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Analyzing the Coexistence of Gender Stereotypes
Case Study of Facebook Page “Easy Peasy Dz”

A Dissertation Submitted to the Faculty of Letters and Languages in Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master in Linguistics

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Dedication

I dedicate this humble work to:

My beloved parents kheira & Ahmed for every single thing that I do not find enough space to mention. My sister habiba, My brothers Didou ,rayane and boucif for always being there.

I also dedicate this dissertation to my niece sojoud .

Special dedication goes to my friend Souad with whom I share endless memories in our departement.

To everyone I love, myself included.

NOURA

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I dedicate my dissertation work to my family and many friends. A special feeling of gratitude goes to my loving parents, whose words of encouragement and push for tenacity ring in my ears. My sisters Hamida Mounira my twin Soulaf and two little sisters Nessrine Hiba and my two brothers Nadir and Mouhamed have never left my side and are very special. I appreciate your help and advices for the rest of my life.

i dedicate this work to my grandmother zohra and my two best friends noura and kheira Thank you

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To my mother Amara Khadra who brought me to this life and sacrificed for me without any doubt .

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Abstract

Social media has become a necessity for both genders, and the language that is used in this type of social intercourse necessarily reflects and conserves gender differences between each other. The current investigation is an attempt to evaluate the language used on the mixed-gender Facebook platform page Easy peasy DZ and explore the reason behind their intention for this language use depending on their comments. The main objective of this research is to empower extra indication for the impact of gender variables on the use of various conversational maxims in formal and casual conversation while utilizing Facebook. To this end, a mixed methods of both qualitative and quantitative. For this purpose, the investigators attempt to assess the fact of what is hypothesized by containing a variety of framed methodological procedures. Moreover, for the observation, we selected from the page Easy Peasy DZ a number of five comments to be analysed and one online questionnaire is allocated to eighty students from both master's and bachelor levels in the English Language section and some participants, both students and teachers at Ibn Khaldoun University. The experimenter's conclusions reveal that the respondents use several conversations styles in their daily social media use and this is because of numerous explanations containing the social and cultural formation of gender in special.

Key words : Facebook comments ,Gender differences , Social media , Language and gender, gender stereotypes, Students.

الملخص

تم تأسيس الاختلاف اللغوي باعتبار الجنس كمبدأ و عامل رئيسي في التحقيق في علم اللغة الاجتماعي الغرض من هذه المذكرة هو دراسة الفروق بين الذكور و الإناث في استخدامات اللغة في مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي . (كمثال للدراسة و محاولة العثور على الأسباب Easy Peasy DZ تم اخذ صفحة من الفايسبوك (ايزي بيزي ديزاد ' الكامنة وراء هذه الاختلافات الاستعانة بالإجابات على الاستبيانات التي تم توزيعها على طلاب جامعة ابن خلدون تيارت و كل من يجيد اللغة الانجليزية إضافة إلى كل الملاحظات المأخوذة من صفحة الفايسبوك الأدوات المستخدمة لتأكيد أو نقص الفرضية .

أظهرت النتائج انه على الرغم من اكتساب اللغة في نفس العمر و نفس الظروف إلى استخدامها يختلف من جنس للأخر من هنا يمكن القول ان الفرضية تم تأكيدها

الكلمات المفتاحية تعليقات الفايسبوك . اختلافات الجنس . مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي . اللغة و الجنس . الصورة النمطية بين الجنسين . الطلبة .

Le Résumé

La différence linguistique a été établie en considérant le genre comme un principe et un facteur majeur dans l'investigation de la sociolinguistique. Le but de cette recherche est l'étude des différences entre les hommes et les femmes dans l'utilisation de la langue sur Facebook, la page Easy Peasy DZ a été tirée de Facebook, chaque exemple pour l'étude et essayez de trouver les raisons derrière ces différences. A partir des réponses aux questionnaires qui ont été distribués aux Les étudiants de l'Université Ibn Khaldun de Tiaret et tous ceux qui parlent couramment l'anglais, en plus de toutes les notes prises sur la page Facebook, sont les outils utilisés pour confirmer l'hypothèse. Les résultats ont montré que malgré l'acquisition du langage au même âge et au même Circonstances, que son utilisation diffère d'un sexe à l'autre. De là, on peut dire que l'hypothèse a été confirmée.

Mots clés : Facebook commentaire , différences entre les sexes ,les reseaux sociaux , la langue et le sexe, stereotype de genre , les etudiants .

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General Introduction

General introduction

The primary difference between humans and animals is our ability to communicate with one another through language. For certain things, emotions, and expressions, we have words, which are built differently in each language, and the manner they are expressed is also diverse. Over time, society has undergone significant changes that have altered our languages.

New vocabulary has been added, while old-fashioned terms have been replaced at the same time. Each language has its qualities that, to a large extent, represent civilization. For a long time, gender difference has been used as a linguistic variable in English studies. Since the early 1970s, the link between language and gender has become a key topic in sociolinguistics. Women appear to be on par with males in our current culture. However, the terrible reality is that women are not given an equal opportunity to participate in debates. Currently, the two sexes command various communication techniques.

To put it another way, women's vocabulary differs from that of men. Men and women use language differently in terms of vocabulary, voice and tone, syntactic structure and style, and conversational style. Gender differs greatly in each of the individual parts. When we use a language, it makes an impact in every aspect of our lives. In our country, gender differences are visible in a wide range of situations. Here, in borrowing, speech men vary from women to tremendous importance which is important.

The key aspect behind allocating this study is the important function of social networking sites have in people's lives. Presently, male and female daily interactions are taking place online; studies indicate that they spend about 4 hours or more per day using social media. This is a decent justification to conduct such research, in the light of this investigation many questions are put forward.

- a. Is the coexistence of gender stereotypes achieved on Facebook?
- b. Do males and females talk differently on Facebook pages?
- c. What do these language differences consist of?

General introduction

The hypotheses advanced to answer these questions are:

1. Maybe the coexistence of gender stereotypes is achieved on Facebook.
2. Men and women do use different languages in social media probably the reason behind such distinctions is related to cultural aspects.
3. Women mostly use tag questions, hedge, booster, politeness, passive voice, and empty adjectives and express their emotion. Men use what is termed rough talk, using the abbreviation, strong talk, slangs, and also underscore their masculinity.

The main reason for this investigation is that most people in our life used daily social media and we are so curious to investigate such languages disparities, and the more important aim is to investigate what these linguistic differences consist of, and the reasons behind their use, and why do both genders have such distinctions in social media.

Given the importance of the study of language and gender, the findings of this study could be relevant in this field of research. This research provides further evidence on the impact of gender and gender patterns on the use of various technologies those Styles of conversation, and spread the awareness to both gender in using language via platform in careful way.

This research is based on two major data collections first is the questionnaire designed for master's and bachelor's students and some people we shared the same knowledge via the Facebook Platform and second the observation that takes place beyond the comments on the page below by collecting and gathering some statements to test and verify what we are aiming for by both genders.

This work is divided into three-chapter, first is the literature review and it includes the main theories related to the topic, it is attached about gender and sex and gender stereotype, meets the task on gender and language. The second chapter shows the appropriate steps that are utilized in this research including observation and questionnaire and the final chapter are reveals our findings in this dissertation that are committed to data analysis and discussion of the outcomes.

Chapter One

Literature Review

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1.1.Introduction

Frequently, in linguistics, human beings are compared to animals. Therefore many linguists have their own opinion about it. Every one of them has values and accomplishments for instance Noam Chomsky proves in his book *Language and mind* 2006 that when studying human language we are reaching what he calls human essence. Even normal people not only linguists cannot refute that language in basic aspects of human beings. When we use language repeatedly, we naturally make discrepancies from each other. The difference primarily accrues among males and females. That is why gender deviation in language use has become a very popular case in nowadays everyday life. The use of language, by both men and women, is one of the major interests for many linguists in the past decades Tannin has brought up that communication is not as simple as we think, sometimes saying is not related to the intended meaning which is why it differs from one person to another since utilizing language is a learned behavior, and how we speak and listen is deeply impacted by culture. Besides, we express our sentiments and perception using language, that varies from one person to another and one gender to the other. This chapter treats a great literature review about gender differences in language use, the relationship between gender and sex and establishes gender stereotypes about language subsequently, the main motive of this modes dissertation was genuine the union between language and gender identity and how people do stereotype about gender through the online application and comments on social media.

1.2.Definition of Language

Language is a system of grammar and vocabularies .It is structured by different means and rules to create understood words, phrases and paragraphs in order to communicate .Human beings made the spoken language or speech the first and most used mean of communication. The written and sign language is used not commonly unless for obligatory purposes .To record the human languages for later researchers, linguists made a writing system for each and every language .Unlike the animal communication, the human language is various and special since it does not use any type of sound or sight and afford more expressions and behaviors than other systems.

