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**Male and Female Related Use of Language
in Ain Temouchent Speech Community**

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Dedications

This research work is dedicated to our beloved parents and friends, who have been our source of inspiration and gave us strength and the opportunity to give our best and to not give up, who continually provide their moral, spiritual, and financial support.

To our sisters, brothers, relatives, friends, classmates who shared their words of advice and encouragement to finish this research work,

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Abstract

The present study is an attempt to elicit Ain Temouchent speakers' attitudes towards using language. It aims to highlight the main socio-cultural factors that affect the construction of their language. It attempts to gain a deeper understanding of the language situation in Ain Temouchent and, therefore, its impact on social interaction between both genders. It also tends to prove that gender is one of the sociolinguistic variables that direct communication between humans. Another important purpose of this study is to determine the position of both genders in this society. It aims to give an overview of the main stereotypes surrounding women's behaviour and language. Thus, it provides a real image of the attitudes of both genders. Moreover, this work is built on certain objectives which open a gate on the real sociolinguistic situation of using language in Ain Temouchent speech community in relation to gender. Firstly, it attempts to prove that the attitudes of speakers depend largely on their way of speaking, identity, gender and age. Secondly, it tends to examine the effect of the social position of females on their language use. Thirdly, it tends to prove that the geographical location of Ain Temouchent is a major factor that pushes males and females to develop a new vocabulary. In this regard, we have relied on some research tools such qualitative and quantitative methods to investigate the differences in using language. Consequently, the outcomes of this research work show that there is a wide difference between males and females in constructing and using language. The findings also indicate that the socio-cultural structure is the first and main factor for such difference.

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AA: Algerian Arabic

AD: Anno Domini

BC: Before Christ

CA: Constructionist Approach

LWS: Lower Working Class

LMS: Lower Middle Class

MSA: Modern Standard Arabic

UMS: Upper Middle Class

UWS: Upper Working Class

SA: Standard Arabic

General Introduction

Communication is a tool of making and creating meaning as well as describing it. It's the exchange of concepts and interaction among people. It is seen as an essential tool of connecting people or places. However, communication differs from one individual to another depending on the age and gender. In fact, there was a belief that the approach of human action for males is completely different from that of females. As a result, several scholars made an attempt to prove that there are gender variations in terms of exploitation language, constructing sentences and interacting.

Through time, societies have experienced many changes that have influenced the languages. new vocabularies are added to the languages and old words are replaced. Every language has its characteristics and reflects society to an excellent extent. Several studies are applied through the years. linguistics investigations were focusing on grammar, synchronic linguistics and morphology variations. At first, gender was thought to be a linguistic variable, a bit like socio-economic class, age, quality and social station, language and gender study deserves to be conducted. below an explanation about the variations within the quantity of speak, the quantity of turns, the findings are as follows: In terms of the quantity of speak, men use a lot of words to compose a lot of sentences. In alternative words, they're far more talkative than girls. While on the quantity of turns, men are inclined to require an extended time.

However social variations are involved, some studies relate gender variations to the social position of males and females in their society. Scholars argued that males and females are completely different, therefore, they have different cultures. Their needs and their views are based on the cultural variations which are included in their language. Therefore, males and female's communication depend on their social interaction. In distinction, another approach is that each male and female construct their language. In alternative words, these variations vary from pronunciation or morphology to vocabulary.

Additionally, Stereotypes concerning gender usually take one among two forms. One assumes all members of a class (such as a profession) share a gender, the opposite is that every member of a gender shares a characteristic, the attitudes of every speaker are directly associated with these stereotypes that become elements of the society's norms and its members' views.

Concerning the gender use of language and the attitudinal studies, our research work studies the distinction between Ain Temouchent males and females in terms of their attitudes towards language use; proving, that the socio-cultural structure of Ain Temouchent community affects the position of males and females and, thus, their approach of human action. Women's use of language is directed by the social norms of this society. Significantly, are females more conservative than men in Ain Temouchent? During this regard, this analysis is raised as follows:

1- What are the differences between male and female in their attitudes towards language use in Ain temouchent?

2-What is the impact of Socio-cultural structure on language differences between males and females in ai temouchent speech community?

3-Does the geographical location of Ain Temouchent influence gender's use and construction of language?

Under these questions the following hypotheses are constructed:

1-The attitudes of Ain Temouchent males and females towards language use may differ according to their age, educational background and other social and situational factors.

2-There is a correlation between language and the socio-cultural structure of Ain Temouchent speech community and this fact influences males' and females' use of language.

3-The geographical location of Ain Temouchent is a major factor that pushes males and females to develop a new vocabulary.

Muchmore, this study is divided into three chapters. The first chapter starts with a review of the related literature in which the main theories, that explain the gender use of language, and deep explanation about language variation between males and females. Also, chapter one includes gender differences in terms of their identity, attitudes and the politeness strategies that they tend to employ them in their daily social interaction.

The second chapter describes the socio-cultural and linguistic profiles of Algeria in general and Ain Temouchent in particular, it deals with Ain Temouchent history, cultural position and its effects on its members' daily lives, and the difference between male and female in speaking. It also investigates gender and linguistic variation in Algerian Arabic with a focus on the Ain Temouchent females and their discourse strategies and also women's different stereotypes which represent an important role of Algerian culture and the stereotypes influence the speakers' attitudes and their perception of women's changing linguistic behaviour.

The third chapter attempts to give an overview of the main techniques and methods which were employed, including the questionnaire, the interview in order to test the validity of the hypotheses. As a result, the collected data will be quantitative and qualitative to test the attitudes of Ain Temouchent speakers towards language use.

CHAPTER ONE

A Theoretical Background about Language and Gender

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1.1. Introduction

Language and gender are two base fields of analysis that study styles of speech in terms of gender, gender relations, gender practices, several theories are included to gender and communication, Tannen (1995: 138) has recognized that: "Communication isn't as simple as saying what you mean. How you say what you mean is crucial, and differs from one person to the next, because using a language is a learned behavior: how we talk and listen is deeply influenced by cultural expectations."

Moreover, language is any system of symbols, signs, sounds, gestures, or communication thought, emotion. The functions of language influence communication, the expression of identity, inventive expression, and emotional unleash. the employment of expressions and terms take issue not from one individual to a different one, additionally from one sex to the opposite. Consequently, this chapter provides overall rationalization of gender variations in language use. In addition, it aims to shed light on the various theories on language and gender as well as Lakoff's work, Tannen, Cameron, Eckert, Coates and Bucholtz etc...

1.2. Language and Speech Community

The concept of speech community has attracted many discussions for many years, different scholars with different views have given their opinions of which language is taken into account of any community. In this context Bucholtz (1999) tends to address identities as a unit of social classes, he has a lot of opinions on the concept of speech of community, he considers the speech community model as an ethnographic activity-based approach dealing with identities as fixed social categories.

In fact, a community is a group of individuals who share an equivalent norms and values for mutual interaction. The concept of speech community is necessary when talking and regarding language. Lakoff (1975) and other gender scholars have shown that one community

has several variations that have got to be taken into account to some linguistic phenomena together with age, race, and gender variations.

Moreover, every definition proves that language is the first element within the concept of speech community. during this regard, Trudgill (1992: 69-70) defines speech community as:

A community of speakers who share the same verbal repertoire, and who also share the same norms for linguistic behavior, including both general norms for language use of the type studied in the ethnography of speaking, and more detailed norms for activities such as style shifting of the type studied by secular linguistics. It is an important term in both the ethnography of speaking and in secular linguistics.

Similarly, a linguistic community is a group of bilinguals or monolinguals, those that share an equivalent norm of social interaction. In this regard, Gumperz (1971: 101) writes the following: "A social group which may be either monolingual or multilingual held together by frequency of social interaction pattern and set off from the surrounding areas by weaknesses in the lines of communication."

Accordingly, Labov (1972: 120,121) maintains that a community is created of members that share an equivalent norm. This argument is understood from his speech as follows: "The speech community is not defined by any marked agreement in the use of language elements, so much as by participation in a set of shared norms: these norms may be observed in overt types of abstract patterns of variation which are invariant in respect to particular levels of usage."

In fact, a closed examination of Labov's statement reveals that a community could be a set of shared norms and this argument has been supported by many scholars, Bucholtz (1999: 208) maintains that: "The postulate is that speakers agree on and uphold certain linguistic forms as normative, regardless of differences social background which assumes a consensus model of society."

On the opposite side, Hamers and Blanc (2000: 375) concentrate on regional and social bases in shaping a community. In different words, a community will be either social or regional which its people share identical linguistic system. In this regard, they state that: "Any regionally or socially determinable human groups known by the use of a shared linguistic system(s) and by participation in shared linguistics norms."

So, what can be understood from the above lines is that a community is really based on a linguistic system, interactional settings and norms; but language remains the heart of it. Besides, the attitudes of people play an important role in pushing them to choose language. In fact, every individual is considered as a unit in building his community since he participates in sharing data and language as a way of interaction and a group of attitudes throughout using his linguistic repertoire and identity.

1.3. Sex and Gender

Sex and gender are two different ideas in learning language. This idea has been supported by several scholars. consistent with Mills (2003), sex includes the terms of masculinity and femininity that is biological features that identify males and females, whereas gender refers to the social norms that society imposes on them.

In fact, some scholars claim that masculinity is expressed in some ways as well as physical look, voice and behavior. during this regard, Eckert and McConnell-Genet (2003: 10) argue that: "Sex is a biological categorization based primarily on reproductive potential, whereas gender is the social elaboration of biological sex". In their point of view, masculinity and femininity is a social product and gender is a behaviour which is enforced by society on males and females. In this vein, they state 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."

Furthermore, Coates (1998) submit the view that doing and performing gender is presenting oneself as a “gendered being”. In this regard, he explains the idea as follows: "The term ‘gender’ was first used in linguistics and other areas of social sciences. In linguistics, the term referred to the grammatical categories that indexed sex in the structure of human languages."

Additionally, linguists take into account gender as a social variable that explore society, age and people. Labov, on his side, argues that gender interacts with alternative social variables in constructing society. This movement was called **CA**. on his regard, gender has been thought of as a fluid and not a static notion.

1.4. A Brief Review of Gender and Language

Language and gender have attracted significant attention in recent years. However, females are “talkative”, for example, many studies have different syntactic, descriptive linguistics or lexical uses of language to aspects of language analysis, some analysis pick out the outline of variations, linguistic variations have reproduced social distinction. Consequently, Coates (1988) suggests that analysis on language and gender will be divided into studies that concentrate on dominance and people that concentrate on distinction.

Accordingly, Weatherall (2002: 2) states the following: "The earliest concerns about gender and language can be traced to linguistics and to feminist theory and political practice." Gender has been invoked as an explanation for all manner of linguistic variation, including vocabulary innovation (e.g., Jespersen, 1922), pronunciation (see Coates, 1986), grammar (see Key, 1975) and communication style (e.g., Maltz and Borker, 1982).

In fact, most of research papers focus on the nature of gender differences in the use of language. In this regard, Lakoff (1973: 45) observes that: "the marginality and powerlessness

of women is reflected in both, the ways men and women are expected to speak and the ways in which women are spoken of."

Furthermore, Weatherall goes on affirming that early analysis, on gender variations, focuses on power of males in using language. She additionally claims that males use the power on speech like interruption not like girls. In this vein, he writes that: "The idea that there is power in language use was an important part of early research on gender differences in speech styles. For example, one suggestion was that males used interruption as a way of wielding their power over women in conversation." (Zimmerman and West, 1975).

Lakoff (1973-1975) assume that language shows the position of females in society. On the opposite hand, Cameron has divided the study of language and gender into Dominance and distinction. She adds that each scholar during this space specialise in variations between males and females in terms of expressing themselves.

In brief, many works are tackled within the field of language and gender within the seventies and early eighties. As a matter of reality, the dominance towards examining the fashion and language variations between males and females, however what are the explanations for these differences?

