. She joined the education field and studied Arabic at the intermediate stage, and in 1968 fate brought her together with the Algerian poet "Idris Boudiba", who was crowned by marriage, as she moved at that time to the city of Skikda, and continued her teaching profession until her retirement in 1998.

The Algerian writer DjamilaZenir has practiced writing, but with hostile conditions and a society full of norms that restrict her, where he sees writing as a kind of luxuries and women do not need them, in addition to her living in a male society at home and outside, but despite everything, the circumstances and She broke the restrictions and published her name on the radio in the late sixties and early seventies, and is one of the most important women's pens that appeared after independence in Algeria in the field of Algerian fiction writing in the Arabic language. Its texts appeared in many national and Arab newspapers and magazines: such as Al-Shaab and Al-Nasr, Al-Wahda, Amal magazine, which was known to many writers.

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The poet began, but with the passage of time she felt that the world of poetry was narrowing her, so she turned to the story, which gave her a more spacious space. She wore the flowing wreath of narration and roamed the orchards of tales, called the Scheherazade of her era, and when her son "Anis" died while on the plane, her heart broke and overflowed. Her tears and her heart cried, and she tried to be patient with him and with the difficulty she could, when she put God in her heart, so she wrote at that time the collection of stories "Anis al-Ruh", as she wrote before that, *The Circle of Dreams and Storms* 1993, *The Sea Fairy* 1999, *City Walls* 2001, *Labor* 2004, *Barbarian Tattoos* (novel) 2000, and for children there are many stories such as *The Wandering Cockroach* 1991, *The Child and The Tree* 1999, *Lina and Matar* 2005. And she has received many national and even international awards, including: The Ministry of Culture's first national prize in children's literature in 1997 and First National Prize in Novel 2000, the first prize of excellence for women writers of the Mediterranean basin in France in 2001.

She wrote her experience boldly and painlessly without adopting a provocative method in the way she spoke, and she did not offend the public taste and did not provoke the Algerian society as others did. Her writing did not interrupt or stop, but stood for the pen since I carried it with her fingers and she is still a girl studying in the average The Algerian critic Youssef Ouaghlissi said about her: "She is one of the few who have maintained her creative path, this path that has developed in a remarkable artistic way, starting from the first group, "²⁹The Circle of Dreams and Storms" to the group "Anis Al-Ruh", as he also said that she is one of the oldest Algerian writers. Being in the land of the beautiful artistic text, it is considered by critics the most beautiful feminist pen after independence.

3. An Overview of *BarbarianTattoos*:

Barbarian Tattoos by the novelist DjamilaZenir is an example of the Algerian feminist novel that conveys to us the suffering of the Algerian woman who faces many challenges in her life until she proves her existence in the shadow of this patriarchal society in which the

²⁹Youssef Oughalissi: *The Femininity Discourse: A Study in Algerian Poetry*, Bridges for Publishing and Distribution, Algeria, ed1, 2013,p.29.

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man represents all the interlocutors, and controls the details of life in all her life and affects her course.

In the novel, the heroine "Khawla" tells her story from the revolution until independence, where she began to evoke the facts that join together to build the general event of the novel, and the novelist was the first recipient of the set of events that "Khawla" narrated to her ears, "I came to tell you the story of a long torment with the night and storms, I may rest, I would like people to hear it through you... I chose to dedicate it to your pen."³⁰

In telling her story, Khawla relied on rumination in recalling the past, characters, sayings, ideas, habits, and all aspects of the imaginary world depicted as an experience she went through and ended, and she could no longer change its course or interfere with it because it had become a thing of the past. Based on this, Khawla used to present us with a set of confessions that had passed in her life: "We have always been deceived by these words (love, marriage) and then we discover that there is no love and no marriage to come."³¹ As we find that Khawla summarizes her whole story for us. In the deception that occurred to her with the words love and marriage, and how she discovered that there is no love and no marriage to come.

So the events of the whole novel revolve around this girl and her suffering with men, witchcraft and sorcery, which her mother-in-law has imposed on her. Then she also suffers with the cobbler who tried to lure her, slaughter her innocence, and trade in her body: "Come on in...Do not be afraid, you are Fatima's friend, and you have told me about you...You are wonderful, my little girl...."³²

She also tells us about her suffering with that young man she met when she was inside the vocational training institution and he tried to lure her and reach her, especially after he invited her to meet him at the house of one of his friends. In the presence of his wife and there she learned of his scheme, so she rushed to deceive him to escape from the suspicious atmosphere in which she was "when the woman withdrew after closing the door, I hurried to frank him to escape this suspicious atmosphere."³³

³⁰Jamila,Zenir :*Barbarian Tattoos*.Movem for publication.2008 .p.6.

³¹ Ibid. p. 14.

³² Ibid. 15.

³³Jamila, Zenir, *ibid.* p.16

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After that, she told us her suffering with that patient in the hospital, who admired her and expressed his love and attachment to her, but fate led her to know his truth when she found him red-handed with his lover: "I found a girl in his arms in an exciting scene... I was stunned by what I saw." ...she closed the door and withdrew"³⁴

And as for her greatest suffering and the greatest deception, it was with her husband and his family; his mother performed his magic and passed on her sorcery rituals. The husband was like a ring on his mother's finger, she played with it as she wanted, and he in turn played his game on Khawla, as he married her for his own benefit and for her position. And his money, and he never made her feel his affection and love for her, but she described his intercourse with her as more than brutal, to the extent that it exceeded the case of rape she was subjected to: "A horrible night in which cruelty and violence were unimaginable, she treated me with all fierceness and with the utmost harshness despite That I was a virgin, so how if I wasn't?" ³⁵So these phrases summarize for us all the events of the novel and all the cruelty and suffering that Khawla has experienced from her childhood until now.