1.3. Description of Gender

Gender is an individual's self-conception as being male or woman ,as exotic from authentic biological sex , gender identification is now not constant at delivery , both physiologic and social elements make contributions to the early institution of a core identification , which is modified and elevated by using social elements as the baby matures , like an individual's thought of his or her sex role , gender identification develops by using the ability of parental instance social reinforcement ,and language “.(encyclopedia Britannica 2008) .Gender refers to the characteristics of women , men , girls and boys that are socially constructed . This includes norms, behaviors and roles associated with being a woman, man, girl or boy, as well as relationships with each other .As a social construct, gender varies from society to society and can change over time

1.4. Questions of Sex and Gender

In studying language, sex and gender are two different concepts from a sociolinguistics point of view. It has been supported by many scholars such as Mills (2003), according to him, sex includes the terms masculinity and femininity which refers to the biological features that identify males and females, whereas gender refers to the social norms that society imposed on them. It is claimed by some scholars that masculinity is expressed in many different ways such as physical appearance, behavior and voice. In this layer, Eckert (2003:10) argues that «sex is a biological categorization based on reproductive potential, whereas gender is the social elaboration of biological sex ". Therefore, gender is a behavior which is enforced by society on males and females, while masculinity and femininity are social products. Here, Eckert states that:" thus the very definition of the biological categories male and female and people's understanding of themselves and others as male or female is ultimately social".(2003:10).However, Coates. (1998) believes that doing and performing gender is presenting oneself as a “gendered being”. Along with the same lines of thought, Raddi (2003) support the view that the term gender was firstly used by linguists in social sciences. In this regard, according to Raddi, the comparison between gender and sex was made as a result of the feminist movement of the 1960s and 1970s. Furthermore, many scholars claimed that gender was viewed as biological sex from a historical point of view; it was called the essentialist movement. From the essentialist, Raddi states that gender was defined by its clusters of

characteristics: polarization, innateness and strict binaries. Gender was defined as bipolar because human beings pertain to one of the two bipolar categories: male or female; and it were innate because the biological endowments were innate; it was binary given the strict opposition between men and women as two undifferentiated groups. Later on, linguists such as Labor (1972) considered that gender interacts with other social variables in constructing society. Zimmermann and West on their part argued that gender was a social variable that should be taken into account in exploring society in addition to age and social class. In this view which was called the constructionist approach, gender has been considered fluid and not a static notion. In addition, Raddi (2003) mentioned that the main difference between these movements is that the first one makes a bridge between gender ethnicity, age and class, meanwhile, the other studies gender in separation from the previous categories.

1.5. Language use among Genders

It has been already performed something known as the “women’s register” it is through language with the aid of the famous linguist Layoff in the 1970s; she identified this theme and argued that women’s inferior place in society is maintained. She stated that women use well- mannered language, they discuss as we can say in a well-mannered way better than men, girls use greater tag questions for instance, “isn’t it? Haven’t you?” they avoid swearing, and use weaker directives, they categorize themselves besides thinking and they use greater, empty and exaggerated adjectives.

For instance, the word “cute” more than men. Many researchers followed Layoff’s method and her unique thoughts about that topic, checking out and highlighting gender variations in those who are extra talkative, who interrupt more, and who make use of greater minimal responses such as “mom, yeah”, and who control the theme of conversation. Studies carried out in the area of language and gender gave delivery to a myriad of motives which should free an area for interpretation and sometimes miscommunication between genders (Bayou, 2012).

Gender and Language Ares a moot and miscellaneous area in the sphere of sociolinguistics, which has proliferated so widely and rapidly spread in recent year (Bayou, 2012). According to the deficit theory, it considers that women modes of speaking as genuinely “Deficient” models of men’s language (Raddi, 2003). The essentialist view used to be the bedrock of this concept concerning the relationship between gender and language.

The American linguist Layoff has subscribed to this idea with her work “Language and Women’s Place”. In 1975, Layoff cited that even ladies are supposed to be bilingual in the experience that they comprehend each men’s and women’s language and gain top-quality female language abilities. Females’ language and conduct of handing conversations are frequently evaluated as handicapped and want a remediation (Henley and Kramer, 1991). Layoff has maintained that women tend to quit statements with rising intonation which is an attribute of a query instead of a falling intonation which indicates assertion; females tend to use requests instead than direct commands, and according to the formativeness of the speech community model that adjectives such as challenging and aggressive should be male referential. Layoff (1975) has taken for granted that females raise the tendency to use men's language, therefore: Most girls who get away at some university learn to switch from women’s language to neutral... if a girl knows that a professor will be receptive to comments that sound scholarly, objective, and unemotional, she will of course be tempted to use neutral language in classification or a conference. (P 6-7). How in a different way gender speaks on Face book: Ten million fame updates from tens of hundreds of face book customers appear to verify it: men and women do communicate in a specific language. A group of scientists and psychologists from the universities of Pennsylvania, Melbourne, Cambridge and Stony Brook analyzed two years’ worth of status updates to try to determine the differences in how males and females express themselves. In the first study, the crew looked at groups of semantically comparable phrases known as “topics” across 10 million popularity updates from more than 52,000 users. They observed that the language used greater by girls was “interpersonally warmer, greater compassionate and polite,” whereas the guys used more “colder, extra hostile, and impersonal.”

The matters most strongly linked to females included phrases that had positive connotations, such as “excited” and “happy”, and social relationships, such as “friends” or “family”. The phrases extra frequently used by men included those related to politics, such as “tax” or “political”, and sports activities or competition, such as “football” or “battle”.

In the second study, the group used a pattern of extra than 15,000 Face book users and plotted the male- and female-associated topics about two interpersonal dimensions: affiliation (language that covered greater statements of guide and understanding) and

assertiveness (such as criticisms, integral statements or disagreements). Compared to previous research, the authors noticed that there was once a similar level of assertiveness between men and women. They explain that male individuals had been more likely to use language that was once “both noticeably assertive and chillier (e.g., swearing, criticism, controversial topics), whilst ladies have been greater in all likelihood to use language that was highly assertive, but also warmer (e.g., expressions of wonderful emotion and heat towards others).”The researchers aren’t sure why this occurred. ”We should be taking pictures of a cohort shift over time, where ladies are turning into extra assertive.

This would align with the social style of more girls in the place of business and leadership positions,” explains co-author Dr Margaret L. Kern, senior lecturer at the University of Melbourne’s Centre for Positive Psychology. It could also be a characteristic of Face book itself. ”People are ‘friends’, which is an equalizer. There are no longer the hierarchical relationships that can influence assertiveness.”

The study has its limitations: The researchers are aware that other dimensions besides affiliation and assertiveness may want to be studied in future work and concede that users’ behavior and self-presentation may be one of a kind on social media compared to an offline context.

1.6. Gender Differences in Language Use

The last several decades have seen an explosion of research on the nature and existence of differences between men and women. One extremely popular question has been the importance of which, men and women use language oppositely .this popularity arises in part from the fact that language is a naturally social phenomenon and can give knowledge into how men and women approach their social nations within the social sciences and improving agreement of findings indicates that men relative to women, tend to use language more for the instrumental objective of conveying evidence women are more plausible to use verbal interaction for social purposes with verbal transmission serving to as end in itself at the same time several theorists have asserted against the existence of any meaningful differences in men's and women's languages, it is worth mentioning that there are differences between men and women in terms of writing and spoken language. This impression has been supported by many sociolinguistic labors.

1.6.1. Gender Differences in Spoken Language

Layoff characterized in her research about the English language, utilized by men and women, that men use what she calls "rough talk" or active voice, whereas girls use the passive form in other words females languages contains empty adjectives qualifier and intensifiers hedges tag question and piloted forms, men utilize stronger manners such as "shit" or "damn" whereas women use softer and sweet-sounding swear words such as "goodness" or "oh dear" even they cannot use the language of each other since it is viewed problematic especially for male , women use their own unique vocabulary including adverbs and adjectives following this , Jespersen (1992:251) points out that:" 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 ".

1.6.2. Gender Differences in Written Language

Gender differences in written language research are restricted in comparison to spoken form. that what should be reported in phonology and intonation cannot be constantly pertained for research on spoken language, but that has not carried back some thinkers from studying these different types of speech while other scholars pointed on some certain linguistic characteristics such as adverbs, nouns, repetition of words and synonyms; concerning this Gillard (2006) tested the gender differences in the use of linguistics details. He asserts that there is always a problem in the in the investigation of written language, furthermore he examines that women in order to show their superiority over men they tend to use literature, that is to say females show their intellectual which men lack , henceforth boys are less successful than girls in writing and reading .Along with the same line of impression brown 1994 assumes that when males grow older they will show no attention and see it as a females activity claiming that boys have a poor and not detailed writing style in comparison to that of girls style because they believe their experiences in reading not like boys who rely on TV and computer games in addition women tend to lengthen their expressions when they write which include wider range of adjectives and more subordinate clauses and use pronoun 'we' more and boys use's'.

Women writers are more skilled in their writing, whereas men writers are seen as "event oriented» Milosevic and Daniels 2000 observe that girls style of writing marks their good behavior rather than their good work moreover ,they argue that male writers choose to read is rarely what they are required to write.

1.7. Characteristics of Both Genders

It is widely believed that female and male have fundamentally different characteristics and styles which are:

1.7.1.Character of Female

Intensifiers: so, such Hedges: I think, you know, I, I mean, I suppose Tag questions: You didn't- do you?

Minimal responses: yeah, mum, right.

Words which are supposed to be used greater often using females than men: oh, my goodness polite language: please

Formal language: I cannot...

1.7.2.Male Character

Strategy to control the conversation Minimal responses to let the woman know he is not interested in what she has to say Taboo words: the man uses taboo words which are supposed to be more frequently used among males than females. The words are: Shit! God damn it! Commands: „give me some paper! “, „Hand me the sports magazine by the sofa! “.

1.8. Causes of Gender Differences in Language Use

According to Wending (2012), the language of gender variations is an extremely complex the social, cultural, psychological and physiological phenomenon, which involves the language of politics, ideology, social status, roles, relationships, language, attitude, level of education, social interplay and many other factors.Lakoff (1975) thought that the differences in language between men and girls are prompted by social factors, no longer the language itself. These social factors are mentioned below:

1. Men and women's social role is different. Because of the intercourse difference, men and women raise out different social obligations in social activities. At the establishment

of the Bible, one component is sure that women's social reputation is ruled and dominated by men. In all, ladies talk except self-belief because they have low social status and have no strength (Layoff, 1975).

2. The society is men-centered. Women are derived from men. People reacts an Agreement that men are most appropriate for women. The ladies are considered of a lower status.

3. Value is any other element. Value is the core of culture. Different values additionally affect on men and women's vocabulary selection.

4. According to the physiological factors, it is cited that innate organic differences between guys and girls decide men and females are different. According to the Latest clinical research, from the improvement of language competencies the women's left hemisphere increases early than men's. So, the female speaks greater regularly and Emotional than boys from the beginning. On the other hand, the modern-day voice experiment proved that the male and female voice on the resonance peak is very different voice tone quality because of their gender. Moreover, Women's vocal cords are shorter, Thinner and relaxer than the men's (Wending, 2012).