1.5. Gender and Language Change

Language changes itself over the centuries. There are several fascinating facts concerning language, example of these facts is the language change and language variation through the pass time as a result of an excellent range of aspects. Thus, there are several factors that have roles in language change, and one among these factors is that, gender Through the previous centuries tries to come back in with new forms, particularly females tend to use new language styles. Therefore, this research work specialise in the distinction between males and females in their language in a method or another which play a major role in the dynamic language.

1.5.1 The Difference between Gender and Sex

The book of Language and Gender by Penelope Eckert and Sally McConnell-Genet (2003) defines the term of sex as a genetic, physical and biological variations between feminine and masculine. In another word, sex presents the biological features that divide groups into two basic varieties either feminine or masculine. On the opposite hand, the term of gender is employed to differentiate between sex as biological and gender as socially structured. as an example, once a female born a baby boy, her relatives bring gifts for the baby with blue colours, whereas if she could be a female, all her garments are a pink color.

Gender demonstrates the social structured roles which point the essential and important variations between males and females per their power, relationships, behaviors, values, attitudes, and temperament characteristics. Gender refers to the emotions, values, and attitudes that attribute to a one's biological sex by cultural aspects. gender as identity develops and alternates over time and varies from one culture to a different. Gender refers to the social variations between females and males and the relationships between them. Thus, sex depends on nature whereas gender depends on culture. Each term generally makes understand the variations between the social factors and biological characteristics, they're treated in linguistic analysis as distinguished classes. Thus, the term of 'sex' mentions the simple classification of speakers either feminine or masculine. On the opposite hand, the term of 'gender' has relevant social and cultural factors (Chambers, Trudgill & Schilling-Estes, 2002).

1.5.2 Variation with Speaker Sex

According to some scholars within the field of linguistics, there are many variations between males and females in their use of language which women use one variant of a language while men contrariwise. In the article of "The Social Differentiation of English" Trudgill explains

gender variations. the first works within the linguistics field were additional centered on checking out the variations in people that have the power to have an effect on language change.

However, scholars found through the pass time that there have been alternative factors that can also change the language. one amongst these factors is the issue of gender distinction. another aspect that females use high numbers of prestige forms than men; as an example, the words that finish with 'ing,' whereas males use the alveolar /n/. this might indicate that females appear to be additional sensitive to the status pattern than men (Trudgill, 1974).

1.5.3 Variation with Gender

There are some studies regarding 'sex differentiation' that are discovered in specific communities. The findings of those studies show that there are some social factors that have an effect on the contribution of language such as; the class, sex, group, and age. one among these studies is the study of Fought (1999). The study of sex differentiation illustrated that the kids tend to use bound patterns of /u/- fronting. It conjointly discovered that there was an advanced relationship among class, and gender.

Moreover, there are different degrees of /u/- fronting on necessary aspects with class, age, it is clearly that sex of speakers doesn't connect with linguistic behavior directly, however it inverts the sophisticated social conform. Another study is that the study of Nichol (1983) that studied the employment of the features of Gullah Creole. This study showed that older females and males tend to use these features, whereas young males and females use a high portion of ordinary language variants. In the end, all the studies evidenced that there was an advanced relationship between linguistic behavior and gender. (Chambers, Trudgill & Schilling-Estes, 2002).

Similarly, the study of Davies (2003) tried to check the variations between each gender in their varieties of language through the examination that is completed in little groups' schoolroom discussions. This study discovered that females attempt to select specific words and establishing their own sentences. On the opposite hand, male's expressing for his honesty weren't compatible. As a result, male's using of language refers to their desirous to prove their male culture whereas female's language related to the conception of politeness in their language. Therefore, to conclude, females tend to insert new forms in their speech to form it totally different and special that has a very important role in the language through the pass time.

1.5.4 The Role of Women in the Social Mechanism of Language Change

In Labov studies concerning the females use of language, he often mentioned that females tend to accumulate all new prestige forms even from outside their community, beside their elimination for all the forms that they suppose they're criticized.

The new prestige type began in few communities and employed by many individuals, however; through time, the change exaggerated, became older, and skillful within the community. as an example, the new prestige type began to be used by kids from specific people and gender groups, and step by step it's used even by recent individuals and among the various social categories. Therefore, sex differentiation interacts with alternative different forms of social differentiation pertinent to the community. to conclude, new forms become widespread, speakers become consciously, and sex differentiation becomes noticed.

There's a view by Milroys which says that sex differentiation is the main reason behind language modification over people differentiation. He conjointly state that it's wrong to mention that girls use the prestige forms; instead, they created these new prestige forms as a result of these forms, they use the foremost prestigious within the community. For that reason, females

created patterns whereas the localized forms are related to male group. For example, in step with Labov, there are several changes that created by females, such as; the changes that occurred within the language shifts. On the opposite hand, there are few varieties of changes by males.

There are several studies which debate the generalizations that seem in specific communities as a result of women's or men's construction. On the opposite hand, there are several studies that argued these generalizations. Kuiper (1998) argue that the generalizations that occurred by sex differentiation gift the importance during which this social variable helps to grasp the social mechanism of sound change. Therefore, there's no single facet that shows the variation within the linguistic behavior of females and males in communities. Eckert (1989) argued that there are clear generalizations concerning the link between genders and sound change once the examination in some communities with the relation to the contexts wherever males and females live (Chambers, Trudgill & Schilling-Estes, 2002).

1.5.5 Gender from a Social Psychological Perspective

There are many researches that consider the social classes as a static idea looking on the affiliation between the speaker and his/her overall frequency of the use of a selected variant. However, the social psychologists viewed gender and treated it as a dynamic construct which the people perform or produce many aspects of their social identities at various moments among one interaction or in several things. although this approach is incredibly tough to be analyzed, Takano (1998) his study confirms that females tend to use this sort of deletion more often than males. However, her analysis relied on whether or not the frequency deletion occurred in conversations of mixed- sex groups, cross-sex, or same sex groups.

1.5.6 Gender from a Discourse Analysis Approach

Discourse analysis approach depends on the study of language and gender wherever gender identities are created and represented through language. It depends on the concept that the sounds that attributes of the social members who use them most often will produce social significance through spacing and classificational patterns, even if these sounds are considered inherently nonmeaningful. for example, if an exact variant is employed by females often than men, it should attribute to the expression of trait and build a stereotypically feminine identity in discourse contexts which this feature of the speaker's identity is salient.

Moreover, if a particular variant is said to the operating categories, it should index completely different culturally-recognized aspects of working-class culture (Chambers, Trudgill & Schilling-Estes, 2002). for instance, Holmes (1997) shows that a girl will construct a conventional individuality for herself. She presents herself through her story as an ideal mother and an accountable female. Female will do that not only by the content of her story, however conjointly through her expression for this conservative individuality once she uses some specific descriptive linguistics variants that are used often by females than males. Holmes introduces some examples for this sort of conventional identity for girls, such as; their realization of the /ing/, their conservative aspirated variant of intervocalic /t/, and their pragmatic particles like [you apprehend, kind of] with affective meaning.

To conclude, a set of explicit phonologic selections, play a crucial role in constructing a conservative feminine identity. Additionally, through the linguistic selections created within the dialogue of an advert presents some completely different masculine identities, however normally most of the stereotypic identities is associated to the feminine. for instance, the swamped and polite identity perpetually is attributed to the females (Chambers, Trudgill & Schilling-Estes, 2002).

1.5.7 The Critical Evaluation

All the previous studies and works centered primarily on the role of females in language change. They mentioned the new forms inserted within the language by males. However, they're infrequent after they are compared with those terms that appeared as a result of women's role in inserting the new prestige within the language. Therefore, the majority of those studies targeting two main ideas. the primary plan is that female tend to use new forms that they inserted within the language over men. The second is that they created an excellent argument among linguists within which the new forms area unit inserted within the language and used often by females and created women's speech powerlessly or weak, not only females have an important role in the construction of the language, conjointly men's speech change from time to time. However, the majority of those new forms and designs are attributed to women's speech.

Moreover, some facts and aspects concerning the character of each genders that are believed it's the most reason behind the variations between males and females First of all, within the social sciences, there are several studies that prove that women's speech depends on verbal interactions with verbal communication for social functions.

On the opposite hand, men's language supported instrumental functions of conveyance. Secondly, in our social life, there is a unit important fact in biological sciences that created a distinction between males and females in their language use. the primary and most important one is that females have distinctive and special abilities that offer them different options that distinguish them from men. For example, females are characterised by their transparency, sensitiveness, fineness, kindness, and so on, whereas men are characterised by their roughness, toughness, power, authority, strength so on. These different characteristics have an effect on their use of the language.

Females tend to insert and use prestige, politeness, and customary speech. This politeness and standardness speech created women's language weak per several studies within the history of linguistics. for example, all the studies of Lakoff particularly her studies in (1975) bestowed women's language as a weak speech. On the opposite hand, there are other studies evidenced that women's use of language with some specific manners. Maltz and Borker (1982).

Lakoff argued that women's speech is weak, and each gender has an excellent role in ever-changing the language. within the past decades, males are superior, whereas ladies are inferior. linguists targeted on women's language more than men's speech and created a stereotype that women's speech is weak. additionally, even if this sort of stereotype is developed bit by bit through time, it's still existing in some cultures of specific societies like, Japanese and Chinese societies wherever they place limits on women's speech so as to not be equal with men.

Therefore, cultural and social restrictions beside the interior form of females created their use of language totally different from males. as a result of the restrictions and limits of one society are different, the language of each genders particularly females are going to be modified from time to time. Thus, society has conjointly an excellent influence on language change through the boundaries that impose on gender's use of language.

1.6. Gender and Identity

The construct of gender is advanced and nuanced. Labov was criticised by several scholars together with Milroy (1992) in terms of gender variations in relation to class. However, her investigation helps them to grasp gender differentiated language, however gender interacts with class. She also argues that gender and class ought to be differentiated in linguistic analysis. She bases her statement on the argument that language use has one thing in common with speakers' identity in reality and instructed to divide the human population in two: male and female.

Most generally, gender represents a lot of states and experiences. Gender has three primary components: physical markers of gender, social, and identity, the first component physical markers, a term in biological field (e.g., chromosomes, hormones, sex organs). the next component which is social means gender expression, role. However, role and expression aren't casually related with personal identity. The last component identity may be conceptualized as related individual's subjective sense as a gendered person (e.g., male, female, or another gender entirely). identity is usually conflated with gender expression, gender socialization, and sexual orientation. This explores the ways that in which identity is distinct from, and interacts with.

1.6.1 Gender Identity, Socialization, and Culture

Concepts of gender and identity male and feminine or masculine and female are culturally dependent constructs. though there are also similarities between many cultures with male and feminine roles, there's variance between cultures that constitutes male versus female behavior. However, several countries share similar gender stereotypes like male being viewed as sturdy, active, and high achieving and females being viewed as weak, nurturing, and respectful.

Additionally, some cultures give larger or lesser flexibility with gender expression, society analysis suggests that gender roles are often differentiated and rigid in conservative countries with low levels of socioeconomic development. Gender socialization happens throughout the generation, in variable contexts (e.g., parents, school, media). It sends implicit and specific messages to groups concerning the way, act, think, and feel, as a male or a feminine. In Western civilization, gender socialization most frequently begins at birth. once the doctor assigns a newborn a sex supported their phenotypes, gender socialization typically quickly commences. it's going to be seen within the manner groups confer with or concerning their infants (e.g., action strength once talking concerning male babies), however kids are dressed (e.g., females in pink), and what reasonably toys males get (e.g., trucks and guns for boys). Gender socialization happens in several different contexts also. as an example, in school, females still be discouraged from

enjoying bound sorts of sports, and boys are inspired to play many games. Gender stereotyping conjointly happens in each kid and adult, tv shows, movies, and books.