4. Linguistic Analysis of the Novel:

In the novel of barbarian tattoos, the status and characteristics of the language were widely attended, and the difference and linguistic differentiation between men and women appeared during the dialogue that took place between the characters of the story. The study and analysis of language within the framework of the specialization of linguistics according to what is customary, whether the method is descriptive or historical, fall into certain level.

4.1.ThePhonological Level:

The phonology is the study of sound system of language and also describes formal rules of pronunciation. The phonological analysis focus on the analyzing of sound patterns, utterance of different words and forming systemic use of sound in language, in order to know about the meaning ideas, focuses and idiosyncratic behaviors in text. It is concerned with the phonemic aspect of language. Including general phonetics and phonemics, there are a secondary phonemes represented in the performance elements of sounds, both silent and vocal, such as ' intonation' is a group of changes that occur in tone during speech. and the tone in phonetics is a precise phonetic phenomenon that aims to highlight the sound on a

³⁴ Ibid. p. 17

³⁵Ibid. p. 18

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syllable of the word. It is more common in the western languages than in Arabic. So that the meaning of the word can change in those language by changing the position of the stress, while in Arabic, the change of stress does not change the meaning, but it may help understanding more the statement .

The intonation and the tone have changed a lot in *Barbarian Tattoos* and each change has a specific significance, meaning and divides sentences into sense groups. Also, it allows speakers to express various emotions and portray the speaker's situation, whether he is a man or woman. Among these changes, we will studying the differences in tones of the two genders. In this light, Lakoff describes the way women's speech style includes features which are expressive of uncertainty, lack of confidence and excessive deference or politeness, these feature include tag questions, rising intonation and hedges.³⁶

In *Barbarian Tattoos* the sadness tone emerged significantly in the women's voice, because of the suffering and the loss of hope and the deficiency of changing the painful reality, for example:

-..... "She took refuge in silence ... she planted her eyes in mine as if the unknown is holding him back, then she came back and asked me in a sad voice."

- Didn't it happen that you felt the feeling of a girl who is over the age of marriage turning her side on men, all men and she knows that she has no hope of getting one of them!?

- Are you desperate to this limit?

-and more.... (BT:7)

The sad voice her is an indication of a psychological state. There is a relationship between psychological aspect and the human voice, and thus the listener knows the psychological state of the speaker through the tone of his voice, and these changes in the tone have a strang impact on changing answer the vocal behavior of the listening person, and this is what we findin her answer in the previous example . we also find other women's examples of the sad voice, including:

She answered, sorrow dripping from her voice:

³⁶ Ibid. p45.

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-Yes, for several nights

-Did you know before today?

- Yes... (*BT:21*)

The tone was changed from the sad voice to the hoarse voice, which is an audio disorder, meaning dysphonic and weakness in the ability to produce sounds. Hoarseness is a disorder of voice output, including: she answered in hoarse voice :They followed us here... my God.(*BT:24*)

The women's voice is still change in his tone, from the hoarseness tone to the faintness and the whispered tone is an addition that the intonation was different from the normal sound according of frighten or hiding something including: One of them said: They lit candles around me and poured pills over my head, and his mother circled me seven rounds, reciting strange incantations in a faint voice...(BT:53). Language requires physiological and mental preparation, as it is a tool of expression and a means of recording and transmission, and it reflects the lives of individuals and peoples in all its aspects. The occurrence of linguistic disturbance here, along with the integrity of mental functions, makes the woman use words and sentences that are not synthesized correctly. For example: Back and closed her eyes.. She shivered as if she had been hit by a current and said in a turbulent voice:

-who? What do you want? (*BT: 26*).

Than when we are analyzing the man's change tones we find that there is no sad voice but the presence of the hoarseness tone is higher in his voice for example:

He begged her in a hoarse voice:

-Open

- I will not open for you. You can leave.. I have burned the farm and there is nothing left for us.(*BT: 12*)

The hoarse voice can be very breathy but audio output is still possible in his case. Hence, a man's voice changes its intonation and tone, and this is an indication of his physical state. and the strained sound is a sign of extract the letters and the sound for example:

It seemed as if he had regained full consciousness, and in a strained voice he said:

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- He knew that the soldiers might go out to comb, but I was suspicious of the information that had arrived, and I thought that they would not come in this bitter cold and snow covering the mountains and paths.(BT: 15)

According to Otto, seen” that the language of adult males is the standard basic to compare and it is considered that the language of women incomplete”³⁷ for example: He speaks in his deep and convincing voice: Only now did she know the secret of happiness "Zehour" and I forgave her all that long wait to marry him the day we left her with my grandfather in the mountain.(BT:27) the man’s voice makes him use sound language with distinctive words and structures and the mature voice is evident through the linguistic structures and the words used accurately.

As for the vocal pause(..) , which is to stop speaking for a while and then resume speaking again.the man was distinguished by his use of vocal pauses more frequently than women, Male vocalizations are repeated:-Oh... and are they more than one?(BT:73)and the other example: Is he the one who was sold in a non-public auction? Oh, if they took me back to her, so I could inhale her fragrance and rub my face on her chest and bury him in the folds of her dress... Who was killed?(BT: 61) and - You... who are you?... Tell me, did you not miss the road to me? (BT: 6)

- You came to me on a rainy, windy day.. Is it important? (BT: 6)

As for the women, she used some vocal pauses, but to a lesser extent than the man, and this is because the woman does not think much while speaking for example :

“Grandfather.. Oh, grandfather.” (BT: 20) and “Never.. Aren't you beautiful? I know you..” (BT: 6)

4.2. The Syntactical Level :

It is the study of the principles and processes by which sentence that it is constructed in particular language. It concerned with the meanings of words in combination with each other to form phrases or statements. In particular, it involves differences in meaning arrived at by changes in word order , the addition or subtraction of words from sentences. It furthermore deals with the relatedness of different sentences types and with the analysis of ambiguous sentences. Language typology attempts to classify languages according to high-order principles of morphology and syntax to make different languages irrespective of their genetic affiliation.

