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Teenagers and Language use in Communication
Case Study of 1st year English Language Students in BELHADJ
Bouchaib University-Ain Temouchent

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Dedications

I would like to dedicate this work to my lovely mother and I would like to tell her “thank you for every thing you have done for me till now”

I would like also to dedicate this humble piece of research to my father and I would tell him also “thank you for your sacrifice, thank you for what you made me become on”

The last dedication goes to the prettiest sister of mine and to my brother.

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Abstract

It seems that there is a relation between gender and communication, gender is a social construction and communication is a way to connect with each other. One of them males or females use different communication styles, focusing on verbal or non verbal communication and this known as gender communication. The aim of this study is to show the differences between male and female teens in using language in their communication such as politeness, topic change, turn taking, minimal responds ... etc. this study tends to be a sociolinguistic investigation into the way and style of teenagers use language in communication. In this study thirty participants were asked to answer a questionnaire to try to deduce the different styles of using language between different genders. The data was collected using survey and written form of questionnaire and observation in order to test the hypothesis. Both of them had been administrated to the first year English language students at Belhadj Bouchaib University of Ain Temouchent and they are supposed to represent Ain Temouchent's educated teens population. According to the research work, the results have confirmed that participants differ in using language, females are politer, emotional, and indirect in their communication while males are less polite and more direct, hide their emotions while they are communicating with others. Females tend to use more body language than males do, females use more vocabulary than males do.

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List of Phonetics Symbols

Consonant:

symbol	Arabic example	translation to English
ð	ðahab	gold
ð	Hæða	this
θ	θu:m	garlic
θ	θæma:nija	eight
G	gal	he said

Vowel

u: as in(θu:m) garlic

u as in ('ukhti) sister

aas in (lhadje) old men

a as in ('akhi) brother

List of Abbreviations

AA: Algerian Arabic

Adj: adjective

AL: Arabic Language

Info: information

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General Introduction

Language is human connection; all social groups have their own language to communicate. Language is used to make the member of group understand each other's feelings, though, and other their needs in life. Also, Communication is a part of sharing information and thoughts or emotions with people, different styles speaking or writing by using material, or without it by using symbols, each communication has a sender, receiver and the message.

A standard language is when a language develops to be written form. Standard language refers to the social class i.e. a language develops with the developing of society. Any language has a dialect variety and standard one. The standard variety thought in schools, formal settings as government and media and in academic context.

work Place communication is referring to the interaction of people about specific topic. it is differing from any other communication. In business communication specially conversation of the employees with the customers, the employee has to be polite and use more words and adj that make the customers feel comfortable and make them satisfied with the offers. The employee in work place dose not obliged to use standard language. However, they obliged to be polite and kind and remind calm and answer questions of the clients to finish the business and made better choices.

Adult's language differs from child language. However, each one differs from other in communication, adults have a complex sentence in contrast of child who they are still developing their language. While children use simple words and they repeat the words and take time to understand and interpret the messages then speaking. Children use more sounds in communication in happiness or sadness. They change their voice tone according to their mood and emotions. In addition, the more Childs communicate with their parents the more they will learn a language and how to build themselves and develop positively their relationship with their parents through practice on speaking.

Sociolinguistic is the study of society related with long including different regional, social class gender that affect on changing language each language has its own characteristics and it reflects on society member overtime, each society go through some changes which affect on

their language in influencing or collapsing it. Due to this change many language has changed or disappeared. This changes of language reflect on the way and style of people speaking.

In addition, Linguistic politeness. It is a set of norm and values which should be behaved by the individual and using the right language in communication. politeness has a relation with culture and each society has own one for example; in Arabic society and specially in Algerian society we address the old women as “lhadja” i.e. “mother” and for old men as “lhadje” i.e. “father” while young girls as “ukhti” i.e. “sister” and young boys as “akhi” i.e. “brother”. Theysalutewhenver they meet people specially when they meet od people. politeness is important for us because our prophet Mouhammed, peace be upon him, had advice us to be polite with others and he said also that politeness will weigh very heavy in goodness on the day of the judgement.

In fact, emotion means the expression of strong feelings towards somethings or someone. Emotion is every thing that the individual feel like happiness, sadness, fear, surprise, pride, shame ... etc. which may have caused by others on purpose or without it. It is something part of characteristics of human being, it is part from who he/she is. When we say human being it refer to the individual has emotions and feeling and without it refer to the beast. This is the nature.

