

Gender / Dominance; Gender Approach

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Abstract— The research will be focusing on the Discourse analysis which exemplifies the intrigues that exist in a model dialogue between men and women in different cultures. It shows how Most religions uphold male dominance in mainstream socio-cultural fabric, because men have always been at the forefront of the activities defining the future of a particular culture. It includes a study data that was collected in one setting between a man and a woman. It reveals some of facts about men dominance.

1 INTRODUCTION

Discourse analysis exemplifies the intrigues that exist in a model dialogue between men and women in different cultures. Most religions uphold male dominance in mainstream socio-cultural fabric, because men have always been at the forefront of the activities defining the future of a particular culture.

The male dominance extends to conversations where they emerge as key decision makers, leaving the female gender playing a supportive role in the particular discussion. Many stereotypes conveyed women as passive and undetermined to take leadership roles, but that has changed with modernity; the modern developments have overwhelmed the patriarchal society that has seen women lift beyond cultural stereotypes. How do the stereotypes survive in the modern cultures where women have emerged male equals? The reason lies in the underlying dissimilarity in language method between men and women that has reserved old attitudes through association.

The society's beliefs inherited from generation to generation, therefore preserving the style of communication regardless of the changing environment. Verbal communication has remained the preferable mode of expressing ideas, feelings and thoughts between genders. Language has become a useful tool that represents gender difference and the features that symbolize past opinions. Through the dominance of discussion with women and other men, men have achieved their need for control; men's domination in a dialogue has paralleled their authority in the social order.

The dominance forms the chief characteristic in the male language fashion. The other traits are deeply rooted in their need for control. The male-to-male speech indicates a method of affirming dominance and maintaining an audience in a conversation. In a class setup, boys will always seek the teacher's attention in an attempt to gain dominance over the class. The boys always come out as the active part of the class,

making them more unsettling than the girls in the class. The language pattern is significant in identifying gender; when the speech of a male does not resemble the male pattern of speech then he will be marked as less masculine, the same applies to the females (Singh, 4).

Men and women have their own distinct style of speech, which complements the other's language. The female language pattern is not inferior to the male speech, but the two are victims of time and society. Women are portrayed to be very talkative, contrary to the guys who are seen as less verbal. The idea is not the case because, in most instances, men converse more than women do across a broad array of topics. The male dominance is credited to the urge to be in command of the conversation, and their ability to describe occasions throughout times past (Weatherall, 55-57).

2 Literature Review

The male style of conversation is viewed as dominative whereas the female technique is seen as supportive. In order to compensate for the domination, women often use attention-seeking devices like asking more questions to get concentration and reaction (Aries 129). The use of tag questions is not limited to women alone but rather extends to men too, and it can reflect a subordinate individual in a conversation.

As Tannen (1999) restates, the other aspect of a conversation is the quality of tone, which reveals indecision and lack of buoyancy. Historically, women have maintained timid and subordinate positions, explaining their passive roles in conversations. The female language is likely to build and assist regularity, which is the primary difference between the male languages. Women present a polite feeling do as to appear feminine. Women choose generic words like "they" and "we" in their conversations and learn for significance and concentration. Females also have a distinctive pronunciation usage than men do; men use vernacular modes of speech to replicate their aggressive, dominant nature whereas women use prestige pronunciation to reflect their womanhood. The language method therefore, helps identify and separate gender.

Women have learnt to adapt to the current setting that has seen them take up leadership roles of various positions. The repositioning involves attaining certain discipline-specific traditions of communicating, previously set up by men. Women in these areas must therefore, act and perform like men; this means possessing their domineering and aggressive personalities. Negotiating a proficient identity threatens women with friendly expectations grounded in sex stereotypes and prejudiced behaviours. However, women have proved repeatedly their capability to achieve this when put in the position.

Since time, women have been the lesser sex. During this time, the language developed and the male dominated society established the man as the set, the typical, therefore, the female was other than the standard, a deviation from the custom. Linguistic arrangements have a great impact on the perception of each other. The aspect of control and inferiority complex benefited from intergenerational transfers, inherited across generations. The result was the developments of a mannish speak based on authority and power, and a female language that related to the masculine. In summary, the ultimate result of the interaction should reinforce better understanding that leads to better relationships, both in business and individual.

3 Speech Overlap

Conversations tend to consist of overlapping and interruption sets of talking as one person begins before the other ends. The overlapping speech can further be defined as interruptive (speech interruption) or cooperative (speech overlap), depending on a number of factors. Multiple speakers can jointly contribute the same text in a speech contrary to one speaker at a time. When all speakers together occupy a conversation simultaneously, then the overlapping speech will have a positive effect.

Speech overlapping is linked with both the collaborative speech mode and the competitive speech fashion, because there are cooperative and uncooperative speech overlaps. The other factor that influences the occurrence of overlaps is the speaker's communication style and an individual's reaction when overlapping occurs. In Tannen "*You Just Don't Understand: Women and Men in Conversation*", there are two types of people; the high-involvement and the high-considerateness speakers, each portraying a unique sense of fashion in communication. The high-involvement speakers offer priority in a conversation to conveying positive support even if it involves concurrent speech, while high-considerateness speakers are more worried with being thoughtful of others.