³⁷Jespersen Otto *Language: its Nature, Development and Origin. idem .(1922).p .200*

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Lakoff proposes that women's language can be distinguished from that of men in a number of ways (part of gender deficit model) including: the use of adverbial clauses is strongly present in the women's language .in *Barbarian Tattoos*, she used many of them to express and order the events including: -"I have not indulged myself relentlessly in my daily work day and night" .(BT :32). "we didn't hear the shepherd calling from the top of the neighboring hill all of a sudden. "(BT: 18) -" Snow was falling profusely at the afternoon, covering their tall boots."(BT: 15)and - "Anticipation and caution.. For a long time we have been hearing the gunshots that will undoubtedly be followed by the coming of the bombed planes." (BT: 20)

Women frequently use the exaggerated forms; which is a statement that makes something worse, or better, than it really is. In literature and oral communication, writers and speakers use exaggeration as a literary techniques, to give extra stress and drama in a work or speech. women exaggerate a lot for example: - "We entered through the garden to console them, so we were surprised that his mother did not know until that moment that he had been arrested.. She was repeating the whole time, her teeth chattering in fear and cold."(BT: 25) and" So the cobbler looked at me with his long nose and ugly face, and he turned to me by saying: Come on in.. Don't be afraid.. You are Fatima's friend and you told me about you..."(BT:28). Then we move to the meanings of plural forms, the female use a lot of the plural forms in order to confirm her idea, we find many example in *Barbarian Tattoos* where women use plural forms more than the men such as: "- .. People in my city and in every inch of my country are waiting..(Waiting)"(BT:44) and "- ... they withdrew to the barracks, waiting to leave..the National Front cars (withdrew-cars)" (BT:30) and "-is not it ? Men - all men - no matter how much knowledge and knowledge they have, are afflicted with the fever of high honor.. Believe me that most of the nurses who...(nurses)" (BT:33). And women use the nominative sentences in situations that refer to the nature of life, we present this example: 'Zehour' is married, you must understand, how long will she be with you?(BT:22) and the second example"- Anticipation dances in the eyes and rejoices.. Smiles plant hope and hope in all faces.. The sparkle of freedom shines on the horizon filled with blood." (BT:29). In addition , the use of question specially the "Tag question" , similarly can be interpreted as a hedging device which weakens women's speech. Off all the linguistic form originally listed by Lakoff the tag has come to hold the position of archetypal women's language

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feature.³⁸women use tag question more than men including: “is not it ? (BT:55) and “grandfather .. are you still alive.” (BT:41) and “ oh!... are they more than one? (BT:31)

We cannot deny that the language of men is rich also with some syntactical features ,some features were shared between the two gender and other distinguish him for the women. We will started by the use of the similarity , metaphor is a figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable, the men use it more than the women, to clarify the meaning and give the context his right including: “-Come with us or rise alone like a rat.”(BT:16) and “- ...leaving behind them the echo of their anthem that the mountains echoed with them.”(BT:15).and there is an absence of the exaggeration because men’s language according the dominance theory was strangandpowerfull so they does not need to exaggerate to prove them language, and we observed that men use justification for speaking in abundance more than women example of that: “- I knew that the soldiers could go out to comb, but I was arguing about the information that had arrived, and I thought that they would not come in this bitter cold and snow that covered the mountains and roads”.(BT:15)and

-Hammadi dear, you are still alive, we thought you were martyred after the many shots we heard.

-Like a rat in the bunker, no, I will not fulfill the captain's prophecy this time.

- I see, you will attack the area again, may I help you?

-There are some women behind me.. Help them cross the danger zone, for the soldiers are coming.” (BT: 19)

When we move to the interrogative style, the man used the interrogative style in his language more frequently compared to the language of women, and this is what we find in following examples:

-You... Who are you?

-You came to me on a windy rainy day...Is there something important?(BT:6)

³⁸Robin Lakoff (1975) .*Language and the Woman’s Place*. Idem.p.44

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-Do you think your story is suitable for writing and publishing?(BT:7)

4.3. The Lexical Level:

Lexical are total amount of vocabulary items and use of words in a piece of text. It includes the study of individual words and idioms in different linguistics contexts. It involves the study of semantics and word formation. Lexical plays an utterly important role in all linguistic sub-disciplines ranging from language engineering to field-linguistic. This large variety of availed information and the linguistics differences between languages are the main reasons that there is a huge amount of different lexical structures and format. Lexical also have some differences between the men's language and the women's language in this case we analyz*Barbarian Tattoos* lexically.