Language and gender research began from (1970) with the feminist movement interesting in male and female different styles of speech how they speak, how they express themselves throughout verbal or non-verbal language. Then it become a common issue. Most of studies interested in adult’s language in communication. However, teenager’s communication was poorly represented.

Starting with this background and our thesis statement, we can put the following questions:

Research question one: In what way does male and female teens communication are different? Research question two: Among the two who is more talkative and has more vocabulary.

To answer this questions, we have two hypotheses: the first one is females are more polite than boys while using standard language, and have a huge vocabulary if compared with males. Finally, males do not use standard language or politeness and their vocabulary is smaller than the one of female.

Second one: girls tend to speak early than boys, starting by using sounds and gestures to communicate then using complex sentences before boys do, as girls get older they have a larger vocabulary and become talkative one.

The aim of this study is to explore the relationship between language and gender in the communication and to find out the different reasons and effects of gender variation in language use among the students of the university of Belhadj Bouchaib Ain Temouchent.

The dissertation is divided into three chapters, the first chapter is a theoretical part that presents background information about language and gender by providing some definition of some concepts.

The second chapter is titled as “methodological” part, deals with methodology and it is about presenting the data collection and the techniques as well as the participants used in this study. The third chapter is “the interpretation part”, provides the discussion and analyses the findings of the study. Thus, chapter three describe each element of communication use by females and male’s language in communication.

CHAPTER ONE

Literature Review

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Chapter one: Literature Review

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Teenagers and Language Use in Communication

1.1 Introduction:

The term “Sex” refers to the biological differences between male and female, in other hand the term “Gender” it is referring to the characteristics of women and men. Language and gender is the relationship between this characteristic of male or female and the language of communication with the member of the speech community. It is popular to use in society terms of men and women instead of male and female which refer to the biological categories male and female. The other men and women refer to what the society has constructed to convey culture norms and values of feminine and masculine.

Language is human connection; all social group has their own language to communicate. In addition, language it is a tool that communicative use in his/her conversation while communication it is the process of sharing the messages and information between member of community. Language are used to made the member of group understand each other’s feelings, though, and other their needs in life.

This chapter is composed of the definitions of the main concept related to the research such as the sociolinguistics, language. Then language versus gender after that, gender differences in language use teen’s view then, speech practices associated with gender and purpose of communication.

This chapter is theoretical part of the work that include the overview of language and gender starting by some definition and providing some element practicing in communication, and from this we can say that the way and the style of speaking of male and female are different and females are more talkative than males.

1.2 Definition of Concepts

It seems important to define some of the concepts that are related to the field of research

1.2.1 Language

It is a system and a method of communication used by particular country or society. Language is productive, creative, systematic, social, vocalic, language help to express feelings and emotions and make it easy to understand each others. Language and thought are connected, language is an activity use to name or say things which it refers to and it is a

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connection between words and expression Lyons, J. (2002, 1-4). According to the definition of Oxford Dictionary (2021) language is a system of sounds and words used to communicate in written or spoken forms. Used by people in particular area or country.

1.2.2 Sociolinguistics

Valli (2000, 168) has defined sociolinguistics as the study of the relationship between language and social structure. Sociolinguistics also study variation in language, it is study also the relationship between social interaction and language, including the structure of conversation.

Sociolinguistics is the study of language and all social aspects such as age, gender, region, social class...etc. it is study of the way of language and it focuses on the effect of language on society.

At the end, Sociolinguistics it is the relationship between language and society factors such as age, social class, gender, region. It is the study of these factors affect on language and how language is used and how society affect on language. It is the study of people speaking in specific area.

1.3 Language and Communication

Language it means the communication system that depends on verbal and non verbal methods to transfer the information, when we say a person is using language, we mean that he is using a rule governed communication system to represent his thought and feelings to members of his community that share his language Valli (2000, 167). According to Hymes (1972) when the person knows how to use the forms of the language morphology, syntax...etc. this means that he knows to communicate properly. Valli (2000, 167)

Communication it is the exchanging of information or thought or ideas between people through using verbal or non verbal language in written or spoken forms and production and comprehension processes. Rickards, J. (1998, 04)

Language allow people to communicate between others. Language is human connection; all social group has their own language to communicate. In addition, language it is a tool that communicative use in his/her conversation while communication it is the process of sharing

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the messages and information between member of community. Language are used to made the member of group understand each other's feelings, though, and other their needs in life.