1.9. Theories of Language and Gender

Some linguists like LAKOFF, TZANEEN and CAMERON examine the replication of gender discrepancies in pronunciation, intonation, and discourse style from the perspective of sociolinguistics study and evaluate the trendy reasons for these differences beside some prevalent writers MIKE LAKOFF and Deborah have given their factors of view about the theories of language and gender-based on some tactics among the writer ROBIN LAKOFF is a distinguished writer who has discussed four methods for studying this theory with the deficit dominance difference and discursive approaches linguists have engaged in writing to seriously consider the strengths and weakness of the works of their respective authors and to deliver a private perspective on the most helpful method so the aim is to discuss those approaches and to bring up the major strengths and weakness based on their author's point of view.

Nonetheless, before getting into this, there is a need to know about the 4Ds. This is a caption for the classifications that each theory may come under. These are the difference model, the dominance model, and the diversity model. Understanding the various criteria

is a great way to easily be able to evaluate different theories by correlating them to other theories in varying models.

1.9.1. Difference Model

This is the idea that the language of men and women is simply different neither is improved, it is just that the technique of speech accepted by a female is different from that of men.

1.9.2. Dominance Model

In contrast to the difference model, linguists of this view would contend that the language of men is more powerful in the society. That is to say, the language of men holds more power than that of women.

1.9.3. Diversity Model

This is the idea that indicates sex and gender are different things. Linguists who favor this model would also assert that one's biological sex would do not impact language. Rather, it is society and socialization that influences our language. In a comparable society between men and women, there would be no difference between the languages used by a woman. This is because a diverse range of factors participates in language use e.g. social committees, nation.

1.10. Gender Function and Language in Culture

Gender socialization is learning to be one's self in a gender polarized world, in different words, it is how to enact one's gender roles. An exact example could be the context of Algerian culture: guys are socialized to be greater masculine and disguise their feelings, whilst women are encouraged to specific themselves and are the nurturing care-takers Handlin (1999:76) contends that a necessary section of socialization is the learning of culturally defined gender roles . Gender socialization refers to the mastering of behaviors and attitudes regarded as appropriate for given intercourse, boys examine to boy and ladies study to be ladies.

This learning happens by way of many special retailers of socialization. The conduct that appears to be appropriate for each gender is mostly determined by using societal, cultural and monetary values in a given society, it ought to be said that the family is a vital agent to fortify gender roles; however, there are other dealers which

include buddies, friends, college, work and the mass media. Therefore it is worth mentioning that gender roles are reinforced through countless subtle and no longer so subtle approaches. Men and women have had several roles in society throughout history, now and then these roles were given by using nature, but extra regularly they have been imposed with the aid of society. What has remained unchanged is the notion of genders being unique in the sense of their social responsibility, which has continually been depicted through suitable behaviors and acts. Gender socialization starts off evolving at a younger age and impacts the physical health of males and women.

First, men are encouraged to be courageous, endure pain, confront hazards and guard their cherished ones. They regularly have to reap their masculine reputation with strenuous effort. This can deteriorate their bodily health and make them more prone to injury. Men are additionally taught at a young age to “suck it up “, or “rub some grime on it “. This leads to males under-reporting their illnesses or injuries, which negatively consequences their fitness. Men are also taught to conceal their thoughts, which can lead to increased tiers of stress and can result in a weakened immune system weight loss or weight obtain, melancholy, drowsing disorders, drinking and strenuous exercises. As for ladies, they are socialized to be the accountable ones, the nurturers, and the caretakers. This can affect their bodily health in many approaches as properly.

It has been located that being a caretaker of any person with a continual condition can purpose high levels of stress and cortical inside the body, also acknowledged as a caretaker syndrome. This can additionally affect a women’s physical health because it can lead to weight loss or attain, despair, sleep deprivation, napping disorders, drinking or exercising. Secondly, females have worked challenging for the duration of their day jobs and when they come home to take care of their young people. Again this can affect their physical health; they are taking care of other people and their households. Younger boys and women are additionally examined by way of imitation and modeling, they examine the approaches using which they should act and seem to be, by their gender, to their peers and family.

It is ideal that a man is robust and muscular and that women are to constantly seem notable and put together. These matters that are socialized at a younger age affect boys’ and girls’ bodily health, and the father and mother normally have the most manage

in what is being modeled for the children. A large section of what teenagers study in schools has nothing to do with productive abilities, as a substitute, they research desirable behaviors and values, along with messages about gender through what some researchers have referred to as the “hidden curriculum”. In addition to their interactions with peers, children are also socialized through their school’s formal curriculum and teachers’ differential expectations of boys and females.

Researchers have discovered that instructors tend to name boys greater regularly and provide them greater personal attention reward, and unique feed lower back on their work. Instructors also in immediately socialize boys to be assertive and aggressive and ladies to be quiet and well mannered by calling on women less regularly and reprimanding girls extra often than boys for speaking out of flip. Moreover, isolating youth into different corporations, lines and teams on the simple of gender continues to exacerbate the differential treatment given to boys and girls.

1.11. Gender Stereotype and Gender Stereotyping

In order to know the differences between gender stereotypes and gender stereotyping there must be definitions of both.

1.11. 1.Gender Stereotype

Gender stereotype is the known view and general idea about people, in other words it is the characteristics that are mostly related by a certain community to both genders male or female .Gender stereotype is the belief that highly motivates members of the society to make assumptions about others from the one society.

1.11.2. Gender Stereotyping

Gender stereotyping is the act of applying that gender stereotype on the member’s men or women. The linked characteristics and behaviors to both her and his increase the ease to the judgments to spread.

1.12. Language and Gender Stereotypes

Gender stereotype is the known view and general idea about people from both genders men and women, furthermore , language is the used means of communication between humans .Language is the only way for them to appear the intended ideas and thought about people and or subjects .The common stereotype among society describes women to be very gentle , calm and talkative .Men are mostly considered as confident , aggressive , direct and strict that is why they use shorter phrases and harsher words. These assumptions are related to the expected behaviorism from both males and females from a cultural point of view .These opinions are shared across cultures due to the nature of the human kind males and females .Men assumed to be impartial, assertive and aggressive while women are considered to be empathic, emotional and touchy –although the stereotypical femininity and masculinity differ amongst cultures, gender stereotypes, classify them as binary and opposites.

Gender stereotypes can be so effective to the point that it would affect speech. Men and women choose different subjects and topics, however, even if they speak in the same subjects they use various words and expressions. Even at the level of the point of view men are taught to look at the world as a place where the dominating statue is very important, while ladies are taught to negotiate and make comments on men’s style. However, guys tend to talk with higher and greater tone in meetings. While women continue to be quiet and calm which typically gives up with query marks.

1.13. Gender and Communication Differences on Facebook

Gendered communication refers to a specialized area that focuses on the differences in how men and women communicate .It’s an interesting field made even more complicated by the changing definitions of gender in the 21 st century .

Most research into gendered communication focuses on the roles of people of different genders in areas such as media , politics , sports , business and academia .It might include examinations of comments on the internet by people of different genders , or how genders have been represented through history in artwork , fiction and even public policy .

1.13.1. Definition of Facebook

Are an organization and an online website owned and run by using Facebook, Inc., That was once created on February 4, 2004, at Harvard University by using Mark Zuckerberg and Chris Hughes to offer Harvard students a place to stay in contact with their classmates and share study-related information. Nonetheless, by 2006, the internet site is accessible to everybody with an email address. The title of the internet site is derived from the title of a book that is allotted to students at the start of every university educational 12 months to aid them to get to comprehending one another. In the proper city, Facebook had over 1.59 billion monthly active customers in August 2015, and the variety of Facebook messenger customers had climbed to 800 million via January 2016. Facebook presents a wealthy environment for human beings to speak with their peers, friends, and even whole strangers, all while sharing common interests.

1.13.2. Gender Differences on Facebook

On Facebook, there is a huge difference between how males and females interact and react or comment on different topics. Female's categories included words such as excited, adorable, family, friends, and love. While the male categories included words such as government, politics, winning, battle and football.

Females are significantly more likely to post a public reply to a status than males, they also publish replies that contain higher levels of emotional support than males, and they both show comparable levels of emotional support in private messages.

1.14. Conclusion

This chapter summarise the most important scholarly investigations in the field of gender and language .In addition , differences in language have been respected oppositely due to several justifications .we have also dealt with males and females differences in using spoken and written language , and since they communicate differently in non virtual life , this reflects how they communicate using social media platforms .They post different things , prefer certain platforms and even use language differently .

Chapter Two

Research Methodology

Chapter Two: Research Methodology

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2.1. Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to describe the study sample and the method chosen to conduct this study, and the tool that includes data collection techniques, mixed-gender participation, observation, and structured questionnaires for male and female students.

2.2. Sample Population

A sample is a group of participants whom the researcher examines in an empirical investigation, the main goal of sampling is to find individuals who can provide rich and varied insights into the phenomenon under investigation so as to maximize what we can learn.” (Dornyei, 2007: 96). According to this description, the primary goal is to ensure that the sample chosen is representative of the population. In this respect, the random sampling technique was chosen for this project, since it is more objective in terms of data collection.

This technique means that ‘every case of the population has an equal probability of inclusion in sample’ (Taherdoost, 2016). Therefore, the sample frame that is used in our investigation is from a Facebook page Easy Peasy DZ, we choose 80 participants. The appointed sample should be typical for the total population, relating to this study, our target population contains participant from different educational backgrounds and also students from the English section at Ibn Khaldoun, University of Tiaret. The participants were selected randomly online, (35 males and 45 females), the age variable of the participants is not included, but their gender is of great importance. They will provide us with the suitable answers that will help in solving the research problems.

On the other hand, we collaborated with the admin of the page Easy Peasy DZ and who were not reluctant in providing with information related to our topic.