Lakoff tried to describe the habits of female language features namely lexical, empty adjectives, precise colors terms, tangible noun and uncertain verbs. First, empty adjectives are the words only concerns emotional reactions rather than specific information.³⁹In *Barbarian Tattoos* women used a huge number of adjectives than men such as: - “ That was my only chance to take revenge on men and to be superior to them, but this pride soon began to fade with the passage of years, and the bitterness of frustration has been living in my depths.” (frustrated)(BT:37) and “- ...and our ears are sensitive to picking up any movement and fear crouches over our chests with its cold nails “(fear) (BT:42). Second , for using of rhetorical words to communicate as names of colors, differences in color specification only occur in women, including: -..the arrival of the bombed planes that will not remain green and dry, with the loads of destruction they have emptied...(BT:20)

-That which is located opposite the cafe of the lady "Hamra" and in which the soldiers get drunk every Saturday night.(BT: 27)

- ..The returning soldiers jumped reminded me of 'Hammadi' the wounded soldier.. My neighbor talked about him at length and decided to ask about him..to find him.. I approached a black car and asked two young men who were inside it..(BT: 30)

Here women names places and people with color name. Third, women use the tangible noun; a physical object, something that can be touched, real or concrete results. Something you can

³⁹Robin Lakoff (1975) .*Language and the Woman's Place*. Idem.p.47

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perceive through the five senses, we present some examples: My grandfather brought the news to us one cold night.(*BT: 10*)and It is freezing cold and they will not be able to walk over the accumulated snow, and they have grown spoiled.(*BT:20*)

For men , Lakoff states that there are many things that form the basis for the emergence of differences between women and men in language. she is decribed that the males language is more assertive, nature and on point or direct forms. Men language features are: minimal responses, command and directives, compliments, and use the uncertain verbs. First, minimal responses include term such as: mhm, yeah... men tend to use these terms to assert dominance, including: huh! I know her... I know her (*BT:27*) .second, men tend to use explicit commands especially when they were in the same sex groups, for example: open the door (*BT: 6*). -Tell me, I'm no stranger to you.(*BT:36*). Third, men tend to complement each other on skill and possessions and compliment women on the beauty or in them cooked for example: you are beautiful (*BT: 15*). Finally, men use the uncertain verbs more than women for example: I'm not hungry..My blood is bleeding..Give me a drink of water and close the door.(*BT:12*).

5. Conclusion :

The novel of *Barbarian Tattoos* is one of the unique models in Algerian literature because of the issues it raises of special importance, the issue of men and women. It can be said that the events in the novel of *Barbarian Tattoos* revolve around the domination of men, or in other words, the limited male consciousness. It also clearly appears that the writer did not touch upon the subjective worlds or what is related to the Arab woman, as she does not present her except in the presence of the man. The woman wanted it to be conveyed, it cannot be avoided, as it is an active part that is difficult to avoid, as it is an essential element in the events of the story and the suffering experienced by the heroine of the story. The importance of the novel lies in the fact that it included the two styles (male and female) in employing language. After analyzing the two methods under the framework of the theories of 'deficit' and 'dominance', we conclude that the theory of 'deficit' has been achieved, but much less in relation to the theory of dominance, because of the man's use of his power and influence, the society during his use of language, and as a result of the oppression that women suffered in the day after the use made her weak and unheard of.



chapter03:



1. Introduction :

The aim from the second chapter is to discover the gender differences issue based on the novel *Rommana*, which was written by the Algerian author Taher Outar. In this chapter, we shed the light on the writer's life and his most important works throughout his life, his novel, written articles and literary contributions, in addition to his social life in his time. This means how he proved himself during the French presence in Algeria until he became one of the greatest intellectuals. Moreover, this chapter presents an overview of what the novel is about, as well as the linguistic analysis and applied theories on this literary work; they are the deficit and the dominance theories.

2. About Taher Ouatar :

Taher Ouatar is the founder of the Arabic novel in Algeria, he was born in 12 august 1936 in Souk Ahras, and he was interested in Jobran Khalil Jobran, Zaki Mubarak and other Arabic writers. He learned journalism in the early 1950s through his correspondence with several Egyptian schools, he also joined Tunisia on a personal adventure in 1954 and they mentioned that he had a good knowledge in Arabic and international fiction literature. Taher published several articles in several newspapers.⁴⁰

Ouatar devoted his life to literary work and he had a prolific literary production including stories, theater plays, novels and the translation of his work into several languages. He was able to rewrite the Algerian story as it is, with its authenticity, with a clever imitation of its genuine elements strength and intellectual richness, from his important collections of writing such as : “ the martyrs, will return , this week 1974” and most of the works have been turned into play, movies and drama works have been turned into plays, movies and drama work; and his novelistic effects were represented in: *Laz 1974*, *Earthquake 1974* and *Rommana* which was issued in 1971 that has several editions. Taher Ouatar belongs to the category of self-taught intellectuals; he relied on himself and proved it to the French occupation in that time. Ouatar is distinguished by his simplicity, humility and feature that reflect his genius, and high creativity. From the creation of Al Jahiziyah to his creative group related to the novel and the story and that won several awards and medals(Algerian, Arab,

⁴⁰ Zineb, Abouyahya.”The Story of our Famous Writers: Taher Ouatar.”Arab thought house: Algeria (2009).p.3.

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international level), he also embraced the Marxist doctrine and defended political thought, until he died on Thursday 12 August 2010.⁴¹

Ouatar did not only influence his environment, but was considered as one of the most eminent pillars of creativity in the Arab world, his novels attract attention with their style, their language quality, with his distinguished creativity Ouatar granted a distinguished position for the Arabic novel in Algeria in front its French counterpart. His support to the Arabic language made him one of the owners of the rebellious pens; he was called the pioneer of the Algerian novel. He lived under French occupation where education was not allowed, he did not have academic degrees because he did not study in universities but was the son of religious schools. Despite all this he was not a linguist but was creative in his dealings with language.⁴² Most of his novels explain the history of the society in which he lived during French colonialism and terrorism, as well as the miserable conditions that made him fight and strive for the best. Finally, he created Al Jahiziyah association in order to build a space for the voice of reason and freedom of expression, through which Taher stirred the stagiest cultural work during the years of destruction, in addition to helping and encouraging young people for free despite the difficult situation, he has become an icon of Algerian literature and an important cultural project.