The good communicative person is the one who look to all sides to make the decision which may lead the person to create some new ideas. Rovy,R. (2018,17)

People use a language to communicate for along time ago which they made picture and drawing to communicate as the first tool for communication. Then, writing a letters and made a different alphabet to communicate as a language tool. After that they used a written messages or newspaper before using phone or telegraph Etc. Scrapper,K (2008, 4-7)

Communication is sharing messages and though, is something more then about a words which involve listening and speaking skill and by using verbal and non verbal language and other ways to send and receive the messages and understanding each other. Non verbal it is an easy way to success the communication. Good communication helps teens specially to made a friendship with the others. wand berg, R (2000, 15).

At the end we could conclude that a language is a system of communication and communication it is a way or tool for exchanging information between group of people. Language it is a tool that allow the persons to share their ideas to understand each others and achieve their goal from communication.

1.4 Grammatical Gender

Grammatical gender is phenomenon that we frequently tend to ignore. Grammatical gender is linguistic property of words. While natural gender is biological property of animal referent of words. For example, the referent of father is male while the referent of mother is female. The name of females belongs to the feminine, the name of males belongs to the masculine and the things neither sex are neuter. Farrugia, G (2018,04).

The English language has three gender specific pronoun in the 3rd person singular; he(masculine), she (feminine), and it (neuter, used for objects, abstraction, and most animals).

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Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Men	Women	House
Dog	Bitch	Tree
Rooster	Hen	Hat

Table1.1 Category of nouns (feminine, masculine, neuter)

For Abdul, N. (2008) in her book gender in English and Arabic, she explained gender in Arabic and give some of examples. gender is about feminine and masculine. Masculine has two types: real and unreal, while feminine in Arabic is derived from masculine which demand a feminine remark alf altaaniat and ta' Tania and by its two kinds almamduda and almaqsura.

for example:

feminine	masculine	
girl فتاة	man رجل	} real
Fatima فاطمة	tiger نمر	
Paper ورقة	door باب	} unreal
Room غرفة	book كتاب	
Osama أسامة	unmarked	} marked
Hamza حمزة		

Gender grammatical it belongs to the pronoun and noun and for the order of nature, pronoun is easy to applied. Any language has gender in grammatical. There are a lot of noun which applied to the both of sex i.e. it can be applied for feminine or masculine such as friend,

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neighbor, parent, person etc. In Arabic, there is feminine or masculine and all noun are just feminine or masculine. Brown, G (1851, 244).

1.5 Gender VS Sex

Meyerhof, M (2006, 202) in introducing sociolinguistics differentiate the two term “sex” and “gender” suggesting that sex is biological category and gender is a social and cultural category. i.e. sex is something you have, and it can be defined in terms of scientific criteria which mean, the number of X chromosomes a person has. While Gender it is a social property, which’s means that something acquired or constructed through the relationships with others and through his commitment to cultural norms. According to Meyerhof (2006, 202) gender is “not sex of speaker which reflects biological or physiological of people differences which used a lot in sociolinguistics to indicate a social identity that emerges or is constructed through social actions”.

According to Talbot, M (2010,12) gender is not biological but is the psychological differences between people, gender is the degree of muscularity and femininity. In other hand, sex is the foetal sexual with X and Y chromosomes of male and female’s hormone.

Sex is what we have born on, it is something related with genetic of the person i.e. it is about female or male, it is something related to the genetic cod. While gender is appearing in the social activities of male and female. Sex and gender differ in their personal behavior in society. Male differ from female in genetic cod this is the most known differences point between the two. The other point differences between them is that male has strong sociopolitical power and status while female considered as the greater prestige in relationship. canary, D (1998, 06.07)

We can conclude that sex it refers to the individual sex organ which is differ between the two in human or animal organisms, while gender is something are perceived from social and culture, as behavior and identities of male or female.