2.3. Mixed Method Research

The decision about which methodological tools to use for the data collection is definitely guided by the research questions and objectives .With the purpose of answering the research questions , testing the hypotheses and meeting the objectives of this study , we felt the need to mix both quantitative and qualitative methods .Quantitative method involves the use of statistical methods in order to give a general description of the phenomenon at hand , whereas qualitative method gives more detailed description of events . To illustrate, the data is gathered both quantitatively using a students’ questionnaire, and qualitatively using observation and an analysis of some comments in the Facebook page Easy Peasy DZ.

2.3.1. Qualitative Analysis

The qualitative method is research that investigates aspects of social life that are not amenable to quantitative measurements, in other words, qualitative research involves an interpretive, naturalistic approach to the world. This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of, or interpret phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them (Denzin and Lincoln, 2005:3). In our work, this method is used to analyze open-ended questions as well as the words from both genders, different behaviors and many other various aspects.

2.3.2. Quantitative Analysis

The quantitative method is an empirical study of phenomena using statistical techniques and objectivity. Creswell (2002: 18) states that quantitative research “employ strategies of inquiry such as experimental and surveys, and collect data on predetermined instrument that yield statistical data”. That is to say, it involves the collection of data in numerical form for quantitative analysis using questionnaires, structured questions, and converts them into frequencies through referential or descriptive statistics to present them in the form of tables, histograms, pie charts...etc for better understanding the results. In our work, this method is used to analyse the closed-ended questions of the questionnaire.

2.4. Data Collection Tools

This study has opted for both qualitative and quantitative methods based on the research question we posed and the objectives we want to achieve. The following methodological instruments are employed as a result of this foundation. To answer the research questions by testing the assumption and meeting the objectives of the study we felt the need to mix quantitative and qualitative techniques. Quantitative analysis pertains to the use of statistical techniques in rules to give a general portrayal of the manifestation, on the other hand, the qualitative procedure lends a more detailed explanation of occurrences to exemplify the data is obtained by both quantitative utilizing a student’s questionnaire, and qualitative using participants' observations and analysis of some comments from the page we want to conduct our research which is Easy Peasy Dz.

2.4.1. Questionnaire

“Questionnaires are any written tools that present respondents with a series of questions to which they have to react either by writing out their answers or selecting from existing answers” (Brown 2001: 6 cited in Dornyei 2007: 102), in other words, questionnaires are a bunch of concerns for collecting statistically valuable or private data from individuals, Moreover, the commodities of the questionnaire should be completed and clearly in the injunction to encourage the respondents to furnish more evidence and information, And we assume that the online questionnaire is more helpful and has numerous

advantages, From the respondent's point of view is not influenced by researchers, easy to analyse and the common one is reducing the time instead of gathering paper all the respondents can answer freely , and our target is to reach 80 responses , to reminds of the questionnaire is most important tools that help the investigators more to obtain the data and perform the research flawlessly.

2.4.2. Observation

Online observation can be used to figure out different aspects such as the use of words from both genders, different behaviors, mistakes and many other various aspects. The observation was carried with random people online in order to collect our results and validate them. The observation lasted for (one week) in order to assess the differences in terms of gender, us being the observers we had time to takes notes and choose comments randomly.

2.5. Description of the Page Easy Peasy DZ

Easy Peasy DZ was incepted on June 21st, 2020, Easy Peasy is an educational project which aims to create simple and smoothly comprehensive language input by creating posts doing videos and running various workshops, and being lively and active on Facebook, Instagram and Tik Tok with over 81k followers.

By a rule of thumb, it could be noticed that the female audience is interacting with posts more than the male audience does, still, this is by no means conclusive .Through scrutiny of the comment samples would lead to a more plausible conclusion.

In addition, we prefer this page because it's appreciative and you will find well-educated people who are only interested in learning and developing their skills in a foreign language which creates a good climate to collect our data, and we noticed a respectfully comments at the same time with a touch of the funny side which effects on the attraction of the audience in a susceptible way to maintain buying acknowledgement. The following column charts are representative of audience age range and gender.

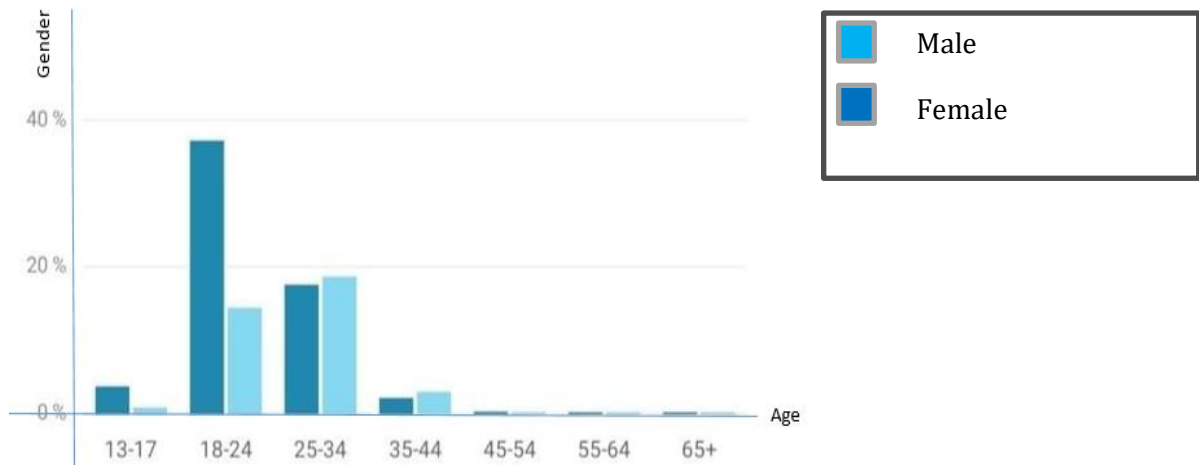


Figure 2.1. Gender and Age of Each Member of Facebook page Easy Peasy Dz

2.6. General Analysis of the Page Easy Peasy DZ

After having a public impression on the page, we anticipate some observations and highlight some information that may guide and assist us in our study before we start the calculation, as we mentioned before that female audiences are active better than the male as we see in the plot the range of age between 13 till the 17, the number of female is higher than men's, and the range of age from 18 till 24, females are more active than males, while in the range of age from 25 till 34 are closed to each other, but the male audiences are more active than the female, so when it comes to language learning, males and females have an entire strategy. First males' learning is fairly instrumental, while females are integrative which means that females manage to take an influential interest in the culture, the nation and speakers of the target language; furthermore, it's well understood that men are reasonable with orientation than females, but women possess the intrinsic verbal skills. This means that they are good listeners, speakers, writers, and readers, and these 4 skills are the most significant steps in order to acquire a recent terminology. Another explanation why females are better language learners than males is because women engage more skills and language components, for instance vocabulary and pronunciation, than men who manage to stick with barely some of empirical study methods.

2.7. Analysis of the Comments

In this section and in order to get definitely deeper and involved in our investigation we literally felt that in this section we need generally be sort of more fairly specific and essentially look for some themes to analyse these differences in language used by both genders.

2.7.1. Courage

Is the ability to do something that frightens one, yet it is the very thing that all leaders share. See, courage takes great strength to stand in the face of pain or inevitable grief and without it. People on social media tend to be more courageous than in real life even though the use of words and expressions can be the same; and they only differ in the form, since online it is written and on social interaction it is verbal. Courage take many forms, online people can be good, bad or even tactless.

2.7.2. Feelings

The feeling was initially used to interpret the biological sensation of touch through either experience or perception. The word is also used to clarify other occasions, such as “a feeling of warmth” and sentience in general. In psychology, the word feeling is nearly similar to, but not the exact emotion.

2.7.3. Simplicity

It is the state of being simple, uncompounded. Simplicity is being out of any unimportant added details to speech, style or even the way people point of view of life, something easy to understand or explain seems simple, in contrast to something complicated.

2.7.4. Serious vs Funny

Every personality is different when it comes to being serious or funny. Acting out of the normal context or differing from the ordinary in a suspicious, perplexing or eccentric way is what we call funny, also it is used in the sense of something fishy or shady. On the other side, being serious is not as it is known of having a strict face all the time or acting angry, it is being deeply interested in a certain topic or subject and being humorless even when it comes to adding comments online.

2.7.5. Abbreviations

An abbreviation is a shortened form of a written phrase or word. It may be used to save space and time to avoid repetition of long words and phrases especially online. Abbreviations are mostly used to conform to conversational usage. In the comments section, people use abbreviations to save time and show that they are well known with the language especially in the Algerian community.

2.8. Moral Contemplations in Research

Moral issues emerge in a wide range of exploration without a doubt that the connection between the analyst and the respondent brings up a few moral issues. Accordingly prior to planning any examination the specialist ought to think about the moral exploration which might confront the person in question during information assortment. Hence, we attempted to try not to research a delicate theme and we thought about the individual life and security of the members. In addition in our examination, we asked our members for their agreement to finish up the survey and assent in short we shield their privacy.

2.9. Conclusion

This chapter has outlined the research method and methodology used during the investigation. Early, it has described the data collection procedures which consist mainly of a sample selected, and the reason for which it has been selected, a questionnaire designed for students and some participants that share the same educational background; and an analysis of some comments from the page Easy Peasy DZ that we conducted our assessment.

Chapter Three

Data Analysis and Discussion of the Findings

Chapter Three: Data Analysis and Discussion of the Findings

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3.1 Introduction

This chapter clarifies how the research is performed and the examination is formulated, documenting what is already alluded to in the above public overture, this verse's design to bridge the chasm between the speculative and empirical frame repaying scrutiny and binding to the reasonable methodological and conceptual phrases that occurred quoted in the earlier division.

This research conducts at evaluating the various speech attitudes utilized by both genders in their daily activities on social media and the justification behind their use. To fulfill these goals, a mixed-method is the adequate process. we opt to have both quantitative and qualitative strategies utilizing a questionnaire allocated to a sample including 80 participants (35 male and 45 female) studying at Ibn Khaldoun University of Tiaret besides teachers and other students from the same background knowledge "license and master's degree in group Face book and others group of English", in addition to the quantitative instrument, two qualitative procedures are assigned: participant observation and analysis of some comments from the page.