3. An Overview of the Short Novel of *Rommana*:

Rommanais one of the most important narrative works of Algerian writer Taher Ouatar. It gained a great interest of readers when it appeared in April 1971. It also has several editions, it was published in the “Taanat collection”; which was almost the longest Algerian group. At first, Taher Ouatar conceded it as a short story, because he believed that it was his last publication and might not be repeated again, due to the difficult conditions of publication in the 1960s. Some of them described it as persecution when it was considered as a short story and when the conditions were improved, it removed from the group of “Taanat” and relised as a short novel.⁴³ In fact, Taher Ouatar said:” I do not claim that *Rommana* is a novel and I do not think it’s a short story, but I am sure that it is

⁴¹Zineb.Abouyahya.Taher Ouatar.ibid.p6-7.

⁴²Ouatar, Taher the father of Algerian novelists cited in <HTTPS://www.Youtube.com/Watch?V=nc-UZDQdfsU&feature> . accessed on 2021.

⁴³Taher ,Ouatar.”*Rommana*”. *National publishing and distribution company :Algeria (1981),p.3.*

represents for me the period of transition, from one literary color to another represents a new breath and new look and a new artistic structure.”⁴⁴

The writer narrates in this novel that it conveys a social message through the heroine Rommana, who took advantage of the opportunity of her husband’s absence and began to remember important moments of her life dating back ten years ago. She started suffering since the age of sixteen, when she became a victim of this society. Poverty sometimes pushes to do indecent things to get out of this miserable situation. In addition to the absence of parents, children especially in their teenage years need support and advice to chart their way to the better. This is what happened to Rommana after her father’s death, they did not find anything to eat expect from market wastes; this is the reason why she went out to the street in order to provide a good life for her brothers, but unfortunately she found herself among human an beasts who considered he a valuable commodity and exploited her. She lived those years struggling in this painful reality, as she wanted to change it for the better, she learned to write and read to achieve victory. The writer depicted forus the real life at that time and studies her story more specifically, he mentioned that women continue to straggle despite the troubles and society’s view of them as weak creature. These are the real issues in society that the writer touched to convey a set of ideas.

4. Linguistic Analysis of the Novel:

The linguistics researchers came up with several theories, in their studies about language, they noticed that men use a special linguistic style that differs from that of women, and this is in a daily conversation and on writing formats. We relied on the linguistic analysis in this literary work in order to discover the difference between male and female characters in their language use, although the conversations of women in this novel are more than those of men. Also we tried to apply the deficit theory and dominance theory in the analysis; in order to prove the validity of the differences.

4.1. The phonological Level:

The communicative competence includes many elements, such as phonological level, which is concerned with the phonetic resources as they are used in a given language, it studies

⁴⁴Taher ,Ouatar.”*Rommana.id.p3*.

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the sound system which is also associated with several patterns,⁴⁵ including phonemes (tone, phonemic pause and intonation). The speakers here do not music to the speech and they clarify the meaning. It became clear in Lakoff's book *Language and Woman's Place*⁴⁶ as a set of points that women's language has become very common, and it is possible to distinguish between genders in several matters, including intonation, where we found that women use it frequently in their speeches because they are hyper sensitive creatures unlike men and this is understandable through this analysis.

First, in terms of female characters: the heroine remembered that she was easily exploited by men, and also linked herself to the commodity available in the market." I sighed: a commodity, a valuable commodity that is circulating everywhere." (*Rom* p. 5). In this passage from the novella, it is noticed that the female character feels powerlessness. Also this passage declaims the female character insecurity, because of the male dominance from the word "sighed" it is obvious that the writer embodied the psychology of the character which seems very tired and powerless; through a low tone of voice. In another example, the word "sighed" «is repeated again she said:" and I sighed again, it was very ugly, conjuring up a painful image from the past... but it was not possible to push it." (*Rom* p. 6).this passage also indicates the woman's helplessness and remove for remembering the past, and she used a low and sad voice. There are many examples used by female characters to show the powerlessness of women and the dominance of men over them. Where she used toning a lot. Another example, when someone wanted to get the heroine and her family out of their house, she said: "I told you we won't get out of here, and will not receive accept only customers who are satisfied with our neighborhood and our hut". (*Rom* p. 7). In this phrase, the women used a loud intonation which indicated the tone of emotion and anger; it also indicated her inability and weakness. In this last example, when the heroine met an honest person; she described her situation saying: "what a beautiful feeling of honesty!" (*Rom* p.56). She used here a faint voice; which explained her satisfaction and happiness.

The second side, in terms of the few male characters here.Lakoff adopts the position that men are dominating and women lacking domination.⁴⁷as it turns out that there are no examples of intonation on the part of men in their speech; this indicates their control and the

⁴⁵Lidya bridges ,”phonological level “ cited in [HTTPS://www.google.com/search?q=phonological+level+definition&client](https://www.google.com/search?q=phonological+level+definition&client) , accessed on 2021

⁴⁶ Robin Lakoff,*Language women's place, ibid.p43.*

⁴⁷Robin ,Lakoff. *Language and women's place, op cit.p.43.*

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consideration of the female as a helpless creature. Which made her employ intonation even in masculine dialogues to describe the tone of the used voice in this situation. Women focused on this in several examples including the conversation that took place between two people when they met:

- Our dear beloved, who I told you about.