1.6 Gender Differences in Language use (Teen’s view)

Men and women differ psychologically in the way they act, Lakoff (1973) study has focused on two main types, the way of women are thought to use a language and the way general language use; from the style in which they communicate to the way in which they try

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to influence others. These gender differences in communication and influence plan also have implications for gender differences across leadership styles of men and women. The biggest difference between male and female and their style of communication boils down to the fact that male and female view the purpose of communication differently. Thornbury, S and Slade D (2006, 128). Each one of male or female has special style in communication, male avoid eye contact while female use eye contact, male prefer to communicate face to face and are more likely to use personal space, while female is comfortable to speaking with other side by side and being in close with other female. (Ibid:129) male generally moves from decision to discussion in other hand female moves from discussion to decision. Male and female also differ in their relations towards others in society: while female tend to be more social in their interactions with others, male value their independence. On other hand, male tend to talks for status and female talks for solidarity. male is talkative in public and quite in private while female is quite in public and talkative in private. Some of researches argues that women use less powerful speech; i.e. they lean to swear less, speak more politely, and use more tag questions and intensifiers Lakoff (1973). Also, most of times male fight for fun, but women may fight but not for fun. Men on the other hand, are viewed as more likely than to show solutions to problems in order to avoid further unnecessary discussions of the personal problems. Baslow and Rubenfield. (2003)'Trouble talk' avoided, would not put status in risk but women "Trouble talk" used to create rapport, while female tend to have more expressive, tentative, cooperative, and polite communication characteristics, Male use more aggressive, assertive, direct, and powerful communication trait. Female talk more about people, relationships and feelings, whereas, Studies show that there are five subjects that male discuss. They are, in order of importance: money, sports, women, politics, and cars., female speaking goal tend to be about making connections to other people whereas male is to make thing done. Marchant, K (2012, 22).

1.7 Speech Practices with Gender

Male and female differ in their linguistic behavior, each gender has some different practices in speech which make us easy to claim that they differ in their speech. There are some specific linguistic functions by gender are in the following:

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- Minimal Responds

It is a way of communication which use by the speakers in their conversations such as “Mmmm, yeah, right, huh” which means yes continue this way of speaking are generally use by female. Unlike male they use them less frequently, which can lead sometimes to the misunderstanding by male may understand that she is agree with him as Don Zimmerman and Candace west’s study of turn-taking in conversation indicatives. Ecrted-uk (2019, 02)

- Tag Questions

tag question is adding to the end of the statement a question which makes some changes on the statement, usually using tag question to confirm a statement.

Male and female’s questions are different. Male’s question is clear as his thought. Male ask directly to the point he want to get it, unlike female use questions more frequently they do not do point when they want to ask something and usually use tag question to avoid strong statements to reflect their conversations to prestige consciousness, for example:

Female: my watch look good, doesn’t it?

Male: right

maitefutslt programs (2003)

- Turn Taking

Turn taking is a performance of roles in turn of speaking in a communication between two or more persons. Ekstram, A. (2009, 05). Male are more likely to interrupt than female do, female wait for male to finish his speaking then start speaking; female behaviour characteristically by a desire to take turns in conversation with others, which is opposed to male's tendency towards centering on their own point or remaining silent when submitting with such implicit offers of conversational turn-taking as are provided by hedges such as "you know" and "isn't it".. Abderahim, N (2006, 08-10).

- Changing Topic

Female could develop a topic one from previous one rather than introducing a new one, this is why female chat too much, there are some of preferable topic for male and female and each one of them could chat better than the other, we can see it in the table following:

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Female's topic	Male's topic
Feelings	Money
Men	Sport
Shopping	Women
Child-rearing	Politics
Personal relationship	Cars

Table 1.2

Female/male's topics

Thornbury, S and Slade, D (2006)

- **Self Disclosure**

Some researchers define self-disclosure as sharing information with others that they would not normally know or discover. Self-disclosure includes risk and vulnerability on the part of the person sharing the information. Female Share their problems and experiences with others, often to offer sympathy. Ecrttd-uk (2019,03)

- **Verbal Aggression**

Vocabulary it is the most active element in language and it is obvious that male and female tend to choose different words to show their feelings. For example, when a woman is afraid, she usually shouts out, "I am afraid to death"! in contrast male are different from female, if you hear a man says this you'll think he is a coward and womanly.

There are some differences in vocabulary aspects which is: color, adjective, adverbs, swear word and expletives, and diminutives.