1.7. Gender and Politeness

Gender and Politeness show that females are essentially more polite than males, though there are circumstances on females' speakers, drawing on stereotypes of muliebrity to guide their behaviour, can seem acting much more polite manner than males.

Lakoff (1975) argue that females are much polite or deferential than males underlie the analysis of a variety of linguistic alternatives, from questions to directives. a lot of contextualised kind of analysis, reflective the quality of each gender and politeness, and additionally the advanced relation between them. Theorists like Holmes (1995), asserts that females are absolutely polite than males, the have adopt a really useful kind of analysis, whereby they argue that exact language things or methods are often merely classified as polite.

1.7.1 Stereotypes of Gender and Politeness

At a stereotype level politeness is usually a woman's concern, however females generally ought to behave polite, women's behaviour is much more polite (Lakoff, 1975: 10). Women's linguistic behaviour is usually defined as worrying with co-operation (more absolutely polite than males) and turning away of conflict (more negatively polite than men).

Politeness between the sexes is especially vital. Each male and female interact greatly in their behaviour towards each other. The perspective of many males is "they needed equality, and they have got it", females on the opposite hand, usually adopt a rude and militant perspective towards males. (Bolton and Bolton, n.d.: 34).

Politeness is actually one thing regarding that there's a substantial conflict between females and skilled males, Thus, politeness and prescript, like alternative sorts of politeness, are often seen

to own significantly robust category and gender associations at a Stereotypes level.

1.7.2 Theoretical work on Gender and Politeness

The major theoretical work on politeness and gender has been taken by Brown and Holmes, however each one of them attracted on these stereotypes of women's and men's behaviour in reference to politeness.

Penelope Brown in her work on the analysis of politeness among a community, argues that females are more polite than males (Brown, 1980, 1993), She states that "in most cultures females might have an inclination to use more careful positive politeness methods than males do" (Brown, 1980: 251). Holmes interprets her knowledge in step with stereotypes of feminine and male. despite the actual fact that her book was printed recently, Holmes made assumptions concerning females and therefore the non-public sphere, for example: the number of speak contributed by females and males differs publically, formal contexts, every gender could also be contributive more within the state of affairs. Correspondingly, females might expertise formal public contexts as additional face threatening than males do, whereas males are noticed non-public and intimate contexts. every gender contributes least within the state of affairs they notice less comfortable.

However, this may, in fact, women's and men's responses to stereotypes of what's applicable for every sex, however it's important to visualize this as a stereotype instead of assuming that it's a mirrored image of actual behaviour.

1.8. Conclusion

Throughout the first chapter, we tried to summarise the most important scholarly investigations in the field of gender and language. In fact, differences in language have been viewed differently due to many reasons by many scholars.

We have also dealt with males and females' differences in Social Psychological Perspective

We tried to show how scholars make a relationship between language and identity in investigating gender differences. Besides, previous works reveal that men and women differ even in the politeness strategies they use.

Broadly speaking, gender differences depend on many socio-cultural factors among which the identity of the speaker, their construction of the expressions they use and the politeness strategies, and their behaviour over social interaction.

CHAPTER TWO

Gender Differences in Language Use in Algerian Context

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2.1. Introduction

The objective of the second chapter is to shed light on the cognitive content and linguistic profiles of Ain Temouchent community. It tends to prove that this society shares a linguistic system and norms, although the employment of a language differs depending on positive social parameters, additionally as gender, age and conjointly the educational background. Ain Temouchent speakers share similar religious, principles, language, and history. moreover, this chapter aims at exploring gender groups as Algerian context in general, especially Ain Temouchent community since this latter has been influenced by many social and political factors throughout its history. the foremost issue that makes this society utterly completely different is its geographical location and a close relation with other states.

2.2. The Socio-Cultural and Linguistic Contexts of Algeria

Algeria's culture is influenced by the country's recent history, like their literature, music, arts, crafts and faith, Arabic is Algeria's primary language and it is spoken by around eighty-two percent of the people. The French colonialism fully fledged by the country within the past and has resulted French being the second language of the many educated Algerians, and English is incredibly seldom spoken. many groups of Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria conjointly speak different dialects of Berber.

Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria is a coastal country and this reality has attracted the interest of many civilisations throughout history. It becomes the house for several individuals as well as the Phoenicians, the Romans, the Turks, the Arabs and in a while the French. in this regard, Kay and Zoubir (1990: 69) offer the most details about the Algerian history as follows:

Before the Arab Conquest within the seventh century and therefore the Islamization of the Berbers, Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria was a Romance province. And before it had

been annexed by the French within the nineteenth century, turned Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria into a pirate state receptive a multiplicity of cultural models throughout two centuries of Ottoman presence.

Throughout the seventh and eighth centuries, Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria witnessed the arrival of many Arabs and therefore the unfold of Islam. Henceforth, Arabic became the language of many Algerian tribes. This reality leads into a linguistic change because of the contact with the previous invaders. However, Algerian history has changed because of the approaching of Ottomans World Health Organization revealed relations with the empire that took all Maghreban countries as a region of this empire, so the Ottoman power helped within the protection of the Algerian coasts from the invasion of the Europeans. However, the Turks began losing their force by the eighteenth century and they gave up. Thus, the French empire took the chance to invade Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. The colonization of the French took regarding one hundred thirty years. Consequently, the impact of the French language and culture is deeply stock in Algerian history and ends up in the unfold of French.

Concerning the language of Algeria, modern standard Arabic is employed as a national language in formal settings such as: address, texts, education and alternative prestigious contexts, whereas the language of daily communication is reserved to be used in informal settings like public garden and in coffees it is called Algerian Arabic (AA) or 'darija'. In this vein, Ruedy (2005: 18) states:

The Arabic speech most widespread in Algeria today is a dialect descended from these nomadic invaders. The sedentary Arabic dialects presumed to be pre-Hilalian are limited to the Arabic speaking parts of the lesser Kabylia [...] Algerian Sahara was dominated by a nomadic group known as the Towareg. The Aures and most of the Nementcha mountains were home to the Chaouia.

Moreover, the Algerian linguistic profile is deeply influenced by the French language. Thus, Algerian Arabic has taken loads from French. this can be apparent in daily communication. However, the employment of French is conditioned by social parameters such as gender and the academic background. In different words, Females are presupposed to use more French than men.

2.3. Gender and Linguistic Variation in Algerian Arabic

Many linguists prove that gender differences do exist in language. Coates (2004) argues that some stereotypes, such as women being more polite, have been firmly believed by the public. Furthermore, Talbot (1998) divides sex differences into “sex-exclusive” and “sex-preferential”. According to Talbot, “sex-exclusive gives the impression of rigidity and coercion”; while “sex-preferential are not absolute, they are matters of degree” (Talbot, 1998: 6). In this sense, sex-exclusive is an absolute difference between male and female. Both parts have their own way of talking. However, because of the existence of sex-preferences, men sometimes use women’s way of talking, abs vice versa.

Recent studies have shown that the educational background of the Arab speakers is the most significant variables that verify linguistic variations between males and females. within this idea, Bassiouney (2007: 161) further explains that:

women sometimes do not have access to education and professional life to the same extent as men do and thus their use of MSA is less than that of men. [...] women have a choice between the prestigious urban variety, a rural variety and MSA, they are more prone to choose the urban variety as a symbolic means of asserting their identity.

What can be understood from the above quotation is that educated females, within the Arab world, tend to use more standard forms than illiterate ones. Bassiouney adds that women disagree with men even within the use of urban and rural varieties.

2.4. Language and Gender in Algerian Arabic-Speaking Societies

Sadiqi claims that: “the study of Arabic from a gender perspective is still at its beginnings in spite of the fact that Arabic sociolinguistics has attracted the attention of scholars worldwide”, (Sadiqi 2007: 642). Many works have addressed females and gender in Arab societies however a couple of them were administrated from a linguistics perspective. the final trend has continuously been supported a historical, socio-cultural, political, legal or economic approach, one among the most continual topics within the previous couple of years being the employment of the Islamic veil.

Consequently, the study of gender-based linguistic variation within the Arabic-speaking world started with some delay compared to western countries, at present, the case has improved, though there are still several gaps and aspects that stay raw, particularly compared with constant speciality in different families of languages, like Indo-European. The sources obtainable to review the connection between the social class of gender and linguistic change in Arabic-speaking societies are of a distinct kind, starting from knowledge compiled through field work conducted by linguists, to com-positions of oral poetry compiled by anthropologists or sociologists.

2.5. Gender as Grammar Category in Algerian Arabic

The relationship between gender and language within the Algerian Arabic-speaking particularly in Ain Temouchent created regard to the grammatical use of gender. Bearing in mind that Arabic is taken into account a gender language, the approach used once finding out variations

between masculine and feminine forms within the varied morphosyntactic classes, additionally have been considered as the subject of study on the linguistic illustration of men and women in society. Thus, Sadiqi considers that some grammar treatises are androcentric because they replicate the sexist ideology of the societies wherever they were created. The symbolic and social power of masculinity has been passed on to the globe of grammar by establishing some hierarchies between words which replicate a similar situation as society.

Furthermore, some scholars do not believe this to be the case. They rather consider that some sexist connotations have been attached afterwards to the grammatical classification, for instance Ibrahim considers that “grammatical gender is merely a means for classifying nouns according to their suffixes without in the beginning of any allusion to sex; and Hachimi says that: "the sex reference of gender was always posterior to the emergence of grammatical gender" (Hachimi 2007:156).

Hachimi also analyzed the feminine form as a ‘marked’ form, thus: “only feminine words are morphologically marked for gender, as most, but not all of these, carry the feminine suffix. Masculine words, on the other hand, carry a zero suffix, they are thus unmarked for gender”. Another aspect pointed out in this sense is that in Arabic, as in most gender languages, masculine is used as the generic grammatical and lexical form, that is, the masculine forms are used to allude to persons whose gender is unspecified. Male as norm is a highly prevalent phenomenon across languages. Similarly, generic masculine forms are documented in the cases of gender languages such as Serbian, Polish, French, German, Greek, Russian, Czech, and Romanian, as well as in languages with no gender noun class, such as English or Danish, and in languages that show no gender distinctions in the pronominal system, such as Orya.

2.6. Attitudinal Approach and Gender in the Algerian Context

As it is mentioned before, stereotypes surrounding language use between both sexes in Ain Temouchent speech community can be seen as the first factors that influence the speaker's attitudes. Besides, most stereotypes, in Ain Temouchent society, are created by males towards females. women are viewed negatively in their society. Thus, the stereotypes, developed by males, determine their negative attitudes. In this vein, Sadiqi (2006: 123) states that "[...] women are socially defined as more emotional, weaker, more wicked, more hard-working, more patient, and more obedient than men."

Moreover, the attitudes of males towards females are between negative and positive. Henceforth, the expressions that both genders use differ according to their views. In this regard, Sadiqi (2006: 124) further highlights that: [...] women are at the same time weak, unreliable, and wicked by nature. Other expressions which invoke 'social utility' such as being a good wife and a good mother are more positive: *mra salha khir men myat rajel* 'a good woman is better than a hundred men.'

The attitudes of Ain Temouchent males towards females' use of language are reinforced by the beliefs that the society has developed and tried to preserve, talking about the attitudes of males and females towards language use in Ain Temouchent, they differ according to certain socio-cultural parameters including age, the educational background and occupation. For example, most females have positive attitudes towards the use of French in formal and informal settings.

On the other hand, males show a positive attitude towards the use of **AA** in informal domains and **MSA** in formal settings. However, this does not mean that males do not use French.

Broadly speaking, it is important to mention that the attitudes of gender, in Algeria, are deeply rooted on the socio-cultural norms of this society and represent a set of stereotypes.

2.7. Ain Temouchent History and Language

Ain Temouchent is a city in north western Algeria, it is the capital of Ain Temouchent Province. Ain Temouchent is located 72 km south-west of Oran, and 63 km west of Sidi Bel Abbas. Known as "la Florissante", it is set in a narrow fertile basaltic valley amid vineyards and orchards.