As it generally is already stated, the process of collecting data generally is based on three methodological instruments: participant observation, online questionnaire and analysis of comments in the page Easy Peasy.

With-it the existing investigation, we combined the everyday activities of our sample taking accurate remarks about every single item which may assist to attain the crucial data about the study's difficulty. We observed a lot of comments on the page below as well as those on our samples it's taken us about one week or less to examine and investigate the sample and the language used by both genders. the major of this device is that males and females do utilize oppositely terminology and language on the Facebook page. Distinctions are primarily the option of topics and the policies to expand them. This can pertain to the gender variable.

3.2 Questionnaire Analysis

The designed questionnaire contains 12 different questions in a major way. Each question tends to particularly achieve a very specific objective, which kind of is quite significant. Below really is the analysis of each question separately in a very big way.

1. Personal Information

Relevant with our research problem , the respondents were asked only about their gender.

Gender	Number of Participants	Percentage %
Female	45	56%
Male	35	44%
Total	80	100%

Table 3.1: Number of the Participants

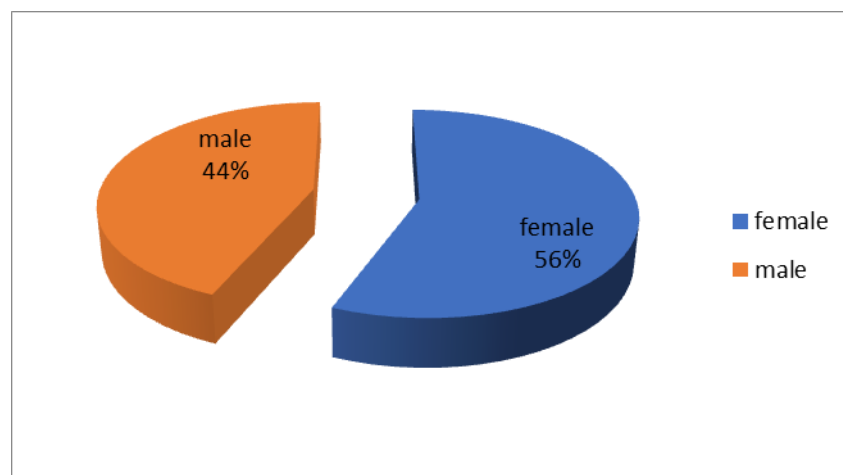
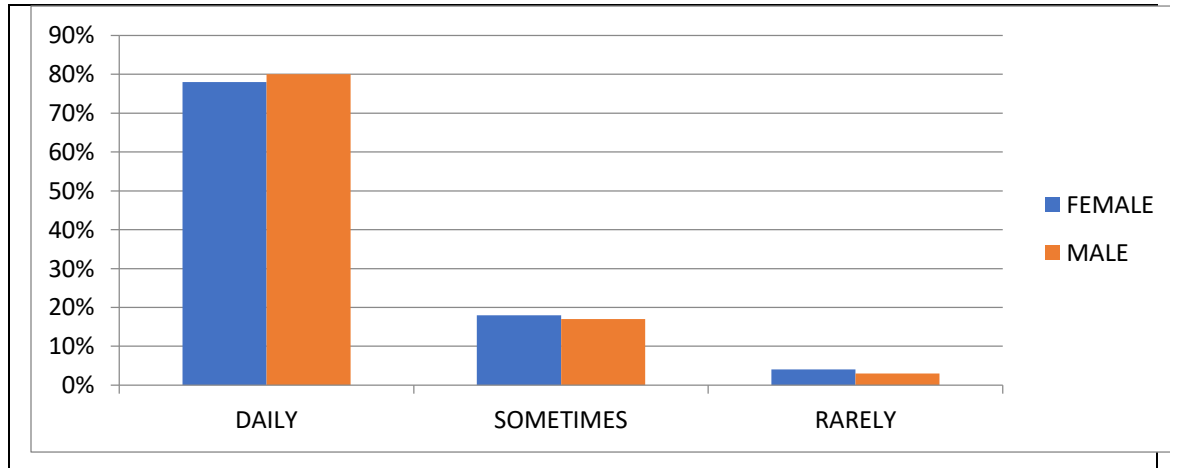
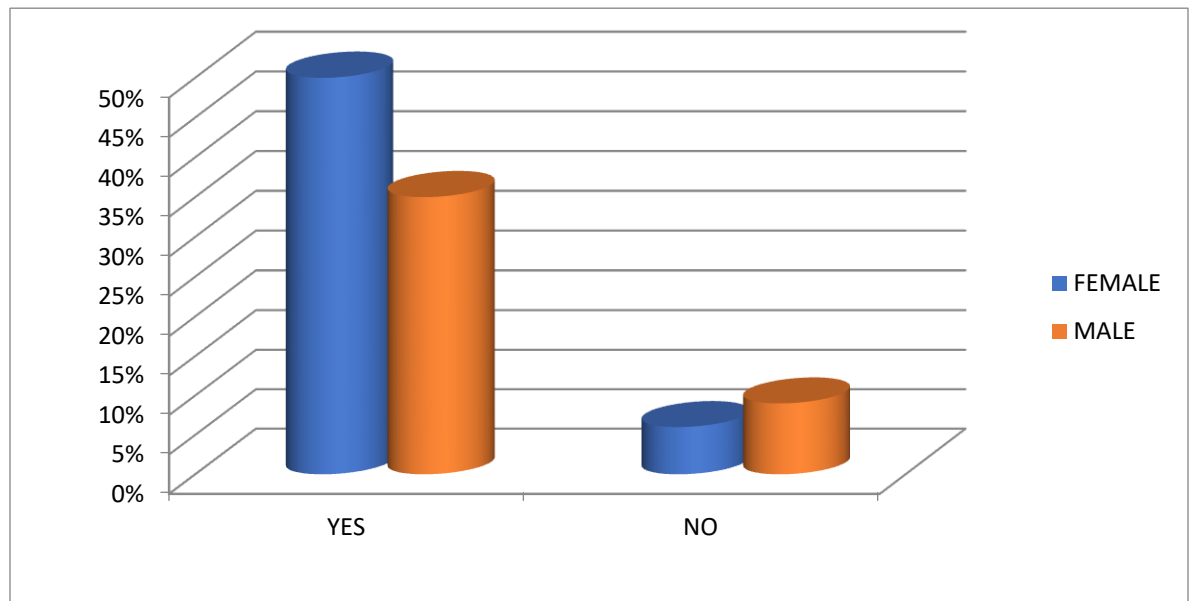


Figure 3.1: Number of the Participants

The pie-chart above illustrates that the sample is not evenly split between female and male participants the data illustrates that the plurality of the respondents are female 56% and male 44% .One thing is certain, it was difficult to find male participants to fill in the detailed questionnaire. Besides they seemed to show a limited interest in answering the question that is why the majority of the sample.

Question 02: How often do you use Facebook ?**Figure 3.2: Frequency of Using Facebook**

The bar graph above illustrates that from all the participants 80% of males and females 78% of noted that they use the Facebook platform sometimes. Nonetheless, 17% of males participants and 18% of females tend to use it daily. The rest of males which are 3% of them and females which are 4% opted for rare usage of Facebook.

Question 03: Do you prefer participating , join groups and Facebook pages ?**Figure 3.3: Student's Preferences on Facebook Platform**

Most of the participants from both genders claimed that they preferred to join the groups and pages on Facebook. First the final result for female show that 50% of females liked to join and only 6 % of them they not like it which means the superiority of the female they support that kind of activities on the Facebook platform in the opposite gender we noticed the same observation as the female 35% of the participants they answer with yes and the rest 9% they answer with no in final words we notice that the majority of both genders claimed to prefer going deep into those online activities on Facebook.

Question 04: Do you use the same speech style when you talk with male and female on Facebook pages and groups ?

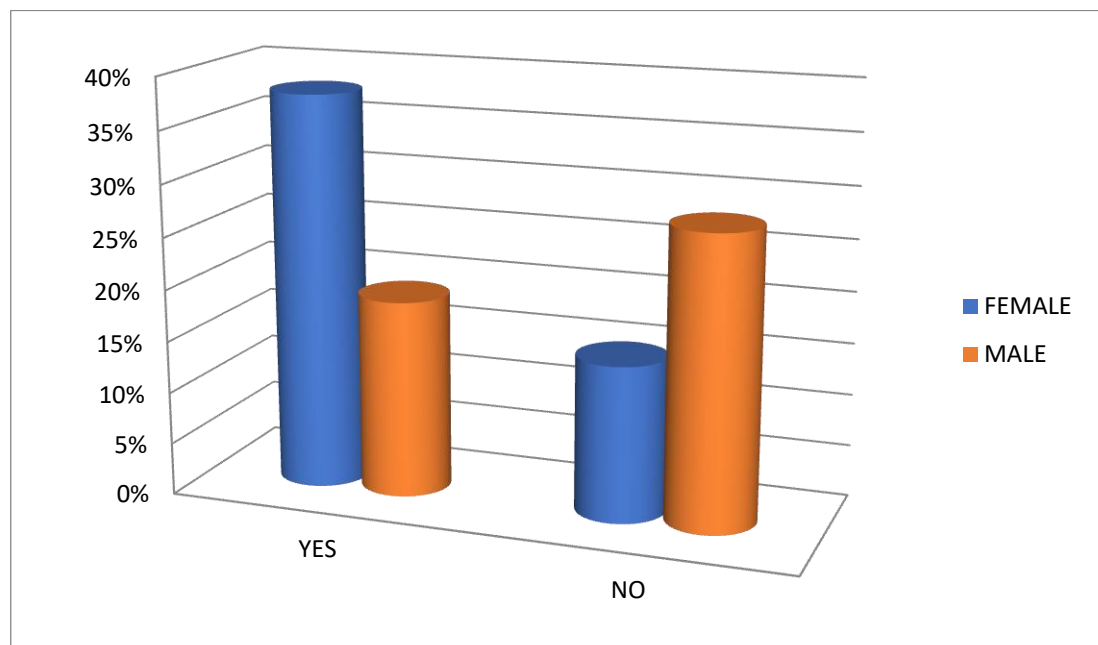


Figure 3.4: Switching the Speech Style When Talking with Gender on Facebook

In this question, there is a contradiction between the answers of both genders. the majority of females 38% answered with yes and claim that they use the same speech style and the rest 15% respond with no however the majority of males 28% answered with no and the other with yes 19% .So we notice huge differences in this answers in speech between genders it shows the male is more carefully in talking with female and they change their language, to the opposite gender while female they don't change their speech style and they act naturally with males this transition in the style due to the gender characteristic and they take more attention in speaking with each other.