Boualem said, and the judge replied in an excitement tone.

- A great honor. A great honor.” (*Rom* p. 13).

In the contact of the man, the women used the intonation to describe the tone of excitement and surprise when he replied. There is also another dialogue between a man and a woman, when he asked her if she was looking for a husband, she replied:

- I do not want a husband like you, I did not kidnap you, and I do not want to separate you from your children.
- I mean, I mean...

He confused and sipped, lit a cigarette, kept silent and did not speak.” (*Rom* p.24).

The woman explained here the man’s confused tone of voice, which made him remain silent and stop talking. There are some examples of female characters that employ intonation in masculine contexts. There is also a phonetic pause, which is considered as light pauses in speech, indicating the end of a conversation and the beginning of another one; it is used more often by men than women. This literary work is rich in vocal pauses from the masculine and even the feminine aspect. A man’s frequent use of vocal pauses is found in many examples. Someone said:” not here.. but in his house.” (*Rom* p.7). Another one:” there are years and live like this.. Who knows.” (*Rom* p.59). “ A, pronounce, pronounce, this is the first litter of the alphabet, you should learn it.. Rewrite it a hundred times.. Hurry up, here is the table.”(*Rom* p. 51). The use of these phonetic pause in the middle of men’s speech; indicated their dominance over women. This is made her helpless, and she also used the vocal pauses in her speech, in several examples:” No, we will not get out of her... No.” (*Rom* p. 7). Also *Rommana* said:” I went to the door of our hut and stood for a moment, and did not hear a movement.. I advanced to the hut of my sister. The widow of El Baradei.” (*Rom* p. 16). And the last example she said:” “ my love I don’t hide from your that I love you and I love Moored, Sofia, your mother and your country, but I cannot help but leave you .. Bye.” (*Rom* p. 42). Finally, these examples indicate that Lakoff’s statement is correct. Women use intonation so much in their

speech that they even use it in masculine contexts,, this was led to the realization of the both theories.

4.2. The Syntactical Level:

The structure of language is not enough on its own, Rather , it requires several functions, including syntactic level which is concerned with the arrangement of the words in a sentence, it is also an attempt to describe how these elements function and the studies description of word rules positioning. Also it involves the sentence's elements positioning rules, such as in nouns, in verbs, and adverbs.⁴⁸

The language of women differs from that of man in several things that Lakoff employed, and among them we find; First, the adverbial clauses, as they are used by women, to explain the place and time of the events in several examples, including:

” A week has passed since the burial of my father, the itinerant egg seller, so Aljiya my older sister married from El Baradei, our neighbor, for a very small sum, me , my mom and my sisterate it in a few days, and the problem arose again.” (*Rom* p. 7).

“ Only a month and a half ago .” (*Rom* p.47).

“In Ramadan, my father used to accompany us to the city at night, so that we would watch the militarily cinema in the squares despite the bitter cold.” (*Rom* p. 38).

On the their hand the exaggeration forms are used in daily life, and it can be intentional or unintentional ; and are also widely used by female where are find:” it occurred to me that the judge come to marry us, and I greeted him cheerfully, and with his sticky fingers.. but back with Majdoub...”(*Rom* p. 12). The women was exaggeration here, even though she knows that it is a commodity, except that she has thought of marriage. we add also, “ Mobaraka has completely changed, and her voice has changed, also her words have become mixed with French words. I meditated on her and could not stop crying, so she shook her shoulders different.” (*Rom* p. 14). she exaggerated very much, because it is

⁴⁸Lidya bridges,” type of stylistics” cited in

<HTTPS://www.google.com/search?q=syntactic+level+definition&client>, accessed on 2021.

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impossible for an uneducated person to speak French quickly. Second, the meanings of plural forms, also the women used here this formula in several passages including:

” he come carrying in his hand several pieces of his underwear, it was feeling angry, and I said excitedly:

-you are exaggerating you are antisocial” (*Rom* p. 59).

Another example: “ I thought for a moments, then I told him everything, and he received my words with amazement and astonishment, and he was moved.” (*Rom* p. 25).

Here she did not say that she was thinking for a moment, but she said thinking for a few moments. Third, the tag question according to George Yule:” tag question consisting of an auxiliary (don’t, isn’t) and a pronoun(it, you) added to the end of a statement, (I hate it when it rains all day, don’t you ?).”⁴⁹there are used more example “ is this no your home?.” (*Rom* p. 24).” Does he believe me or not.” (*Rom* p. 40).

Men have characteristics that distinguish them from women. Among them are metaphors and similes but here the women used them in their conversation. for example in the terms of male characters: he said: “his saying: “a cup of coffee is boiling, it smells, delicious, and the sun’s says pierce the window glass.” (*Rom* p. 5) another example Saleh said:” before we left, you seemed to me like foreign urgencies .like gold stored in my banck.” (*Rom* p. 40). The men gave some analogies to the women such as a gold and foreign currencies.

As for the female characters, this are some examples “ red liquid like blood.” (*Rom* p. 10).here she compared the wine to a lot of redness with blood, also “ we went out to a quiet, during lit neighborhood. Strewn with villas and tall trees.” (*Rom* p. 39).on the other hand, men use a lot of interrogative style. Also women are curious and they ask a lot questions and their answers are not frugal, unlike men who are calm, but in this novella the opposite happened in some of the dialogues that the heroine with a men, there are several evidence on several pages, only two examples are sufficient, the first dialogue took place between the young brown and Rommana:

- what’s your name?
- Rommana
- how old are you?

⁴⁹George ,Yule.” *The study of Language*” .cambridge university press,2017. P766.