A. Color words

Female use some color which has borrowing from French language to describing things and most of male do not use it because they are not familiar with or they do not dare to use it, such as move, (lavender) aquamarine (blue-green), azure (blue) and magenta.

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B. Adjectives

We can notice that female like to use many adjective, such as adorable, charming, lovely, fantastic, heavenly, but male is rare to use them for example, when a woman leaves a restaurant she will say “It's a gorgeous meal”. While If a man wants to express the same idea of female, he may only say, “It's a good meal.”

C. Adverbs

Females tend to use such adverbs like awfully, pretty, terribly, vastly, quite, so; whilemales like to use very, utterly, really ...etc.

D. Swear Words

Female is avoiding using swear word maybe because they are gentle, and it reduce the respect between them, which may destroy their relationship. And it is an expression of non civilization for example,

Women: Dear me! Do you always get up so late? It's one o'clock!

Men: Shit! The train is late again.

E. Diminutives

Female's words are different from male's word. Female like to use words that have the meaning of “small”, such as bookie, hanky, panties. They also like to use words that has emotions, such as dearie, sweetie. Because women are tending to be politer, they use words that reflect their politeness, such as please, thanks, and they use more euphemism, while for “slang” is considered to be men's preference. This words do not use by men otherwise, people will think that he may be is not manly and he has psychological problem. Wahyuningsih, S. (2018pp 84-85).

- **Listening and Attentiveness**

Female listen and agree when men are speaking. However, men tend to misinterpret this agreement, as a reflection of status and power. A man might conclude that a woman is inconclusive or insecure as a result of her listening and attempts of acknowledgment. When

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in all actuality, are a result of her attitudes toward her relationships and has nothing to do with her attitudes towards her knowledge. Ecrted-uk (2019, 02)

-Politeness

It is the way of producing a language by the individual in conversation by using some specific polite words, request, apologize and asking indirect questions to achieve goals. politeness it is a set of norms and values which the individual should be behave and using the right language in communication and it differ from culture to another. Alhadj said,N (2011, 23-24). It is known and popular that female is gentle which may lead her tendency to use standard language. According to Trudgill (1970) men are use nonstandard language more than women do. For example, in the case of negative concord, I didn't do anything vs I did not anything female usually use the standard language. Mahmoud, M. (2010)

- Intonation in Statements

Intonation is a way of changing pitch of voice in speaking by raising or falling down pitch voice. Female like to speak in a high pitch voice. According to Lakoff (1973), female tend to use intonation in her speech. Especially raising intonation in the end of statements which indicates question, for example:

Husband: when dinner be ready?

Wife: oh around six o'clock.....

This kind of intonation show that women are gentle. Babou, A.(2012,10).

- Pronunciation

Trudgill (1972) study show that female is aware of the social status and the usually pronunciation of females are better than males do. Such as the pronunciation of "ing" research show that female students have better pronunciation than male and this is why we usually find girls chose learning language more then boys. Tradgill study show that female is more prestige then male, they use the standard language more then male do for example some of the pronunciation differences in AA language in pronunciation of "q" and "g":

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Male pronunciation	female pronunciation	English translation
Gal	Qal	he said
Marga	marqa	broth

1.8 Purpose of Communication

The purpose of communication is differing form male and female, each one of them has his/her own goals in communication. emotion as love concern, interest support female to communicate and listen to the others, female communicate to get closer and made friendships.

for male, communication is to negotiate using jocks or teasing each other, avoiding emotions unlike female, who doesn't used it. Thornbury, S and Slade D (2006, 128).

1.9 Previous Studies

Some known linguists like lakoff (1973),..etc., they explore the reflect of gender differences in language style and they gave their point of view in this theories of language and gender

1.9.1 ROBINE Lakoff 1973 Language and Women Place

Lakoff (1973)study are built on experiences not scientific research, and she claimed that there are differences in way of speaking. Lakoff (1973) argue that female language is inferior to the male's language.

Lokof (1973) study show that male speak has strength and strong power while for female, has avoid power of expression of feeling lakoff(1973) study on two main types: the way of women is thought to use long and the way general language use treats them. Lokoff(1973) claim that this difference it is result of the unequal roles between men and women in society. Lakoff (1973,51)

Lokoff(1973) study of gendered language as presented in language and women's place, lokoff focused on hon language are practice by women. Lokoff(1973) identified some linguistics feature style of language which are more useful by women, for example, tag question: "you're going to diner aren't you? Question hedge lake kind of it seem like"

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women speak politely and use intonational in her speech, also lokoff has mention that women like to use many of adjectives such as charming and lovelyetc.