Speech overlapping occurs in two primary ways; the first one occurs when the first person completes his/her central point, which is marked by the second speaker who interrupts as the first speaker begins explaining or slowing. The other overlapping occurs when the second speaker rushes in earlier

than is expected, through interest, ignorance or in a dominance move. Women overlap their conversations more often than men overlap, and more enhanced to hold concurrent conversations with many other people than men do. Women benefit from their better multi-tasking capabilities in communications, contrary to men who perform better in single-focused activities (Weatherall, 55).

4 methods of study

The study:

The data for this study was collected in one setting (at Starbucks). Thirteen minutes of conversation was recorded between two participants. The study focuses more on the occurrence of both the overlapping and the interruption in the participants' speech. It also focuses on the function of their overlapping and interruption.

The participants are middle aged man and woman. They are working at Saint Louis University. They were conversing about their past experiences, achievements and some of their personal events.

Data Analysis:

THIRTEEN MINUTES OF RECORDED CONVERSATION WAS TRANSCRIBED BY FOLLOWING THE SPOKEN TRANSCRIPTION GUIDELINE THAT DISCUSSED IN THE DISCOURSE ANALYSES COURSE. BY TRANSCRIBING THE DATA, I WAS ABLE TO EXAMINE AND STUDY CAREFULLY THE OCCURRENCE OF THE PARTICIPANTS' OVERLAPPING AND INTERRUPTION 5 FINANCIAL ABUSE

Next is financial abuse against women. There have been situations whereby people use either money or property with an aim of exploiting women (Johnson et al 326). Other use their financial capability to control women in the society. Women have been financially extorted by their close associates in a number of ways. For instance money and property of women have been taken away by force by their close associates, as they are assumed to be weak. Other cases have been reported whereby men withhold money belonging to women, thereby denying them the chance and ability to make payment of things they wish to purchase. Also, women have been forced to sell property against their will. In addition, other women have been forced to change the content of their wills. The stated cases of financial crime have sometimes been categorized as theft or fraud by the justice system.

In addition, women have been complaining of criminal harassment from men as well as their fellow women. Most cases of criminal harassment intimidate women to the extent of fearing of their safety and life. The criminal are mostly conducted through threats (Johnson et al, 70). Also, women feel insecure when they are being followed or watched by a stranger for long. Other cases of criminal harassment is when

an individual continues sending gifts to a woman despite being advised to stop.

5 findings

At the very beginning of the transcript, the woman used more overlaps than the man, mostly using word like 'yah', 'that's true'. The woman did not use overlap as a dominance rule, much like the man, who often used overlap to create emphasis and assertion. The woman uses overlap as a way of giving the discussion continuity, and perhaps letting the man notice her contribution in the conversation. The man used speech overlap as a way of creating emphasis, giving a supportive move to the woman. This motivates her to continue with her speech.

6 discussion

In the same sex interactions, there is no significant expression of dominance, but in opposite sex interactions, the male is always seen emerging as the central character in the discussion. The strategy he uses, as explained before, is interrupting the female speaker in order to gain control of the discussion. In male-to-male conversations, less dominance originate from the rules of respect that is sharply observed amongst males. The observation shows that men symbolize voice of influence, and so other males would logically concentrate and not interrupt the conversation. Conversely, the same male would rapidly reject the rules of respect when speaking to women.

The main aim of this study was to show gender language differences in their uses of interruption and overlapping. It also examines the function of their overlapping and interruptions. My own data findings show the similarities with previous claims that discussed about gender speech differences that male maintained the conversation while conversing with female. My own data shows that the man controls the conversation and most of the interruption initiated by the woman. However, her interruptions function as a cooperative overlap. She did not use overlap as a dominance rule. She used overlap as a way of supporting the man's speech and this proved men's speech dominance.

Status can be an aspect of gender speech difference. In most cases, men are exposed to a world where conversation is competitive, where they constantly seek to achieve the upper hand and to wade off domination from other men. However, women use communication to gain corroboration and support for their thoughts. Men perceive the world as a niche to gain position and keep it. In contrary, women see the world as a system of associations seeking sustenance and accord.

Women often reflect in terms of proximity and support, and struggle to safeguard understanding. Men, concerned with class, tend to focus more on autonomy. These qualities can direct women and men to plainly different opin-

ions of the same position. An example of this is a case where a woman would confirm with her husband before welcoming a guest to stay, because she tells them that she must check with him first. On the other hand, the man will invite a friend without inquiring from the wife first, because that will amount to a loss of status (Tannen, 26).

7 conclusion

To conclude, this research introduces gender speech dominance. Male is seen as dominative contrary to the women who are seen as supportive. Women use different devices in their speech such as fillers, tag questions as an attribute of interaction with men. Men will always be assertive in all situations that confront them, and will use their voice as a tool to assert authority and concern. Women will always confine their reactions to their emotions and would prefer sharing with another woman, because of the similarity in their speech pattern (Tannen, 31).

In addition, men do not use laughter in their conversations. This is partly due to the nature of the topic of their exchange which concentrates mainly on profession. In other words, they discuss something rather realistic and edifying in nature. Women, on the other hand, have their conversations overloaded with laughs, amusement and humours.

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