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- sixteen
- what god wills, and you remained in this miserable state? -How long have been busy?
- two months
- why do you stain your face with all these powders?
- did not answer him... (*Rom* p. 10)

her there are many questions that this young man asked to Rommana, indicating his curiosity, and he tried to find out things about her and the answer indicates that she use a limited answer and did not add any other additions. The second dialogue took place between women and men:

- Boualem
- what?
- is it true that you have a hundred wives?
- most of all the women of the country are at my disposal, but you are only the dearest thing in my life.
- and yet you allow others to tamper with me?
- oh, don't remind me, I feel jealousy tearing my heart. (*Rom* p. 20)

In all the dialogues that took place between the characters. The man ask a lot, but is the second dialogue he did not use a frugal method in his answers and naturally he uses the justification for example: most of all the women of the country are at my deposal but you are only the dearest thing in my life.” (*Rom* p.20).and this is considered wrong, it is clear from all this that the woman is helpless, as she used some expressions that pertain to men.

4.3. The Lexical Level:

The writer discussed, in this novel, a group of social, cultural and political issues. Each artist writer or thinker has his own attitude toward life and issues of his time, many novelists have seen the women as an imperfect person, with her own inner world and with connection to life and society. In many races, women are portrayed as a mysterious, invisible and incomprehensible being. Taher Ouatar presented a portion on this issue, and this is reflected in the miserable conditions that the heroine lived in terms of poverty, the absence of parents and exploitation, as well as she was illiterate and this is the reason why women are oppressed and their language is weak due to the dominance and power of men inside their societies. The writer used the word “*Rommana*“ as a novel title as he not mean the pomegranate fruit literally, but rather a set of connotations and signs that are attached to it. Especially if they

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know that this word is a name attributed to a woman in need who was forced to sell her body while she was a soft but.⁵⁰

Lakoff tried to explain to us some of the features of the women in this lexical level. First, about the adjectives we have: On a quiet, clear street, smells of jasmine. (*Rom* p.8). I am sure these streets are warm with all these lights. (*Rom* p.39). I was surprised by a beautiful golden necklace. (*Rom* p.19). also men use the adjectives here in some of sentences where he said:” the hair is drop down, fine black. On a long white neck. The nose is straight and flawless , in proposition to the round face, the beautiful full chin and small mouth .” (*Rom* p.5). and other adjectives from the same speech.

Second, the rhetorical words it is concurred with the art of rhetoric. Women use it a lot, they gave special names to anyone, for example:” the young brown.” (*Rom* p.10). ,” lame old man.” (*Rom* p.6). Third ,the tangible nouns it means if you cannot see, hear, taste, touch or smell something, it is not a concrete noun, for example “ then he progress to a rectangular marble table on which there were several flasks and cups and he poured me a liquid red as blood and returned to my side.” (*Rom* p.10).

Lakoff states in his study of the gender difference in language that there are many things that differ for men to women such us: as for the men they used the minimal responses for example when we say, yeah, right. There are some examples:” I do not know your name?- yes” (*Rom* p.29).then,” in condition you do not eat with me. He replied wonder.” (*Rom* p.36).and for the use of the command for example “ bring me a piece of clothing and scissors, I will teach you a profession.” (*Rom* p.60).also we have another “ ok stretch.” (*Rom* p.57).,” write and speak at the same time.” (*Rom* p.52).

Finally, the men use compliment whether he is telling the truth or not, this compliment is in several things the beauty and morals of a women, for example:

” I wish I had not been married, and were at a younger age, to take you as a mistress.. I have decided to support you. To marry you, and keep checking you, this does not mean that I act with free will or that I am a benefactor..no .there are many things that control me, the most important of which are perhaps my desire and your charm and my feeling of melting into the splendor of

⁵⁰Alloui , Hamid.”*Rommana.Taher Ouatar: between ideological discourse and artistic*”,(*Al Hikma magazine for publishing and distribution*) 2013.

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your charm, in your hair, nose, eyes, chin, neck, lips in the uprightness of your entire body.. I will marry you. (*Rom* p.41).

Through the analysis and the example provided also here the deficit theory was not realized in general but some areas and the theory of dominance was applied more.

5. Conclusion:

Rommanais among the novels written by the Algerian writer Taher Ouatar .it is a short novel that carries several different and purposeful topics inside the society, from many cultural, social and moral backgrounds; it also depicts the real daily life of women and their position in society. The important thing in this novel is the linguistic analysis to discover the difference between men and women in their language use. Applying two gender theories “deficit” and “dominance”, and it was concluded that the theory “deficit” is wrong because there are two sides which might be right and wrong, the second theory “dominance” is considered correct because the whole novel symbolizes the dominance of the male over the female and that men are characterized, by strength, while women are weak, so men are always occupying the first place.



General Conclusion



General conclusion

General Conclusion:

We know that sociolinguistic studies is the influence of aspects of society on language that has board areas , for example: race , age, education and gender. In our research we concentrated more on gender. Many studies have confirmed to us that there is a difference between men and women in terms of biological and way of thinking, as well as in literary works. At the end of our research, we concluded that there is a difference between men and women in literary works, and the literary work is important part of culture. It is the experience of the whole society, its beliefs and progress in short, it is the universal truth. It turns out from research studies that there are differences between females and males in the language use. This might be found in the nature of used vocabulary, syntax and tone of voice. The researchers have a way to indicate more details about the language of men and women.