Ain Temouchent is considered one of the strategic tourist areas in which Algeria is rich, as it is a region characterized by stunning natural landscapes and fertile agricultural lands that made it an excellence agricultural area and it is located in a location that made it also a destination for many visitors from inside and outside the country, and that is precisely since ancient times.

The Phoenician era controlled three major Algerian cities, such as Oran, at a distance of 68 km, and Tlemcen at a distance of 72 km, and in the end, Sidi Bel Abbas, about 63 km, in addition to this, those cities are formed from plains extending along the beaches and mountains from the southern side with a climate Medium humid to semi-humid and its inception, according to many sources, the Phoenician era, which established the North African civilization since the ninth century BC and was an area for the Punic wars, but the most important feature of the history of Ain Temouchent is the foundation of the Mesel tribes on its soil the Kingdom of Western Numidia - Maseilia - These tribes, which emerged as a power in the region of Africa since the late third century BC, but the move of the king - Siqa - to the side of Carthage made the Romans ally with the rulers of Eastern Numidia, and overthrow the king of Sivax in 94 BC And who remained captive to the Romans until he died, as indicated by many historical sources, Ain Temouchent was subjected to the rule of Western Numidia allied with the Romans, and then the Romans themselves at the end of the first century BC and this before the Vandal armies invaded

around the year 430 **AD**, led by Leader Janzrek, and the Byzantines until the end of the Islamic conquests, in which the region became known for great prosperity and development at the hands of the Almoravid and Almohad rule, and following the attacks launched by the Spaniards on the Algerian coasts,

Furthermore, Ain Temouchent was the scene of several fierce battles fought by the population against the invaders, which were led by the good saint and other battles that were dated by Mr. Youssef de Armboro and mentioned in his report the King of Spain in 1747, and during the resistance to the French occupation, the reign of the hero Prince Abdelkader, Ain Temouchent region hosted the signing ceremony of the Tafna Treaty between Prince Abdelkader Al-Jazaery and General Dimchel on twenty From the month of Safar 1253 corresponding to Al-Fateh June of the year 1837, and according to this treaty that approved the victories of Prince Abdelkader, France recognized the free Algerian state, and the Emir was sultan over it The residents of Ain Temouchent advocated for the national leaders who came to it, such as Masali al-Hajj, al-Arabi bin Mahidi and others, in addition to her birth to heroes such as Colonel Othman, the two martyrs Amor and Shwerf Saleh and others, as history records for Ain Temouchent as the first to organize the December 1961 demonstrations And that on the ninth day of it, which moved to the rest of the country on the eleventh of the same month.

As way as language cares, Ain Temouchent groups use Modern Standard Arabic (**MSA**) in formal domains like education and Temouchent non-standard speech in informal setting like family speech. In fact, this non-standard speech is the results of the contact with the Arabs and different states and also the autochthonic groups (Berbers), but does the geographical location of Temouchent influence gender's use and construction of language? these days Temouchent non-standard speeches have changed because of the contact with different states varieties. Besides, it's conjointly taken from French language.

2.8. Gender Group in Ain Temouchent

It is essential to notice that the cultural structure of a given community determines the position of each males and females in Ain Temouchent. In different terms, there's a belief that the place of females as housewives taking care of youngsters are culturally and socially determined.

Additionally, the attitudes of males and females towards linguistic varieties are also influenced by the cultural structure of the society. as an example, females are a lot aware in mistreatment language in Ain Temouchent i.e., they're aware that the social norms of the Ain Temouchent society govern their acts.

Furthermore, Temouchent females are socialized from childhood to be polite and conservative. This reality leads females to use a lot of prestigious styles of speech as well as French. Besides, it's rare, in our society, to listen to females swearing or using offensive language. curiously, it is mentioned that some linguistic forms are seen as aspects of feminity like the employment of the glottal stop /ʔ/ in Temouchent idiom. In fact, the vocal organ is seen as a stereotype characterising this selection. Therefore, Ain Temouchent males avoid it once they are reprehension speakers from different cities.

In addition to this, Ain Temouchent males try to show their superiority over females, whereas women struggle to prove their presence. This view is supported by Tannen (1990: 24, 25), in her investigation when she claims that men “[...] struggle to preserve independence and avoid failure”, whereas, she adds, women “[...] struggle to preserve intimacy and avoid isolation, though their hierarchies in this world too, they are hierarchies more of friendship than of power and accomplishment.”

2.9. Factors Affecting Gender Differences in Ain Temouchent

It is important mentioning that there are specific socio-cultural factors that have an effect on the employment of language between men and women in Temouchent. Among these reasons there are religious and traditional practices, in addition, there are factors that impose on men and women to vary not only in one community, but within the whole country, Sociolinguists discovered that there are a number of factors that influence the way in which one speaks, It depends on what social class one belongs to, the education one received, a person grew up in, his or her age and occupation, All of these factors influence our speech, and as a result, it can be found that both genders will not speak the exact same language. One of those factors, and perhaps the most influential one when talking about language variety, is gender. At some point, everybody has probably noticed that a man and woman with similar social backgrounds do not speak exactly the same language.

Language is “a social phenomenon” (Graddol & Swann, 1989:4). In this regard Graddol and Swann argue that: “a language has an existence outside of ourselves” (1989:5). Besides, some linguists also believe that the differences of language between males and females are not only linked to gender but also linked to social surroundings. So, language can be influenced by the social factors, especially social surroundings. Linguistically speaking, females and males learn, from their early childhood, how to behave like female and male and how to become feminine and masculine. Furthermore, language behavior reflects the social dominance of men, weakness of women. In this meaning, an individual’s language behavior must comply with the social status. People who break these rules will be considered impolite. Politeness is the act of granting the socially appropriate amount of respect to others, depending on their relative status.

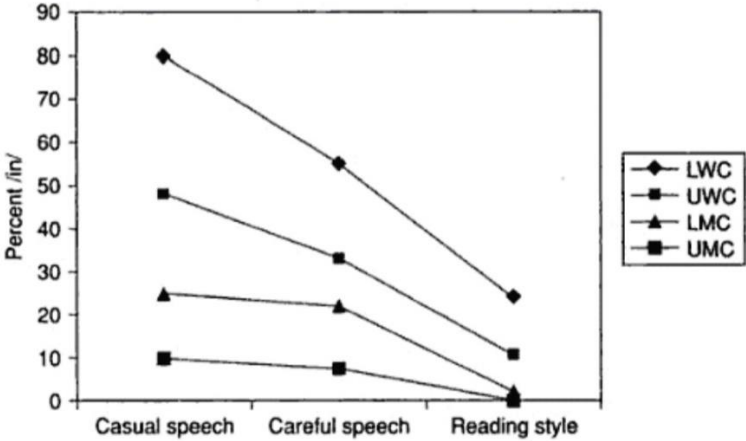
Moreover, the social attitudes of males and females in Ain Temouchent have an effect on the utilization of their language. In alternative words, the utilization of language reflects the

social rules that manage the attitudes of speakers. as an example, the speech of females is polite whereas male's speech is aggressive.

Furthermore, the differences between both sexes in Ain temouchent are determined by religious and cultural practices as well as the social rules that the society impose on them. These factors help females to develop a stock of words and phrases that males never use, but understand, Tannen (1991) focuses on differences between men’s and women’s languages which interact with social status. Tannen (1991) points out that men use language to emphasize their status, while women use it to create a connection. Tannen (1991) also states that communication is a continual balancing act, juggling the conflicting needs for intimacy and independence. Intimacy emphasizes separateness and differences. So, for many men, the use of language is mainly a means to preserve independence and maintain status in a hierarchical social order. For many women, the use of language is negotiations for closeness in which people try to seek and give confirmation and support.

Moreover, language is a mirror of society. Different languages belong to different social status, such as working class and middle class, etc. The table below shows that different social status has different styles in language use.

Table 2.1 Social and Stylistic Stratification



Lower working class, upper working class, lower middle class, upper middle class (Labov, 2001: 81).

From the table above, the conclusion improves that the social status of people seems to mean that they pay more and more attention in choosing words. The lower working-class use “casual speech” while the upper working-class use “reading style.

2.10. Gender and Language Choice in Ain Temouchent

Ain Temouchent is a multilingual city in which three languages interact between each other Algerian Arabic and French and standard Arabic is used in formal settings; However, the choice of language depends on the gender and the age of the Ain Temouchent speaker. In other terms, Ain Temouchent males and females differ in selecting the language they use since “Gender interferes greatly with language use: women do not often have the same choices as men.” Sadiqi (2006: 6).

It is also worth mentioning that Algerian Arabic is used by both males and females. However, one should note that Algerian Arabic is mostly used by men and both genders in rural areas, whereas French language is employed by urban people especially women.

Furthermore, Sadiqi further adds that Standard Arabic is a marker of all Arab societies and represents their identity. She states that “[...] Standard Arabic has remained the language of Arab identity, Arab literature/ poetry. as well as religious scholarship and practice”. (2003: 7), In fact, Standard Arabic, in Algerian society, is employed in most formal domains such as education, text books, politics, mass media and religious ceremonies. In this vein, Sadiqi, posits the view that all the Arab societies, like Ain Temouchent speech community, use SA in prestigious domains. She further claims that men prefer SA than French in formal domains whereas; females are with using French language. In this regard, she highlights the following:

The gender aspect of Standard Arabic resides in the fact that being the medium of the 'public' expression of religion and politics, it is more accessible to, and significant for men, as they are more closely defined in connection with public spaces such as the mosque, the government, etc. Whereas women are considered to inhabit, or rightfully occupy the private sphere, or the 'home'.

On the other hand, French language is being used in most prestigious domains including education. In Algeria, women consider French as a symbol of modernity and prestige, while Algerian Arabic is seen as an aspect of rural people. In this sense, Sadiqi (2006: 11) explains the idea as follows: "French is an urban super ordinate second language which is closely linked to education. It has, over the years, become very useful in the private sector. French is also necessary for obtaining employment and is, thus, positively perceived as a symbol of 'modernity', 'enlightenment', and 'openness to the Western world.'"

Sadiqi declares that: "[...] French language is more favored by women than by men. In fact, women tend to display proficiency in French more frequently than proficiency in Standard Arabic".

As far as code switching is concerned, women switch to French for several reasons. The first main one is that French is seen as a prestigious language. In this sense, Sadiqi (2003: 39) highlights that: "One of the main reasons women use of code-switching is a search for prestige. little girls are often more encouraged to use French than little boys."

Besides, males also switch according to the context of their communication. In connection with this, Sadiqi (2003: 39) explains that: "Both women and men use code switching in their everyday conversation [...], but code switching is more associated with women than with men."

In fact, what can be also observed is that: "women [...] are more likely to speak French and engage in code-switching involving French than men from the same social background."

Furthermore, it is important to note that males and females differ even in the degree of using French, in this sense, Sadiqi (2003: 39) maintains that: "As for men's code-switching, it seems that it differs from women's in the sense that it is the presence of educated women which may trigger it. Men may use code-switching, for example, to impress these women."

What can be understood from the above quotation is that women prefer using French words as they are borrowed, while males try to change their pronunciation of these expressions such as in [normalement] becomes [normarment]. Moreover, females may also use code-switching as a way to attract the Both women and men and use code switching in their everyday conversation [...], but code switching is more associated with women than with men. As for men's code-switching, it seems that it differs from women's in the sense that it is the presence of educated women which may trigger it. Men may use code-switching, for example, to impress these women. When women and men use words or expressions from French, men would be more likely to 'mold' the loans in the general morphosyntactic structure of Ain Temouchent Arabic, whereas women would tend to pronounce the loans as they are pronounced in French. females also use code-switching as a way to attract the attention during communication especially in mixed-sex groups

2.11. Stereotypes Related to Gender's Language Use in Ain Temouchent

Gender stereotypes are reflected in the language use of males and females. According to Sadiqi, "Gender stereotypes present a number of characteristics. First, they are mainly channeled through language" (2006: 123).

