

Language and Gender

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Abstract— The research will be focusing on gender language differences. It shows the differences on different texts samples. This research includes an analysis of particular data to determine gender language difference. It reveals how men use language to show their authorities whereas women to show their support for men.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gender language differences can be shown and discussed in the articles of "Gender Differences in Language Use: An Analysis of 14,000 Text Samples" and "Gender differences in the language of Hemingway's fiction".

The articles attached pictures the difference between women and men in relating to aspects of language. It creates an understanding into the different aspects involved in language for the two gender considerations. The report develops the material on these lines and considers conceptualized research questions that it uses to analyze the articles and data provided as it reveals the learning of the writers from the article contents.

2 A study of Gender difference in language

Based on the topic of discussion, one would ask a number of questions on how men and women treat language. According to "Gender Differences in Language Use: An Analysis of 14,000 Text Samples" a number of items in theoretical form create a picture of the different experiments conducted based on their results on the convergence of the language relationship between the female and male gender. Separate studies conducted earlier and the discoveries held with over 14000 text files indicated the material necessary for helping one understand the different language aspects in relation to gender differences. According to these items, men relate their language more to objects and impersonal items while women consider aspects that are more psychological and the social items in their languages. Through these studies, one learns that gender difference exists more in situations that place fewer limitation on aspects requiring fewer language aspects.

The analysis of this data reveals how the two genders approach their social lives. The men tend to use more of the language as a form of relying on the instrumental details more compared to women that use them for constructive social relations. The studies indicated a more close connection of the genders in their language use. These relations indicate men considering more authoritative approaches to language such as "let's go get some food" while the female gender in this case would consider an approach as "Does anyone want to get

some food?" These differences indicate the authoritative nature of the language used by men in relation to the more social and engaging nature of the female language construction. The studies also indicate more viewpoints to language for men compared to women. Women use more words compared to men in relation to writing while the men are proved to use more words in conversations and involve taking more turns in talking compared to the female gender. These do not necessarily indicate a universal approach to both the genders.

Another study indicated women as more directive especially those in management positions and the male more negative and asking more questions. Investigating different studies and their results, one learns that the results based more on the nature of the investigation and the overall contents and situations from which the data was collected. Data collected from women and men in a different level of society or position in the society or workplace, different levels of growth and the different social lives indicated the differences between these genders in response to language approaches. Investigating these at a different phrase level also carries differences in the nature of results that will materialize. The study by Lakoff indicated an associated use of tags in the question approach for women and hedges. These define the female language relations compared to the men. Similarities are explained in "Gender differences in the language of Hemingway's fiction", but it reveals the reasons behind women using hedges. Women use hedges to avoid expressing their ideas and thoughts clearly as in "At the Crillon I believe, you know that you said you love it" woman said.

Studies in "Gender Differences in Language Use: An Analysis of 14,000 Text Samples" indicate that women tend to use more tentative words compared to men and intensive adverbs and conjunctions appear in female languages compared to men. On the other hand, men use more articles, longer words, with more swearing compared to females. For example, female tend to say "okay, well, I am watching this movie. I'm not really watching because I'm typing, but I'm listening to it. I really can't type that well, so there are probably going to be a few misspelled words. My sister made a while ago because I asked her to call me when her husband got home and

she didn't" whereas Male says "sorry for any grammar mistakes in this timed writing. There's a bit of pressure writing every thought you have within 20 minutes and try and make it completely coherent. The music in the back ground plays that of falling falling falling" (Newman, Groom, Handelman and Pennebaker 224).

3 Findings

Female language includes details and refers to the social relationship which affects her use of language such as "sister and husband". In addition, verbs and negations are highly seen in her language; she expresses and follows her thoughts without paying attention to the chosen words. Male language reflects the role of men in society. It shows the power and the dominance where he uses instructions as in "make it completely coherent". Also, male uses more articles and longer words than women do.

As the findings in men private group, 56% of their language is about "sexual token", 11% of their language is about new. They also include more references to location in their languages compared to female. First singular approaches are known to feature more in women compared to men that have also featured in persons suffering depression. Regarding statistics, depression is more in women compared to men and relating first person to them as per the studies indicated a more close relationship that would prove an accurate picture.

Other studies have also provided that women use emotions more in their communication compared to men. The studies have showed varied relations to this aspect with more indication of the emotional strength of the two genders. In consideration of positions of authority, women indicate the use of more positive emotional considerations compared to men who relate more to anger positions (Newman, Groom, Handelman & Pennebaker, 2008). These all indicated past studies in the language aspect. Current studies that considered word counts in the languages and the different composition of the words and frequency of the words and their arrangement all covered to explain the existence of differences between men and women in relation to gender approaches.

5 conclusion

Studying this article and looking at different social media, one learns that there exists a difference between gender considerations of language and these can only be revealed through a close consideration of each word, frequency, the position or situation from which they are related. These require a more critical approach for the differences between the genders in relation to language to be understood.

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