First, we concludes that language is an important tool for human and that it is a direct mean of communication by which we mean daily speeches and dialogues between male and female members of society, and indirectly, it is through writings in the sense of literary works in general. Where it lies in communication what is going on in the mind and through feelings, thoughts and other. The linguistic differentiation between men and women is multiple. We concludes it from four different theories carried out by the linguistics researchers, where they gave each theory characteristics. Among them is the deficit theory is which the researchers agreed that the power of men is stronger and greater than the power of women, and that women are deprives as users of men's language. As for the second theory, dominance, through wich we discovered that the men's strength and confluence obliged the woman to show her weakness and that she is subordinate to the man. And in the theory of differences, we find that they differ completely, and each of the sexes has its own strength.

By collecting most of the information in these theories, we have drawn out attention to two theories: the deficit and the dominance, and we have applied them in two different short novels. And we noticed that sometimes women were powerless and they used adjectives a lot and at the same time men used adjectives as well. This is just an example to prove that the theory of deficit was not fulfilled in the two novels. As for the second theory, it was realized because the man world made the women subservient to hum because he has more power and influence in the eastern society. Where he condemns the woman and from his the woman loses he ability to control her language.

General conclusion

Secondly, After reading and analyzing her book *Barbarian Tattoos* within the framework of linguistic analysis, we concluded that her language is a simple language with which she was able to convey the idea and goal of the novelistic text. Through it, she expressed the suffering of Arab and Algerian women in particular, and the repression they are subjected to through social norms (honor). And customs and traditions, as well as their relationship with the other party - the man - who is considered the focus of the oppression that women suffer in this medium, and he who pushes her to negative behavior and to make mistakes because it decreases her size and does not recognize her ability and control over her, which proved the theory of incapacity at the beginning of the novel because the suffering that the heroine of the story was subjected to from rape and exploitation of her femininity, which sowed terror and lack of confidence in herself and affected her use of language, so her language was characterized by a sad, oppressed and weak tone to some extent and her severe use of the features of the theory of disability such as qualities expressing feelings, but after passing through all those misfortunes and the suffering until the thought of society did not have mercy on her and kept telling her about a sin she did not commit, and this is what showed the hegemony and control of the man and his control over society, which affected her language greatly and from him, and from it we conclude that the theory of dominance emerged more than the theory of incapacity and this is due to the emergence of some features such as that the language of men is more stable than women and that they speak more and use emotion more than men.

Third, our attempt in analyzing this novel is to discover an interesting point and deduce valuable information, that there is a difference between men and women in the language use. This point represents a summary of the results of our research. We concluded in this novel that its events revolve in a semi-circular path because the heroine starts from the end of the events to take us back to the starting point and remind her of the circumstances she went through, from the death of her father until her mysterious marriage, that she did not tell us about. Where the writer relied on the analysis of social and cultural factors. To the reality of his hero using his ideological method. We also concluded that he enjoys artistic adventure and his continuous development of his tools. He also has the ability to diversify his narrative structure, in addition to that, he moved easily from one form to another, for example: he was able to move in this novel from one stage to another by using the death accident of his characters.

General conclusion

The male characters that Taher Ouatar added are characterized by the similarity in their vision of women as a weak being and just a commodity that the only trade in. on the other hand, the writer presented various models to women in his works and was able to put them in their correct historical context, this is applying the two theories analysis, which led to the answer to the question mentioned earlier in this work. Where the deficit theory showed us at the beginning the correct phonetic level, after that, there were changes that led to the discovery of the some wrong positions at other levels, which means that the theory was not one hundredpercentachieved, but was considered wrong due to the realization of the second theory, where we found that the man has complete control over the woman, which mad her lose her linguistic power.



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المخلص :

يشير الأدب بطريقة عامة إلى مجموعة من الأعمال المكتوبة التي تنقل الأفكار عبر مسافات شاسعة من الزمان و المكان, كما يتم استخدامه بشكل أضيف للأعمال التي هي أشكال فنية مثل الشعر, النثر و الدراما. تحدث الفروق بين الرجل و المرأة بشكل رئيسي في استخدام اللغة في الكتابة و في الكلام اليومي. أصبح الاختلاف بين الجنسين قضية شائعة جدا, وقد أثار اهتمام الباحثين الذين اجروا عدة دراسات لاكتشاف ماهية هذه الاختلافات بين الجنسين منذ العصور القديمة, ومن خلالها توصلوا إلى مجموعة من النظريات, ولكل منها خصائصها و مزاياها و نظرتها للاختلافات بين الرجل و المرأة. كما لكل كاتب أو عمل أدبي نظرية تطبق عليه و للتأكد أكثر, اعتمدنا في دراستنا على تحليل عينة من الأعمال الأدبية, وهما روايتان باللغة العربية لكاتبان جزائريان مشهوران عاشا في نفس الفترة الاستعمارية, ومنه قد تناول كتاباهم مختلف القضايا الاجتماعية, الثقافية و السياسية. الرواية الأولى بعنوان أوام بربرية جميلة زنير أما الرواية الثانية فهي رمانه للكاتب طاهر وطار و هما روايتان قصيرتان. الهدف من التحليل اللغوي لهاتين الروايتين هو اكتشاف جودة اللغة المستخدمة في الحوارات بين الشخصيات الذكورية و الأنثوية من خلال توظيف نظريتين (العجز و الهيمنة). في النهاية اتضح ان نظرية الهيمنة تنطبق على كلتا الروايتين أما نظرية العجز فلم تتحقق بالكامل لأن هناك بعض العبارات صحيحة و البعض الآخر ليس كذلك.

الكلمات المفتاحية :

الأدب. استعمال اللغة. الفرق بين الجنسين. ذكر. أنثى. نظريات. أعمال أدبية. رواية أوام بربرية. رواية رمانه