In fact, women, are viewed as weak and powerless. This weakness is reflected in their language. According to Sadiqi the stereotypes that society builds, determine its members attitudes. Indeed, these stereotypes have become parts of each culture. Consequently, males build their attitudes according to their culture. In this regard, Sadiqi (2003: 124) declares the following: "[...] stereotypes highlight the ambivalent attitude of society in general, and men in particular, toward women. For example, men exhibit gender identity and are attested infarcts relating to home and work. These stereotypes highlight the ambivalent attitudes of society in general, and men in particular, toward women, for example, men exhibit a positive attitude towards mothers and good wives, but negative attitude towards a 'female leader'."

Females are seen poor and weak in communication such as in religious matters. Stereotypes may be either positive or negative. For this reason, stereotypes determine the attitudes of the speaker. In fact, these stereotypes appear in Algerian women's language. Besides, females' pronunciation is also considered as a stereotype, in addition to the choice of words and their styles.

In short, Ain Temouchent females are seen as tools of gossip limit of their conversation and pronouncing words incorrectly.

2.12. Terms of Address and Gender in Ain Temouchent

Communicative strategies have changed in the last few decades due to the emergence of many feminist movements. It is worth mentioning that Ain Temouchent people, like many other societies, have created terms related to address. They even borrow from other languages especially French such as Madame (Mrs.) and Monsieur (Mr.). In fact, both genders try to avoid using expressions from Algerian Arabic such [Marti] or [Rajli]. In the light of this idea, Kammoun, in her study of gender differences agrees on this view when she states the following:

The word *mra* (“woman”) sometimes carries a derogatory connotation in use but not in its definition in general; the saying *lmra mra w rajel rajel* (“A woman is a woman and a man is a man”) implies a woman is inferior and should not compete with a man’s superior status. For this reason, resorting to French allows both Ain Temouchent men and women to get rid of their inhibitions when dealing with a taboo area to which women belong, and is also a way to show modernity...

Additionally, Ain Temouchent men and women prefer to use formal expressions when addressing their relatives such as [Akhi] or [Khouya] is referring to ‘my brother’ and [Okhti] or [Khti] referring to ‘my sister’

Broadly speaking, both genders differ in the terms they use when they address each other. Some expressions and acquire negative connotations due to their perception by males in the society such as [lmra] which is replaced by [dar] or [moulet dar]: “my wife”.

2.13. Conclusion

In conclusion, this chapter highlighted the most important points in language differences between males and females in Ain Temouchent speech community. Besides, it represented a socio-cultural study of Algerian language in relation to gender. It also gave an overview of the different discourse strategies that are employed by Algerian females and males. Furthermore, this chapter attempt to investigate women’s different stereotypes which represent an important role of Algerian culture and the stereotypes influence the speakers’ attitudes and their perception of women’s changing linguistic behaviour.

Additionally, this chapter provide some insights concerning the socio-cultural and linguistic profiles of Ain Temouchent. It also gave some views about the position of women in this

society and the main differences that the society builds its roles on. Besides, the attitudes of Algerians have changed due to the position that females gain in society and, therefore, their use of language. Indeed, this chapter provide some ideas about the influence of French language and the attitudes of both males and females towards its use.

CHAPTER THREE

Data Analysis and Discussion

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3.1. Introduction

In the second chapter, we tried to give gender differences between males and females in Ain Temouchent speech community in an Algerian context. We dealt with the Algerian sociolinguistic profile. We also gave a general overview of the main differences between males and females in terms of language use, we also dealt with the different communicative strategies used by females and which determine the way they interact.

This chapter is concerned with the data analysis and discussion, where we are going to analyze the data. Moreover, we will also explain the importance of using many research techniques and methods since each method depends on another one in order to gain more naturalistic data. We will investigate the main difference between both genders in Ain temouchent speech community. We will explore the different socio-cultural factors that affect language use on both genders. we will see if the geographical location of Ain Temouchent helps in the creation of many expressions which are used by both genders in certain contexts, we will explore which gender is more polite in their way of speaking. The questionnaire in this research was addressed to the students, the participants belong to the department of English of Belhadj Bouchaib university of Ain Temouchent. Lastly, in this chapter the final results of the questionnaire are analyzed and discussed in order to answer the research questions.

3.2. Defining Research

Research, is formed by two words namely Re a prefix, meaning do it again and the noun Search meaning to investigate or to look for. It is a systematic process of critical enquiry leading to a valid proposition and conclusion, it is also an investigation or experimentation aimed at discovery and interpretation of facts. In this regard, Goddard and Melville (2005: 01) define research as follow: "Research is not just a process of gathering information, as is sometimes suggested. Rather, it is about answering unanswered questions or creating that which does

currently exist. In many ways, research can be seen as a process of expanding the boundaries of our ignorance."

Additionally, the main aim of a research is to discover answers to questions through the application of scientific procedures and to find out the truth which is hidden and which has not been discovered as yet.

3.3. Data Collection Methods

Data is a collection of facts, figures, objects, symbols and events gathered from different sources. Without data, it would be difficult to make appropriate decision, and so data is collected at various points in time from different audiences.

3.3.1 Quantitative Data

Quantitative data represent one of the major forms of research evidence in the social sciences. Moreover, it involves numerical representations of information and emerge from large- and small-scale social survey projects, as well as from several other forms of social research, including experimental design and access to administrative data. In this regard, Thomas (2003: 1) defines quantitative methods as follows: "Quantitative methods, on the other hand, focus attention on measurements and a amount (more and less, larger and smaller, often and seldom, similar and different) of the characteristics displayed by the people and events that the researcher studies."

Thomas (ibid) claims that quantitative methods involve the use of statistical methods in order to give a general description of the phenomenon at hand, whereas qualitative methods give more detailed description of events.

Interestingly, Glesne and Peshkin said that the results of using quantitative methods, can be generalised to the whole population and this aspect is not found in qualitative methods. In this vein, they (1992: 6) claim that:

Quantitative researchers seek explanations and predictions that will generalize to other persons and places. Careful sampling strategies and experimental designs are aspects of quantitative methods aimed at produce generalizable results. In quantitative research, the researcher's role is to observe and measure, and care is taken to keep the researchers from “contaminating” the data through personal involvement with research subjects. Researchers' “objectivity” is of utmost concern.

More clarification is provided in the following table:

Table 3.1 Procedures of Quantitative data

| General procedures id data analysis | Quantitative procedures |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Preparing the data for analysis | -Coding data by assigning numeric values. -Cleaning the data base. -Recording or computing new variables for establishing codebook. |
| Exploring the data | -Visually inspecting data -Conducting a descriptive analysis -Checking for trends and distribution |
| Analyzing the data | -Choosing an appropriate statistical test. -Analyzing to answer research questions or test hypothesis. |
| Representing the data analysis | -Representing results in statements of results. -Providing results in tables and figures. |
| Validating the data | -Using external standards. -Validating and checking the reliability of scores from past instrument use. -Establishing validity and reliability of current data. |

To summarize, quantitative method plays a major role in which it helps the researcher to investigate the first steps for collecting data through statistical measurements. However, they are insufficient without qualitative methods.

3.3.2 Qualitative Data

Qualitative method explains what is being studied with words, it involves a researcher describing kinds of characteristics of people and events without comparing events in terms of measurements of amounts, qualitative methods use unstructured or semi-structured techniques (e.g. observations and interviews). in this vein, Denzin and Lincoln (1999: 2) state the following:

Qualitative research is multimethod in focus, involving an interpretive, naturalistic approach to its subject matter. This means that qualitative researchers study things in their naturalistic settings,[...] Qualitative research involves the studied use and collection of a variety of empirical materials-case study, personal experience, introspective, life story, interview, observational, historical, interactional and visual texts.

Qualitative research is useful for exploring new topics or understanding complex issues; for explaining people's beliefs and behaviour; and for identifying the social or cultural norms of a culture or society.

For further clarification, the below table provide the following:

Table 3.2 Procedures of Qualitative data

| General procedures id data analysis | Qualitative procedures |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Preparing the data for analysis | -Organizing documents and visual data. -Transcribing text. -preparing the data for computer analysis. |
| Exploring the data | -Reading through the data. -writing memos -developing qualitative codebook |
| Analyzing the data | -Coding the data. -Assigning labels to codes. -Grouping codes into themes. |
| Representing the data analysis | -Representing findings in discussions of themes or categories. -Presenting visual models, figures, tables. |
| Validating the data | -Using researcher, participant, and standards. -Employing validation strategies |

In broad terms, using qualitative and quantitative methods is important in any research. However, most projects and researchers place their emphasis on one form or another, partly out of conviction, but also because of training and the nature of the problems studied.

3.3.3 The Questionnaire

A questionnaire is a research instrument consisting of a series of questions for the purpose of gathering information from respondents. Questionnaires can be thought of as a kind of written interview. They can be carried out face to face, by telephone, computer or post. Questionnaires provide a relatively cheap, quick and efficient way of obtaining large amounts of information from a large sample of people.

Data can be collected relatively quickly because the researcher would not need to be present when the questionnaires were completed. This is useful for large populations when interviews would be impractical.

Additionally, the researcher should design good questions since they affect the quality of data collection. “In a closed question the possible answers are set out in the questionnaire or schedule and the respondent or the investigator ticks the category that best describes the respondent’s answer” as it is stated by Kumar (2011: 151). Moreover, we have also designed multiple questions in which we provided the respondents with suggestions and gave them the chance to select according to their views and attitudes. As far as open-ended questions are concerned, most of our questions took this form since they provided the researcher with possible suggestions and recommendations. Often a questionnaire uses both open and closed questions to collect data. This is beneficial as it means both quantitative and qualitative data can be obtained.

In addition to this, the language of the questions is also important in writing the questionnaire. In fact, most of scholars declare that the researcher needs to write precise and short questions in order to achieve rich answers. In this light, Kumar (2011: 154) writes the following: [...] in a questionnaire, take extra care to use words that your respondents will understand as you will have no opportunity to explain questions to them. A pre-test should you what is and what is not understood by your respondents.

As a result, we have mainly focused on short questions since the better questions are designed; they help the researcher to reach wealth data. Consequently, the questions of our questionnaire are written in **MSA**, whereas the suggestions are in Ain Temouchent dialect.

3.4. Students' Participants

The participants to whom the questionnaire was directed are Master one and two English students and few from third year, the participants were randomly chosen from different gender (males and females) at the university center of Ain Temouchent.

Moreover, the number of respondents consists of 52 students, more clarification is provided in the following table:

Table 3.3 the students' participants.

| Age group | Female | Male | Total | Percentage |
|------------|--------|------|-------|------------|
| 19-24 | 38 | 8 | 46 | 88.5% |
| 25-37 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 11.5% |
| Total | 42 | 10 | 52 | 100% |
| Percentage | 81% | 19% | 100% | |

From the above table, it is clear that the participants were selected randomly, where the majority of the students are females and a minority is males. It also indicates the differences in the age of the participants, where there is from the age of 19 till 37 years old.

3.5. Data Analysis and Interpretation

The questionnaire that was used in this research were composed of 14 questions to gather the general information about the participants, such as the gender, age and the place of living and in order to investigate on male and female related use of language in Ain Temouchent speech community. It is also worth mentioning that in this chapter only the important questions are analyzed.

3.6. The Analysis of Students' Questionnaire

The questionnaire was answered by fifty-two (52) students from both genders: forty-two (42) females and ten (10) males, and their ages are between nineteen and thirty-seven. The results of the gathered data are as follows:

Question 01: How is your level in English?