Question 05: Do you notice any language differences used by both genders when it comes to comments ?

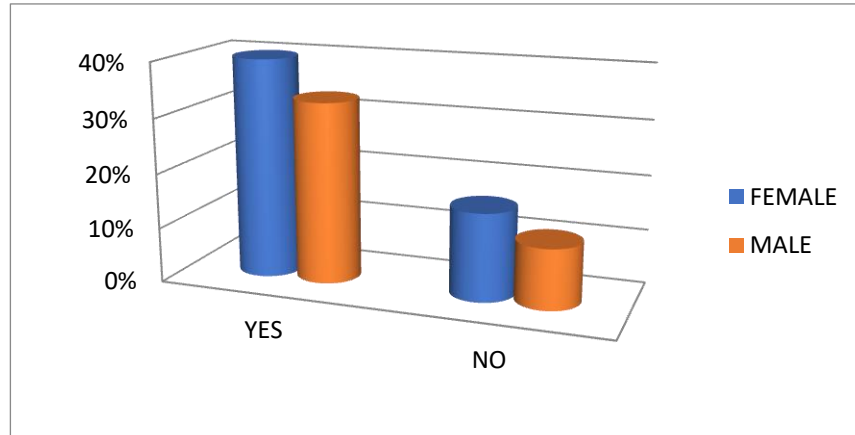


Figure 3.5: Speech Differences In Mixed-Gender Comments

The majority of female students 40% contended that they notice language differences in comments on Facebook .The rest of females 16 % did not support such answer .However 33% of male students do notice this distinction and the rest 11% do not. Those who opted for yes were asked to justify and clarify. All male students who claimed to notice differences in a speech explained that they were mindful of differences in speech between genders. Female has shown a greater tendency to believe that there is a personal discrepancy between linguistic behavior and that of men due to their interests, needs and themes of conversation of each gender comments.

Question 06: If yes ,could this language differences lead to misunderstanding in communication ?

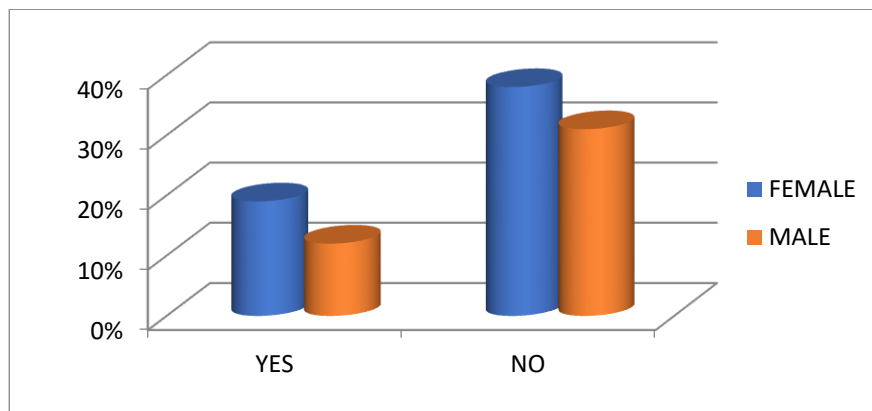


Figure 3.6: Mixed –Gender Comments Lead To Misunderstanding

The minority of the female participants 19 agreed the language differences led to misunderstanding, as for the rest who believed such speech differences do not lead to misunderstanding are 38 .However, 12 of the males chose yes for an answer and the rest majority 31 do not agree . This demonstrates that many are caused by speech differences in comments during these pages and groups and they claimed that each gender has its way of thinking some students claim that men tend to use strong words that women misunderstand.

Question07: Who avoid slang ,taboo ,aggressive language and insult in talk on Face book?

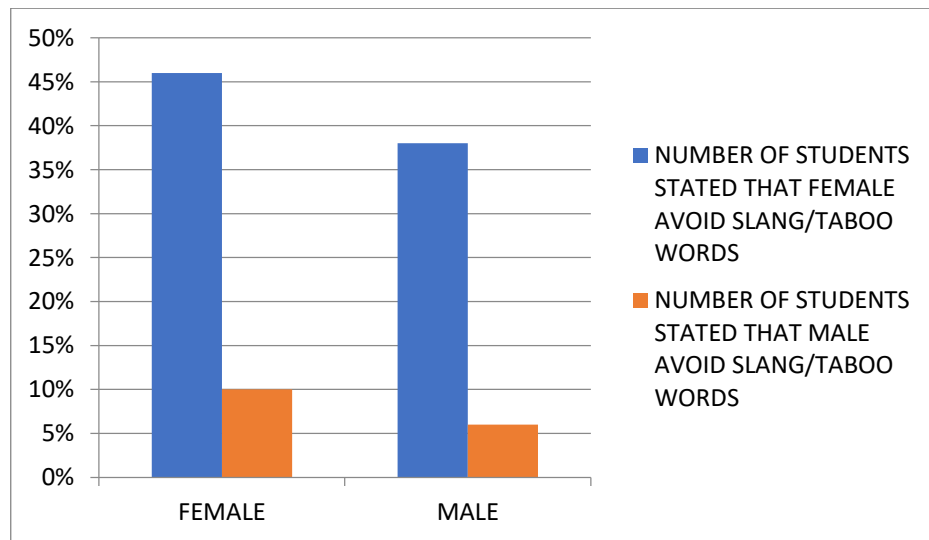


Figure 3.7: Avoid Slang and Taboo Language

This bar graphs shows that females who answered this question 46 % of them asserted that they are the ones who avoid the slang and taboo language .However, 10 of them think the male avoid more slang words .On the other hand males believe the same way 38% of them resist the slang words and taboo language while 5% of them believe the opposite which they state that the male is more carefully in using slang and such language attitude.

Question 08: Which gender is more careful in using language ?

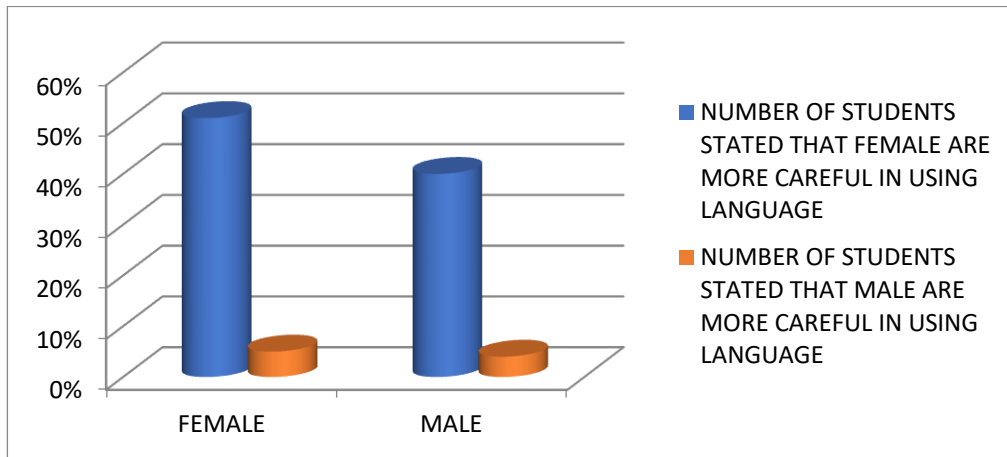


Figure 3.8: Gender who is more careful in Using Language

The majority of both genders believed that the female is the most careful in using language while speaking in comments the percentage of both genders is higher in the column of females of females 51% voted their gender while the rest of them 5% they answer with the opposite gender on the other hands the majority 40% of males they claim that the female is more careful in using language and just 4% of them they chose their gender so we assume that females is more careful and comprehensive than males in using language in general.

Question09: Who speaks more and express thoughts on Facebook

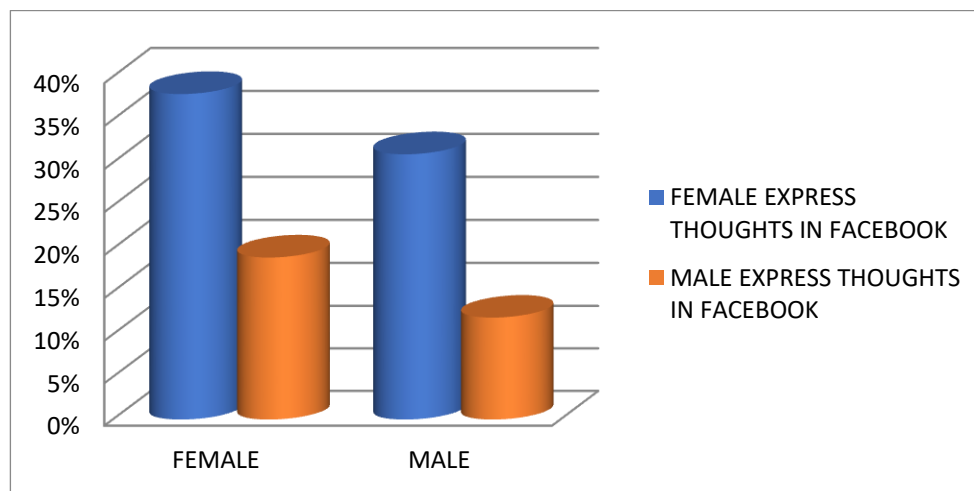


Figure 3.9: Gender who express thoughts on Facebook

In this question, the answers of the participants were so close to selecting the gender which expresses thoughts on the Face book pages and groups, to begin with 38% of females answered female and the rest 19% selected males which are the female's answer is the majority, however 31% of males selected that females also are they more expressive in thoughts and the minority rest 12% of students select the male gender, in this case, we also understood that the females are the most in transmitting their thoughts in the Face book pages and share their knowledge.