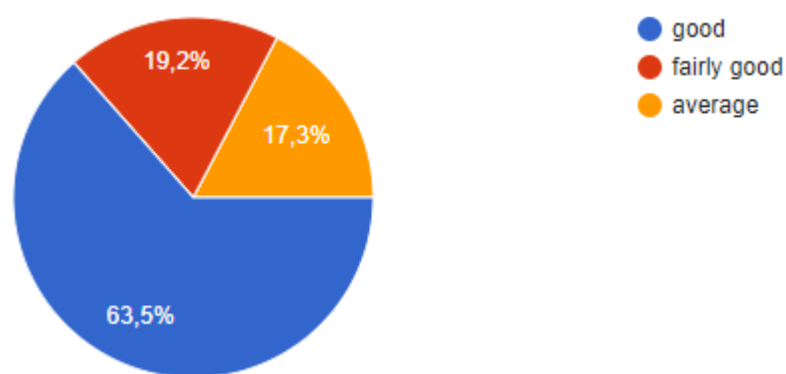


Figure 3.1 The evaluation of student's English language.

This question deals with the level of students in using English language. Thus, from the above pie-chart, we view that there is diversity in the choices of the participants. Thirty-three students (63.5%) reported that they are good in English language. Besides that, ten students (19.2%) responded that they are fairly good in English language. In addition to that, nine participants (rating 17.3%) answered that they are average in English language.

As a result, this question shows that a big percentage of students are good in English Language.

Question 02: According to what do male and Female differ in their attitudes towards language in Ain Temouchent?

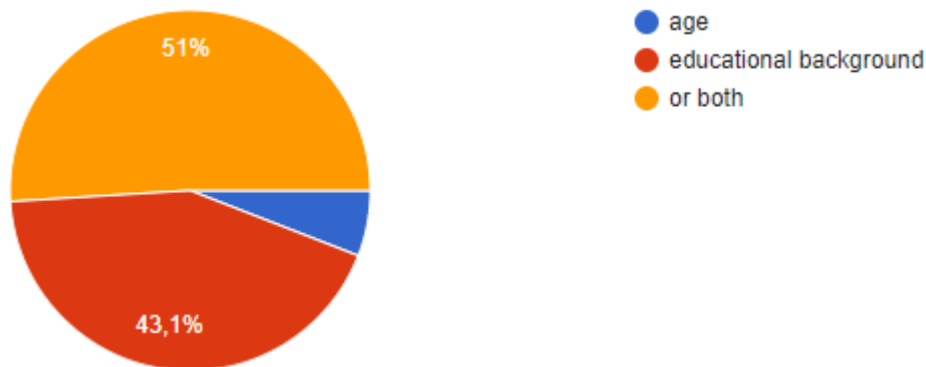


Figure 3.2 Differences between male and female in their attitude towards language in Ain Temouchent.

The results of this question show that twenty-six students (rating 51%) responded that, both age and educational background differ between male and female toward language in Ain Temouchent. While a percentage of (43.1%) declared that only educational background can differentiate between male and female toward using language. Moreover, only three students (5.9%) answer that it depends on the age.

As a result, we notice that the half of the participants selected both age and educational background since both help to differentiate between male and female toward using language in Ain Temouchent.

Question 3/1: Do other Cities influence genders in their construction of language in Ain Temouchent?

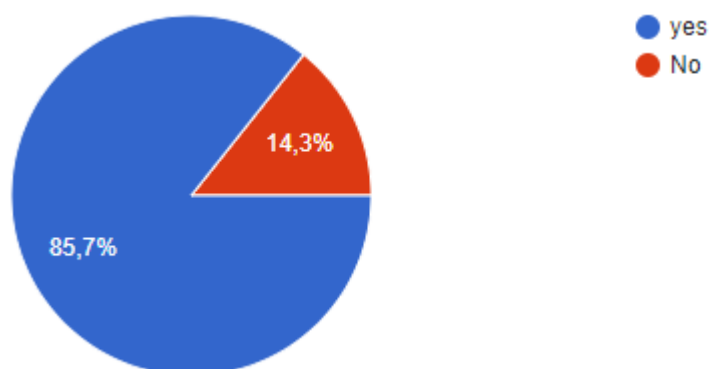


Figure 3.3 The influence of other cities on genders in their construction of language in Ain Temouchent.

In this question, we attempted to see if the geographical location of Ain Temouchent influence gender's use and construction of language. As a result, we notice that (85.7%) of the students responded by yes, this indicates that they do believe that other cities have an effect in the construction of their language, while seven of informants (rating 14.3%) answered by no.

Question 3/2: If it is no, say why?

In analyzing the results of the third question, we noticed that the majority of answers fall on the next views:

- Each city has its own traditions, accents the way of the pronunciation and thinking
- Doesn't matter the place
- Because each city has its own aspects and its own zone so it can not influence those of Ain Temouchent because if it is the case the influence will be internal
- Because it depends on their educational background

From this result, we deduce that the students believe that other cities influence gender in the construction of their language in Ain Temouchent.

Question 04: At what level does the socio-cultural structure impact language between male and female in Ain Temouchent?

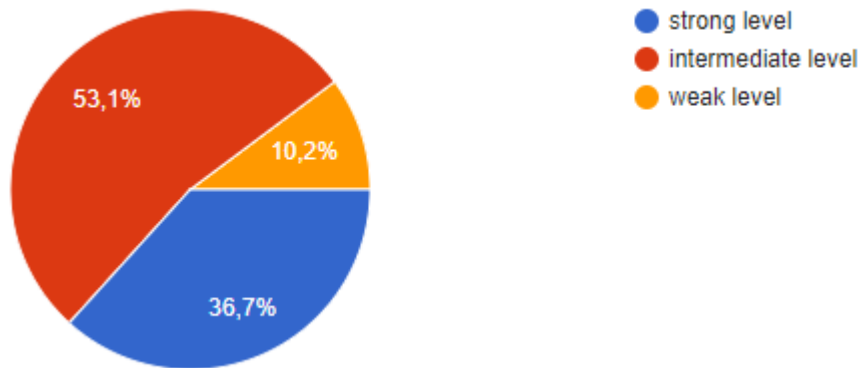


Figure 3.4 The impact of socio-cultural structure on gender's language in Ain Temouchent.

In the fourth question, the students were asked at what level does the socio-cultural structure impact language between male and female in Ain Temouchent. As it is shown in the above pie-chart, twenty-six of students (rating 53.1%) answered intermediate level, meanwhile eighteen informants (36.7%) responded with strong level, Finally the rest of the students (10.2%) answered by weak level.

Question 5/1: In what way do male and female develop their vocabulary in the society?

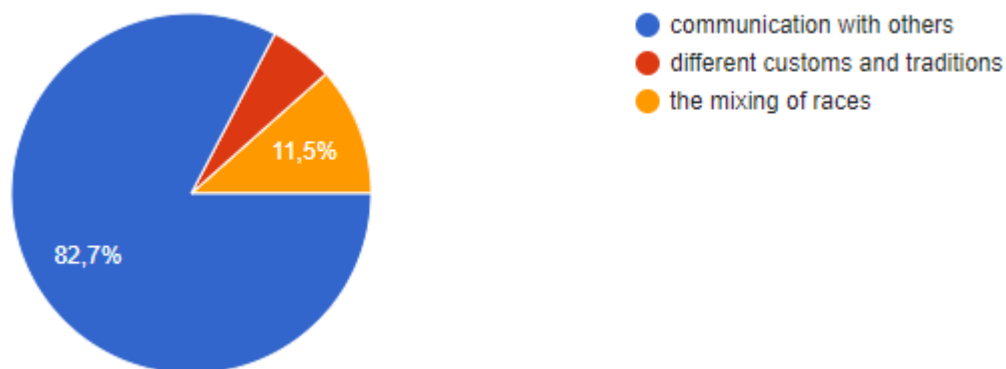


Figure 3.5 The vocabulary development between gender in their society.

In the fifth question, the students were asked for what way do male and female develop their vocabulary in the society. As it is shown in the above pie-chart, forty-three of the students

(rating 82.7%) answered communication with others, this indicates that they do favor communication. On the other hand, six informants (11.5%) responded with mixing of races, which shows that they see the mixing of races is the cause that gender develop their vocabulary. The rest believe that different customs and traditions help gender to develop their vocabulary.

Question 5/2: If you have another suggestion, you can add it

In analyzing the suggestions of the fifth question, we noticed that the majority of answers are as follows:

- Education/ workplace
- Social media/Reading/movies/ listening to the news/ music.
- Through listening to other's speaking manners and words used
- Traveling is in fact a way of learning, it's an opportunity to develop the vocabulary and gain valuable skills
- Advertising
- Interaction with foreigners or with other societies

From this result, we deduce that the students believe that there are many ways that gender use to develop their vocabulary such as communication, mixing of race, different costumes and traditions and many more.

Question 6/1: Which gender is more polite according to the way of speaking?

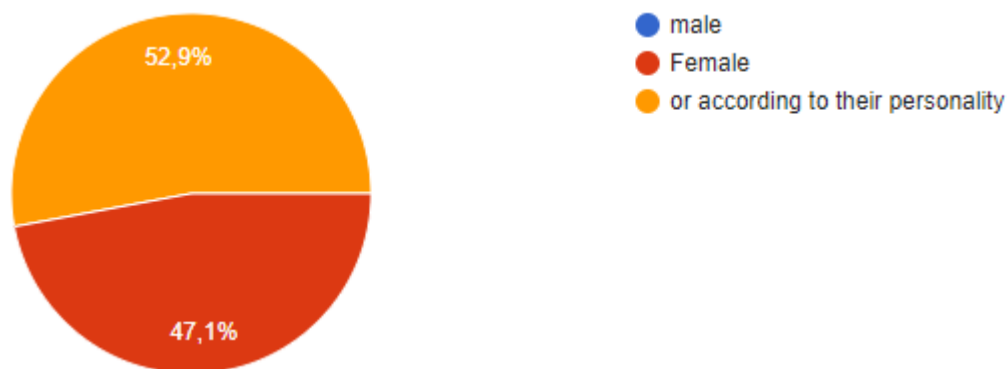


Figure 3.6 Gender and politeness according to their way of speaking

As it is shown in figure 7, about twenty-seven of the students (52.9%) confirmed that being polite depends on the personality of that gender it doesn't matter male or female, on the other hand, twenty-four (47.1%) of the participants claim that female is more polite than male.

Question 6/2: Justify

In examining the results of the seventh question, we noticed that the answers fall as follow:

- Male are more aggressive, they tend to prove their point of view by force so for sure female are more polite.
- Here it depends on the degree on cultural education of the person, gender has nothing to do here.
- Of course, females, because they respect other's opinions.
- Males are more vulgar while female's language is more polite. Also, females use softer voice and tones than males and they pay attention to others emotions while speaking more than males do.
- It depends on education
- It is all about maturity, so it depends on their attitude and their behavior with others.
- According to the values of each one
- Female are used to be more elegant in their speech.

-Women frequently use more polite words in their conversation, in contrast men use rude words.

- females are good at the way of talking because this is their nature, but also there are women that talk like men same like their accent and the way of talking.

-Females speak politely because of the prestige.

-Males tend to be a tad aggressive when speaking trying to radiate power while females tend to radiate femininity and elegance.

-In the Algerian community or Muslim community in general women are supposed to be known as the politest speakers as a part of their raising and their instinct, for instance, women use more apologies than men

-Since each one of us has his own way and vocabulary of speaking depending on how is he or she educated. majority of time female more polite.

-The majority of female are polite in their way of speaking because of prestigious factors

-It is observed that females use less vulgar words, profanities and yelling in comparison to men.

In single gender group, females' group tend to be more polite than males while in a mixed gender group, both genders accommodate their style and speak politely.

-Female are more expressive and more polite and adapt quickly depends on the person.

-Mostly females are softer in speaking than males but there are exceptions so it depends on the personality and the ethics of the person.

-Speaking manners are not directly determined by one's gender.

-Female is more polite than a male as it is gentle by nature. It deals with everything nicely. When a woman speaks, she tries to use smooth words to attract the attention of the addressee.

-women are more polite than men/Women use more polite words/men use rude words.

-Everything comes from someone refers to its personality, the way he used to speak and learn this language, even the situation where and the person he's speaking to, play a role.

-We cannot finally agree that a gender is more polite then the other. Because there are polite and impolite males and vice versa for females.

-Actually, it depends on their personalities, no one can say that all males speak in an informal way and vice versa. However, females are more polite, formal and respectful while speaking in comparison with males, this is according to many studies done by several pioneers.

-Females chose their words after thinking to not hurt someone's feeling and they more behaviour than males.

-Female's language is more prestigious, formal, polite. For politeness some studies found that there are two types (positive and negative) these two types are frequently used by women according to Beown's study of the Tzeltal language (1980).

-Each one depending on his own character because you can find a polite gentleman in his way of speaking, and expressing himself ...etc. as you can find a woman with an impolite way of speaking and with a rude way of responding or reacting, and vice versa... the reason is more likely to be the environment in which they live, the educational level of each, some social factors that may affect their way of speaking also. So, all in all it is a matter of personalities.

-Being polite has nothing to do with gender. However, with his background and upbringing. Anyone can say what he wants plainly. yet the way he says it tells us more about his education and how he is raised.

From this result, we deduce that the students see that being polite depends on the personality, but an important number of the participants believe that females are more polite than males because Females are known with politeness since they are good listeners while males are not, females use smooth words while males strong and vulgar words.

Question 7/1: Do male and female use the same vocabulary?

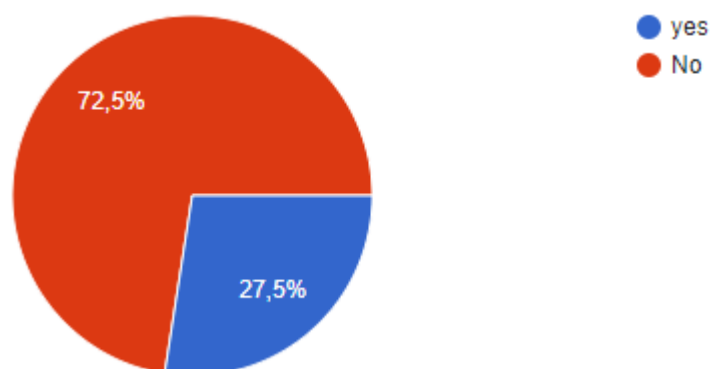


Figure 3.7 The vocabulary use by gender

In this part, it is essential to stress that the aim of this question is to investigate whether both genders use a same vocabulary or not, where from the above pie-chart, we notice that thirty-seven students (72.5%) reported that females and males don't use the same vocabulary, However, 27.5% of the participants answered that both genders use the same vocabulary.

Question 7/2: If it is no, say why?

In analyzing the results of the seven question, we noticed that the majority of answers fall on the next views:

- Females tend to use more prestigious language and use some words that men find feminine to be used. Example in Ain Temouchent or in general in Algeria females use French words that males avoid using.
- Females use language or vocabulary in the context of emotional relationships with others, while males use it in a logical way to describe objects or events.
- Each gender has specific vocabularies; female use polite and charming vocabulary while males use mostly vulgar and powerful vocabulary.
- Because of gender roles, men and women use slightly different words though the difference in lexical choices is not well noticed in the Algerian dialect but it still exists. Because men and

women think differently, they have different interests and different gender roles which are socially and culturally learned, men and women tend to behave linguistically different.

Additionally, Temouchentian females tend to use more French in their speech to sound more prestigious and linguistically elegant.

-Each one of them has his/her own interests, for example: males speak more about sports, females on the other hand speak more about fashion and makeup. Additionally, females use more details in describing things, this latter is not found in males' speaking.

From this result, we deduce that the students see that woman cannot use the same vocabulary as man, but in a more detailed way, it is a matter of topics and subjects, in which men speak about different subjects from women if a man for instance speaks about sport as an interesting topic; women may find it boring to talk about cooking which create the same feeling for men. As for the vocabulary used it is obviously not the same the majority of women use soft words, polite terms when expressing themselves unlike men aggressive and vulgar words or expressions.

Question 8/1: Does the biological factor affect both genders in the use of language?

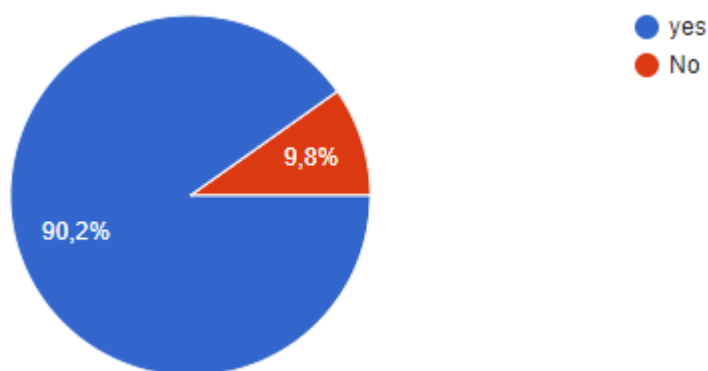


Figure 3.8 The impact of the biological factor in gender's use of language

In the eight question, the students were asked about the impact of biological factor of both genders in their use of language. As a result, we found that the dominant answer is yes, forty-six

participants (rating 90.2%) show that the biological factor really impact gender's use of language. Whereas five participants (rating 9.8%) show that it does not impact gender's use of language.

Question 8/2: If it does at what level?

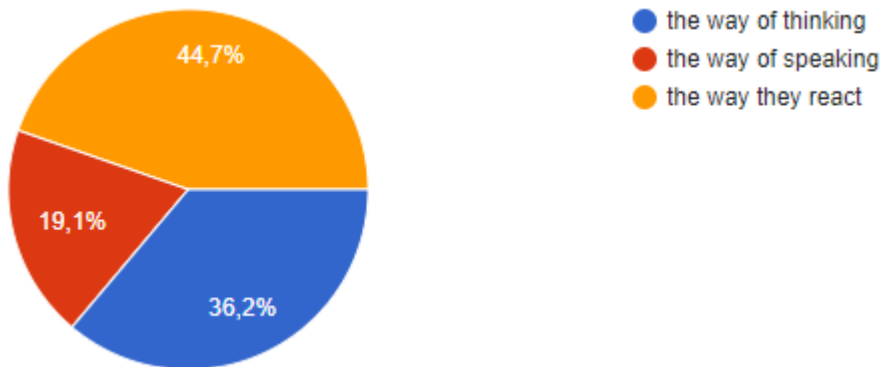


Figure 3.9 Level of the biological factor in both genders

As it is shown in the above pie-chart, the results indicate that twenty-one students (rating 44.7%) state that according to the way they react, whereas seventeen of the participants (rating 36.2%) reported that according to the way of thinking, furthermore, only nine of students rating (19.1%) state that the way of speaking.

As a result, we deduce that the students believe that the biological factor impact gender's use of language according to the level of the way of thinking.

Question 9/1: It is common in Ain temouchent that females use the French language more than males to express themselves. in your opinion this is due to what reason?

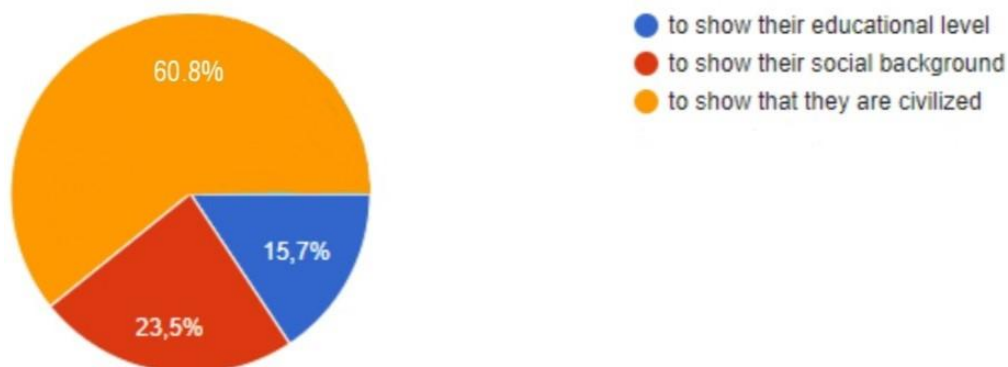


Figure 3.10 Reasons of using French language by females more than males.

As it is shown in the above pie-chart, the results indicate that thirty-one students (rating 60.8%) state that Ain Temouchent females use French language more than males to show and prove themselves that they are civilized, However, twelve participants (Rating 23.5%) mentioned that females use French more than males do due to their social background, the rest eight students (Rating 15.7%) show that it is due to educational level of both genders.

Question 9/2: Justify

In examining the results of question nine, we noticed that the majority of answers fall on the next views:

- Females tend to be more prestigious and civilized than men
- The use of the French language in our society is due to the effect of colonialism in one hand, on the other hand female use it to show that they are more civilised (prestige).
- Languages in general are culture and urbanization, while many females in Ain Temouchent or in Algeria as a whole, mix French with Arabic to show their development and arrogance over others, for example, a girl (not all) speaks with a person in French and when they don't understand she mocks them or look at them despicably.

From this result, we can say that the majority of students consider the use of French language by females more than males is due to show that they are more civilized than males.

Question 10/1: In your opinion which social class considers the French language as tool of communication of high social status?

Table 3.4 The student's opinion about the most social class that considers the French language as tool of communication of high social status.

| Choices | Upper-class | Middle-class | Lower-class |
|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Frequency | 37 | 8 | 4 |
| Percentage | 75.5% | 16.3% | 8.2% |

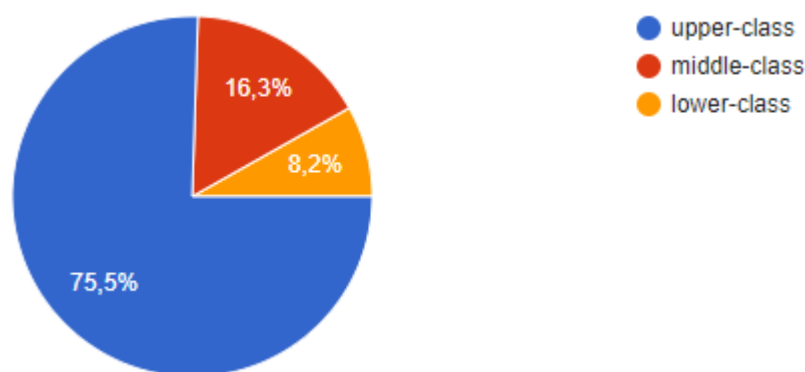


Figure 3.11 The student's view concerning which social class considers the French language as tool of communication of high social status.

As it is shown in the above table and pie-chart, the results indicate that thirty-seven students (rating 75.5%) state that upper class is the most social class that consider French language as a tool of communication of high social status, However, 16.3% of participants state middle-class, whereas 8.2% state lower-class.

Question 10/2: Justify

The results of the question ten, we noticed that the majority of answers fall as follow:

- It is obvious that upper-class always uses French in order to show its fortune or its cultural level.
- Upper-class consider the French language as the language of civilization and power.

-The upper class is more aware of the importance of the French language, because French has a rich vocabulary, it is also the language of culture and higher education.

As a result of the above question which is the last analysis, we notice that students consider the upper-class the most class that uses French language as tool of communication of high social status where their answers were summarized in the following points: the upper class is more aware of the importance of the French language, they want to look more aristocratic and more civilized by using the language, French has a rich vocabulary, it is also the language of culture and higher education.

3.7. Discussion and Interpretation of the Findings

In this research work, we have chosen to use one questionnaire in order to obtain the needed answers for our research questions. The aim of this research is to investigate the attitudes of students towards male and female related use of language in Ain Temouchent speech community. In addition, the study focuses also on variations within the quantity of speak and the quantity of turns of both genders.