Question 10: Who Do You Think Control The Topics On Facebook?

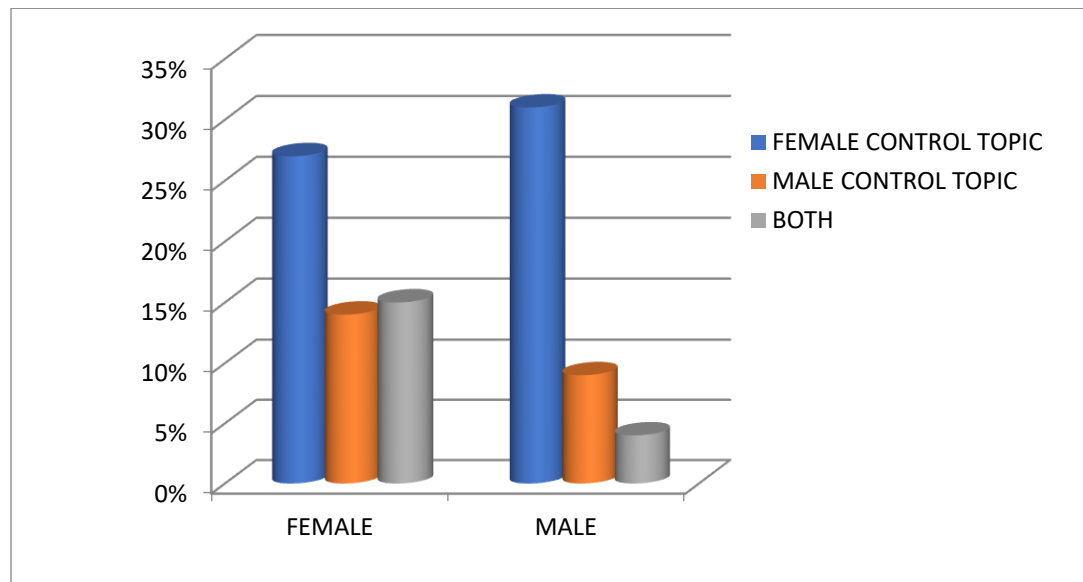


Figure 3.10: Controlling Topics During Mixed-Gender on Facebook

In the bar graphs above 100% of females have replied this question with three answer , 27% of them see themselves known by controlling the topics while 14% of them believe that the male is more controlled the topics however 15% of them show no interest and state that both of genders are able to control the topics .For the males, 31% of them sees that the opposite gender more likely than them in controlling topics through the the Facebook , 9% chose themselves and the 4% they go for the both genders when it comes to the explanation we noticed that the females gender they show some of confidence in selecting and control the topics but the males they believe that is depends on the topic.

Question 11: Do You Use Similar Word As Your Gender Or Not ?

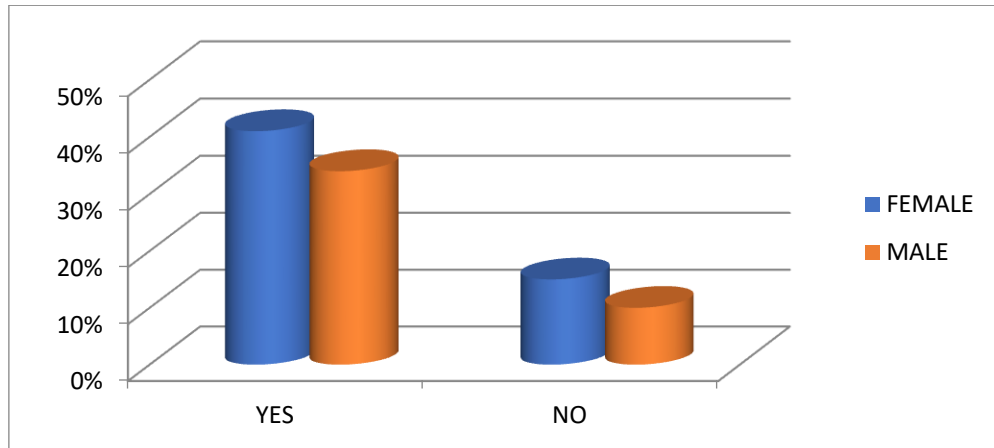


Figure 3.11: Using Similar Words Like Your Gender

In the following question, we notice that each gender is partial to his gender and prefer to use similar words to the same gender, which create a kind of simplicity and relaxation for the same gender, 41% of females answer with the yes and the other with no 15% otherwise 34% of females they agree and the rest 10% they refuse the idea so as we mentioned we understand from the answers that each gender is prejudiced to same one.

Question 12: Do you think all males and females use the same language on Facebook?

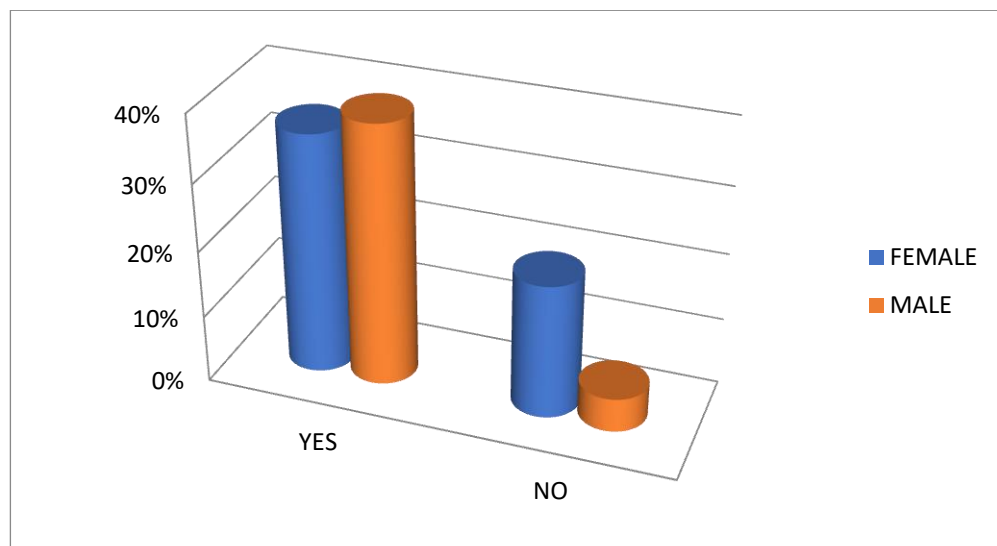


Figure 3.12: The Procedure of The Same Language on Facebook by Both Gender

The following question exhibit Some contradiction in the answers 36% females state that they use the same language as the other females in general so they answerd with yes and the 39% answered with no which show that the majority of them use the same speech style in the other side the males claimed that they also use the same language 20% and the rest 5 they don't reject of using the same language with others and we noticed that both genders don't mind utilizing the same conversation to each other in the Facebook platform.

3.3 Facebook page “Easy Peasy DZ “ Comments Analysis

After several reading of the comments on different posts on the page Easy Peasy Dz on Facebook , seven elements were selected to be analysed . Here is that selection:

3.3.1.Courage

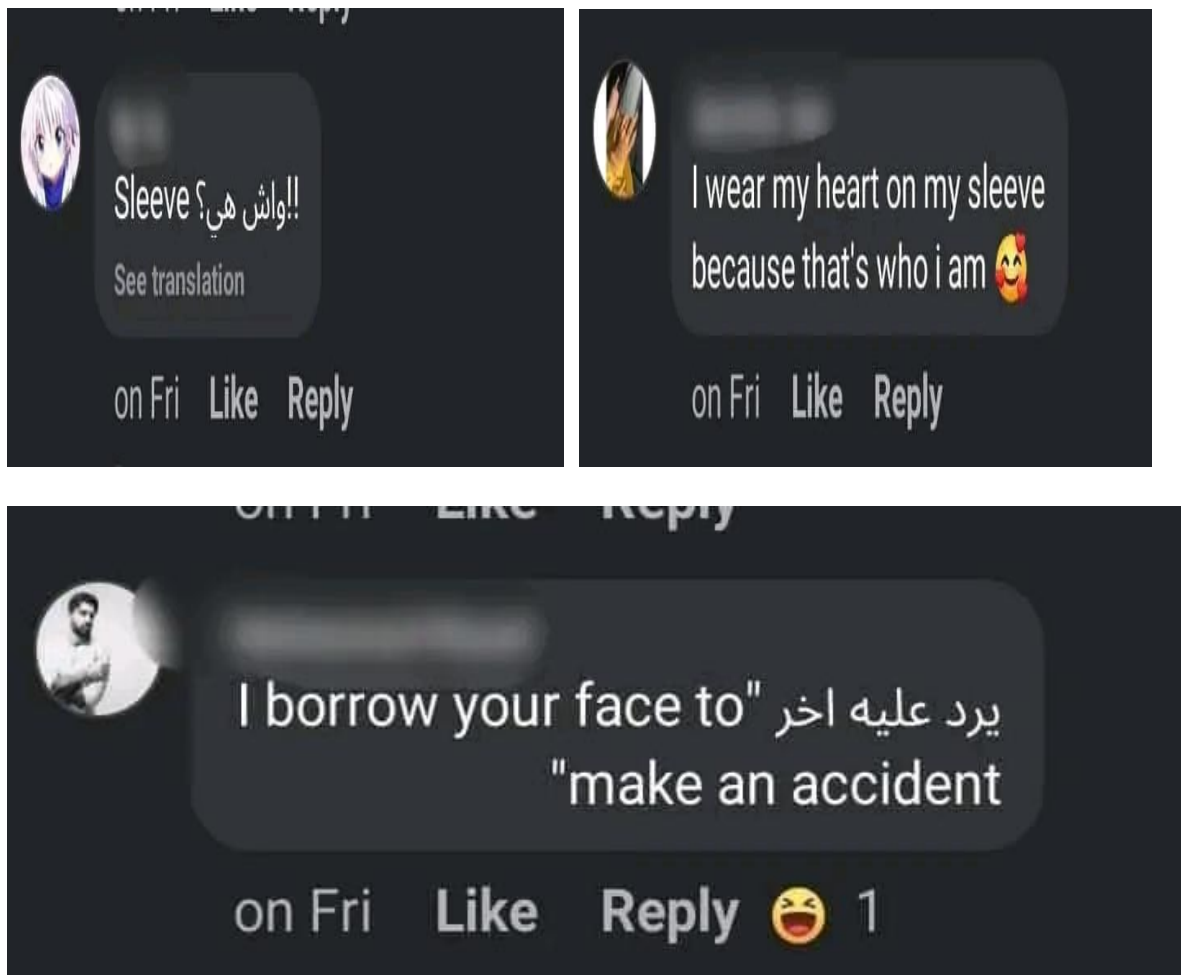


Figure 3.13:Screenshot of Comments Themed Courage

In the comment section, we notice that male participants are more direct and courageous to say whatever comes into their minds e.g. the male's comment in this situation used a famous Algerian joke that in some places is inappropriate. For the female participants use more of smiley faces and hearts to express their feelings and/or make the comment nicer. The third female comment was a direct question that most males avoid because it shows their unawareness and stupidity.

3.3.2.Sentiments



Figure 3.14: Screenshot of Comments Themed Sentiments

In these comments, both female participants show more sentiments than the male participants. Both of them shared the comment with smiley faces, one a smile with a heart kiss showing respect and the other with a sad face showing sadness and empathy. As for the male comments one used a joke and the other added a piece of information showing knowledge.

3.3.3.Simplicity



Figure 3.15: Screenshot of Comments Themed Simplicity

In this passage, the difference between both males and females is pretty obvious, the male comment is strict and simple and the selection of words is not related to any type of feelings other than respect and trying to be thankful. While the female comment is full of extra words such as "best" and "keep going" which shows more sensibility next to the three smiley faces to add more feelings to the comment.

3.3. 4. Serious vs Funny



Figure 3.16: Screenshot of Comments Themed Serious vs Funny

From these selected comments we notice that both males and females are equal when it comes to being serious or funny. Except that the female ones explain more, add more words and longer phrases and the use of smiley faces is always a female characteristic.

3.3.5. Abbreviation



Figure 3.17: Screenshot of Comments Themed Abbreviation

In the comments below we notice that the use of abbreviations is not limited to males only but females as well ; However ,women use more smiley faces and adjectives to fill their comments with emotions and feelings , while men only explain and use short phrases .

3.4. Discussion of Findings

The recent research comes to multiple conclusions and findings brought out from the data analysis sketched lately. To commence with these results almost assess what was supposed about the primary research question. They ensure that both genders use many speech styles and different languages on Facebook According to the careful observation on the page Easy peasy DZ this is a claim that the social formation of gender is an important variable in forming those language differences .

The findings have also revealed that gender differences affect the attitude and values of the people such as stereotypes about speech styles of both genders, however , we received separate views and opinions from males and females .Besides, these results also demonstrated our assumptions about the reason behind these distinctions in using language on Facebook, after examining carefully the justification, first we found that most of the answers claim that each gender has its vocabulary for the same gender and use the same language justifying that they talk into strangers and they avoid the misunderstanding and

Chapter Three Data Analysis and Discussion of The Findings

clashes, so they are obliged to be formal to the opposite gender. Second, the participants claimed that women in general are touchable more than men, so most of the females participants contended that should be nice and formal and less talkative to men , due to the religious and social reasons .

In this section, we discover that males and females generally seem like two opposite sides when it comes to the selection of the language on Facebook. Females use long phrases and more adjectives expression to show more emotions also with smiley faces more than males use simple short sentences with some rough talk and some kind of bad language to express their masculinity it seems to be more like a subconscious process that allows both genders shift their way of speaking like being more or less prestigious using taboo words and slang seeming more or less congruent with others .

In conclusion, since the communication is the exchange of words letters or messages and occurs between two separated genders this means that role of speaking is happening interchangeable which means that it must be in different languages and in many types of speaking style between the two genders.

3.5. Conclusion

In the third chapter which is the practical part of the research, using the data collected by a students' questionnaire at Ibn Khaldoun University of Tiaret English Section and other people who have the same background and observation from a Facebook page Easy Peasy DZ, it is concluded that they have differences in their conversational styles which contribute to making their speech differ according to their gender. Tag questions, minimal responses, hedges and turn-taking are major aspects of these differences, even though the non-verbal communication is a feature shared between males and females speech.

Limitations of the Study

Like any other field of research, the present study inevitably contains some limitations, the most important of which are:

The impossibility of covering all the students because it is an online questionnaire .

The lack of time to finish our research was also a limitation.

Recommendations

The present study represents a very small contribution to the study of language and gender. It is an attempt to study just one aspect which is men and women differences in speech at the vocabulary levels and conversational styles. So we suggest further recommendation starting with avoiding such kind of stereotype on Facebook between genders and prevent ambiguity in speak, in addition they must use Facebook only as a mean of communication and develop ideas not for social clashes.

We recommend that the further research should be conducted in the future in this field to elucidate other hidden facts to thr current topic.

General Conclusion

General Conclusion

There can be no disparities in any language itself, but language can be borrowed by people to obtain a personal objective which indicates their personal or social significance. Limitations of the use of language which is caused by the social setting create disparities largely from the current research it is obvious that males and females languages are entirely different. This difference exists primarily in vocabulary, syntactic and style of utilizing terminology. Moreover there are some mutual differences and some common similarities in using language. The current study indicates that people are practising these differences to a huge extent. While uttering a language the several ways of utilizing it, reflect the gender disparities the use of language differently also creates many deviations in communication.

The total consequences of this study exhibit that language procedure is relevant to the criteria of society and the behaviour of individuals who are governed by those norms, in addition to numerous other social components that influence the use of language between both gender. Undoubtedly, the results also show the socio-cultural frame of communities that the conversational style impacts the identification of both genders it thus also involves their formation use of sentences and utterances.

This outcome suggests that females are more affectionate toward formal types. In another view female speakers have been established to use shapes evaluated adequately and extra reasonable than men, also talk for the goal of developing an appropriate setting for getting more information and buying good relations to the opposite gender. In addition to this it is also revealed that female occasionally engage in topics without clear purposes.

Furthermore, it is also revealed that females occasionally are so emotional than men and they use more adjectives and expressions to show their real feelings and use a lot of smiley faces to impact their real meaning toward both genders. Otherwise, men try to be more simple and they are satisfied with claiming their speech with simple words.

The findings also show that females have more positive attitude toward discourse policies than men do. Another point that it was taken into account is that every society

General Conclusion

has developed several stereotypes that reflects part of its norms and are used to legislate the use of language .

There have always been differences between the two genders because they dress , behave , speak and act differently . As a result they are different in their use of language .

Finally, we conducted this research to reach many facts and investigate a lot of differences that are one of the most important topics in the linguistic field. The road is still long for researchers to reveal more detailed facts about the use of language by both genders.

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Appendices

Appendix 1 : Questionnaire

Social media has become a necessity for the majority of people. The conventional styles used in this type of social interaction certainly maintain gender differences. Dear respondents, The present research attempts to examine the language style differences in the mixed-gender page on Facebook called "easy peasy Dz" and to explore the reasons behind their use of these various styles. In other words, We are currently analysing the coexistence of gender stereotypes on this Facebook page.

I would be really grateful if you'd be so kind and answer the following questions. Please! Tick the appropriate box on each answer that suits your opinion about each statement.

Thank you so much.

Appendices

1. Gender

Male

Female

2. How often do you use Facebook?

Daily

Sometimes

Rarely

3. Do you prefer participating , join Facebook pages and groups ?

Yes

No

4. Do you use the same speech style when you talk with male and female on Facebook pages and groups?

Yes

Appendices

No
Why?

Your answer

5. Do you notice any language differences used by both gender when it comes to comments ?

Yes

No

6. If yes , could this language differences lead to misunderstanding in communication?

Yes

No

7. Who avoid slang ,taboo, aggressive language and insults in talk on Facebook?

Female

Male

Both of them

Appendices

8. Which gender is more careful in using language ?

Female

Male

Both of them

9. Who speak more and express thoughts on Facebook?

Female

Male

Both of them

10. Who do you think control the topics on Facebook?

Female

Male

Both of them

Appendices

11. Do you use similar words as your gender or not?

Yes

No

Why?*

Your answer

12. Do you think all males and females use the same language on Facebook?

Yes

No

Why?*

Your answer

Appendix 02 : Excerpts of Comments





Appendices

 **Morticia Addams**
Night / knight
Meet / meat
Sheet / cheat
Can (v)/ can (n)

3 wks Like Reply   2

 **Easy Peasy DZ** Morticia Adda...

 **Nas Sima Rs**
I'm a Porsche with no brakes i'm invincible ... 🍷🍷🍷

3 wks Like Reply 😂 5

 See= انظر
Sea= البحر
See translation


3 wks Like Reply




 Fares: فارس
Azri: عزري
See translation

3 wks Like Reply 😂 2

 **Hadil Ltr**
Like Oprah Winfrey said : no one absolutly no one Can close the door that god has open for u 🙄😭❤️👊

1 mth Like Reply ❤️ 2

 **Younes Azzouzi**
my guy (new Yorkers)
blood/crib(LA)
bruv/fam (London)

1 mth Like Reply    7