Our questionnaire was addressed to master one and two English students, at the university of Belhadj Bouchaib in Ain Temouchent. The students' questionnaire has started with a set of questions to have a general idea about the participants. From the first question we wanted to know the level of students in using English language. Moreover, the results gained from this question revealed that the majority of English students are good in English Language. Some students, on the other hand are between fairly good and average in using English language. Thus, these answers show that most of the students are good in English language.

In the second question, which was on the differences between male and female in their attitudes towards language in Ain Temouchent, the answers show that half of student's state that they differ according to their age and educational background, However, some students reported

that both genders differ according just to educational background. Moreover, the results gained from this question revealed that the majority of students argued that both age and educational background make both genders differ from each other in their attitudes toward language in Ain Temouchent.

For the third question, which was on; if other cities influence both genders in the construction of their language in Ain temouchent, the answers show that the majority of students answered by yes which means they agreed that other cities really influence male and female in the construction of their language and the geographical location of Ain Temouchent help both genders to add new vocabularies and expressions, and that might be due to their experience with other groups from different cities. However, few students reported that other cities do not influence both genders in the construction of their language. Moreover, the results gained from this question revealed that the majority of students argued that indeed other cities do influence both genders in the construction of their language in Ain Temouchent. In question four (4) the responses of students show that a great number of participants declared that the socio-cultural structure impact language between male and female in Ain Temouchent at intermediate level, Other students claim that the socio-cultural impact both genders at a strong level. However, few of them listed that it impacts gender's language at a weak level.

From the data provided in question five (5), we notice that the majority of the student's state that communication with others is the best way for male and female to develop their vocabulary in the society, whereas few of students state mixing of races that make male and female develop their vocabulary.

In question 6, the results reveal that being polite it doesn't matter male or female because it depends on their personality, but a great number of students responded that female is more polite because they see that male are more vulgar while female's language is more polite. Also, females use softer voice and tones than males and pay attention to others emotions while speaking more

than males do. In addition to this, males tend to be a tad aggressive when speaking trying to radiate power while females tend to radiate femininity and elegance. While a minority of students claims that males are more polite than females because males use less vulgar words, profanities and yelling in comparison to women, males tend to be more polite than females while in a mix gender group, both genders accommodate their style and speak politely. The answers of students for question eight (7), which has a relationship with question (6) show that males and females don't use the same vocabulary. Furthermore, participants claim that females cannot use the same vocabulary as a males, but in a more detailed way it is a matter of topics and subjects, in which male speak about different subjects from women if a male for instance speaks about sport as an interesting topic; women may find it boring to talk about cooking which create the same feeling for men, as for the vocabulary used it is obviously not the same the majority of women use soft words, polite terms when expressing themselves unlike men. Student also mentioned that females use a polite and charming vocabulary while males use mostly vulgar and powerful vocabulary because both of genders are born differently not the same such mental, physical, attitudes, it is normal that they differ in speaking. Thus, from this result, we deduce that females don't use the same vocabulary as male use, men and women are biologically different, therefore, they cannot have the same vocabulary, Women speech is more precise and stylish as they are emotional and sensitive. Men are independent, none emotional and aggressive.

The results of question 8 shows that, the answers of students were divided, where we notice that the majority of the participants declared that the biological factor does affect male and females in the use of language. On the other hand, few students claim that the biological factor doesn't affect both genders in the use of language. Furthermore, for question (9) which is related to question eight, the answers of students show that the biological factor affect both genders in the use of language at a level of the way they react.

From the data provided in question 9, we notice that a significant number of participants state that Ain Temouchent females use the French language more than males to express themselves and this to show that they are civilized, the use of the French language in Ain Temouchent society is due to the effect of colonialism in one hand, on the other hand female use it to show that they are more civilised, in addition, females in Ain temouchent use French more than males because they want to show their femininity, social class, and to show that they are civilised and educated it depends from one to another.

The results of question 10 reveal that students agree that the upper-class is the most social class that considers the French language as tool of communication of high social status. This means that the upper class is more aware of the importance of the French language, because French has a rich vocabulary, it is also the language of culture and higher education, the upper-class look more aristocratic and more civilized by using the French language. In addition, the upper-class use French language in their daily life, whether in formal or informal contexts. For them it is the language of civilization and modernity.

From analyzing the results of the questionnaire, we deduce that both genders differ from each other in their attitude toward using language and each gender has its own way of using language. Moreover, the results also revealed that the attitudes of Ain Temouchent males and females towards language use may differ according to their age, educational background and other social and situational factors and there is a correlation between language and the socio-cultural structure of Ain Temouchent speech community and this fact influences males' and females' use of language. Lastly, the geographical location of Ain Temouchent is a major factor that pushes males and females to develop a new vocabulary. Interestingly, this confirmed that our three suggested hypothesis are correct.

3.8. Conclusion

Throughout this chapter, we tried to prove the validity of the previous hypotheses through relying on some research tools and methods for data collection and analysis. Firstly, we gathered our information by a questionnaire that was given to 52 informants, all of them agreed to answer the questions showing their views and beliefs concerning the differences between genders in using language and the position of both genders in Ain Temouchent speech community. Moreover, the objective of using the questionnaire was to investigate in male and female related use of language in Ain Temouchent speech community, and to find the main differences of both genders in their attitude toward using language. Therefore, the finding of this study has shown that both genders have their own unique ways in using language which make them different than the other.

General Conclusion

The present research work has dealt with an interesting topic in the field of sociolinguistic. It reveals that the use of language is linked to the society's norms and the individuals' attitudes which are controlled by these norms. Besides, there are many other social factors which influence language use between male and female. In fact, the results also show that the socio-cultural structure of Ain Temouchent speech community affects the identity of both genders. Therefore, it also influences their construction of language, sentences and expressions.

Furthermore, this research work has shown several theories concerning males and females language and It also took into consideration the reasons behind using language differently. Indeed, the findings of this work show that these differences lie in pronunciation, vocabulary, and politeness. Henceforth, the results prove that female speakers have been found to use forms considered to be better and more correct than those used by male, and using other languages including French which becomes one of the most difference that distinguishes males from females. In addition, Ain Temouchent females differ from male in language use, behaviour and their adherence to social norms.

Moreover, the results of this research work show that females are more polite than males because males use language in an aggressive way, while females use a soft and smooth language. females also differ in their selection of the topic, and the French language as a prestige in order to show that they are civilised.

In fact, Ain Temouchent males differ largely in the words they use including strong terms which are vulgar. Besides, Ain Temouchent males have their own vocabulary that make them different than females. Consequently, the geographical location of Ain Temouchent directs the attitudes of both males and females towards using language differently, in addition to other sociolinguistic parameters.

As a final remark, our findings agree with Lakoff (1975) on the fact that females are much polite or deferential than males underlie the analysis of a variety of linguistic alternatives. In other words, Women's linguistic behaviour is usually defined as worrying with co-operation (more absolutely polite than males) and turning away of conflict (more negatively polite than men). Moreover, the findings also reveal that Ain Temouchent females share more positive attitudes towards discourse strategies than males.

Lastly, this dissertation gives an explanation regarding gender differences in terms of their attitudes towards language use. It illustrates the point that there are social and situational factors which affect the speakers' attitudes, choice and language usage. In other words, the socio-cultural structure of a given society is represented in their language. To conclude, we can say that the analysis of the data revealed that the three hypotheses proposed have been confirmed.

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Appendix

Students' Questionnaire

This survey is conducted as a part of our work in the memoire. The aim of it is to know your perspectives towards the subject related to language and gender. Please feel free to answer the questions.

1-Gender:

- Male
- Female

2-Age:

3- How is your level in English?

- Good
- Fairly good
- Average

4-What is your region:

5-According to what do male and female differ in their attitude towards using language in Ain Temouchent?

- Age
- Educational background
- Or both

6- Do other cities influence genders in the construction of their language in Ain Temouchent?

- Yes
- No

- If no say why?

.....
.....

7- At what level Does the socio-cultural structure impact language between male and female in Ain Temouchent?

- Strong level
- Intermediate level
- weak level

8- In what way do male and female develop their vocabulary in the society?

- Communication with others
- Different customs and traditions
- The mixing of races

- If you have another suggestion, you can add it:

.....
.....

9- Which gender is more polite according to the way of speaking?

- Male
- Female
- or according to their personality

- justify:

.....
.....

10- Do male and Female use the same vocabulary?

- Yes

- No

-If no say why?

.....

.....

11- Does the biological factor affect both genders in the use of language?

- Yes
- No

- If it does at what level?

- the way of thinking
- the way of speaking
- the way they react

12- It is common in Ain Temouchent that females use French language more than males to express themselves, in your opinion this is due what reason?

- To show their educational level
- To show their social background
- To show that they are civilized

-Justify:

.....

.....

13- In your opinion which social class considers the French language as a tool of communication of high social status?

- Upper-class
- Middle-class

- Lower-class

-Justify:

المخلص

يهدف هذا البحث إلى دراسة استخدام الذكور والإناث للغة في مجتمع عين تموشنت ومواقفهم في استخدام اللغة باتباع نظريات الكمية والنوعية. ويهدف إلى إثبات أن الهيكل الاجتماعي والثقافي لمجتمع عين تموشنت يؤثر على استخدام وبناء الكلمات والجمل والتعبيرات. يظهر أن الذكور يختلفون عن الأنثى في استخدام اللغة لأن لديهم مفردات مختلفة. كما أكدته الدراسات على أن ميول المتكلمين مرتبطة بالعمر، والجنس، والخلفية التعليمية، والهوية، والثقافة. كذلك، أظهرت النتائج أن الإناث أكثر تهذيباً من الذكور، والإناث تستخدم اللغة الفرنسية كمكانة، ويتبعن القواعد التي فرضها مجتمع عين تموشنت من حيث الكلام والسلوك. كما تكشف هذه النتائج أن الإناث أكثر تحفظاً ويمثلن أعراف مجتمع عين تموشنت.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الهيكل الاجتماعي والثقافي، ميول، اللغة، الجنس، تحفظاً.

Résumé

Cette recherche vise à étudier l'usage du langage utilise par les hommes et les femmes de la communauté d'Ain Temouchent et leurs attitudes face à l'usage du langage en suivant les théories quantitatives et qualitatives. Cette recherche vise à démontrer que la structure sociale et culturelle de la communauté d'Ain Temouchent influence l'utilisation et la construction des mots, des phrases et des expressions. Il semble que les hommes diffèrent des femmes dans l'utilisation de la langue parce qu'ils ont un vocabulaire différent. Il a également été confirmé par des études que les inclinations des locuteurs sont liées à l'âge, au sexe, au niveau d'instruction, à l'identité et à la culture. Aussi, les résultats ont montré que les femmes sont plus polies que les hommes, et les femmes utilisent la langue française comme statut, et suivent les règles imposées par la communauté d'Ain Temouchent en termes de discours et de comportement. Ces résultats révèlent également que les femmes sont plus conservatrices et représentent les mœurs de la communauté d'Ain Temouchent.

Mots clés : La structure sociale et culturelle, attitude, langue, sexe, réservation.

Summary

This research work aims to study and investigate on male and female related use of language in Ain Temouchent speech community and their attitudes in using language following quantitative and qualitative methods. It aims to prove that the socio-cultural structure of Ain Temouchent speech community affects genders use and construction of words, sentences and expressions. It shows that male differ from Female in using language since they have different vocabulary. It also attempts to confirm that the attitudes of speakers are related to the speakers' age, gender, the educational background, identity and culture. Moreover, the results show that Females are more polite than males and Females use French language as a prestige, they follow the rules that Ain Temouchent society has imposed in terms of speech and behaviour. The research also reveals that females are more conservative and represent the norms of Ain Temouchent speech community.

Key words: The socio-cultural structure, attitudes, language, sexe, conservative.