For the lexical, women use special lexical for color as azure (blue) ..etc. most of men doesn't use it, but they use other lexical for sport women language used the prestige grammar and pronunciation and do not tell jokes well and apologize more lakoff (1973, 51- 53)

1.9.2 PETER Trudgill 1970 Norwish Study

Trudgille (1972) concerning the different of pronunciation in "ing" between male and female find that female are more prestige forms then male, they use the standard language. When he asked men about what they thought what were they saying they, answer that they used the non standard "n" forms more often than they really did. For women, they answer that they used the standard "ing" forms more often than they really did.

Norwish study differentiate in speech find out how people's way of pronouncing "ing" standard English which sometimes they say "n" instead of "ing" in walking, talking, singing, it frequently heard as if there was simply "n" on the end. Formal "ing" was more used by the high class while informal "n" by the lower class. The table below are explaining use of "ing" in social class:

	Male	Female
Middle middle class	96	100
Lower middle class	73	97
Upper working class	19	32
Middle working class	09	19
Lower working class	0	03

Table 1.3 (-ng) in Norwich by social class and sex formal style Tudgill 1974

Trudgill's study find that the more careful the speech the more likely people were to say walking rather than walkin, trudgill find that women more likely to use the prestige

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pronunciation in certain speech sounds like male. Male would often use a low prestige pronunciation

1.9.3 Dr. Louann Brizendine (2006) Female Brain

Dr. Brizendine, 2006 in her book "The Female Brain" which was a best selling book. Explained women dedicate more brain cells to communication. According to Brizendine. "perhaps, women want to talk when men really don't want to listen", Talking and telling a secrets is favorite activities between girls and the language is the glue that connect one female to another. Women talk and listen a lot more then men. Young girls speak early than boys do by the age twenty months have double or triple the number of words then boys do. (p 36)

Hormones can effect being talkative, they can help guide nurturing, social, sexual, and aggressive behavior. The brain of male and female are not the same and this what mean scientifically that the female mental capacity is less then male(p01). As estrogen floods the female brain start to focus on intensely on their emotions and the communication. at the same, as the testosterone takes over the male brain, boys grown up less communicative and become obsessed about games, and in cars... etc. (p07). Women talk too much which could describe something or event by details.

1.9.4 Georg Keith and john Shuttleworth (2000) Living Language

In living language series (2000, p 222), Keit and shuttleworthwith the other scholars in the way and style of male and female they speak. They differentiate between them in some point in their communication style, which they suggest that female speak more politely, and they use tag question and swear less than male do and that female talk too much. Unlike male who they are different from female. They swear more, don't talk too much and talk to negotiate and interrupt more and they don't talk about emotions.

1.9.5 Mr. Slimane MEGHAGHI (2016) Language Contact in Algerian

Arabic is the official language in Algeria and the Berber is the Tamazight people language, Arabic language isMuslims AL . In Algeria there are two varieties; one is prestigious and standard which used in media and formal text and the other one is the low prestige which use in the spoken tong. Algeria has gone through a heaviest colonial impact

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and the last colonial was French which had controlled for very long time 132 year, this colonial impact it greatly effected on the Algerian language. In Algeria the most of people they do not use the high language in their communication but they use the low variety which is different from each society and each region. Vergison (1959) has considered diglosia in Arabic speaking countries in his explanation that the high variety is the standard language which is in formal settings, while the low variety is the informal language which use in home and street.

Algerian Arabic language has the lack of standardization, there are many French words used by non educational speakers such as “parabole, stylo¹” and has slipped and adopted as their language, all Algerian people are capable to use and understand some words or expressions from French language and they could mixing them in one language and this situation is a result of the lack of vocabulary for example “ça va alhamdulillah²”.

¹ Parable, Pen

²It's okay, alhamdulillah

1.10 Conclusion:

Language and gender in linguistic is the relationship between language and males or females. To conclude we would remain the main points. First of all, we start with introduction then moving on to the definition of some concepts which is related to the topic after that, The language and communication, Then, grammatical gender. Next, gender differences in language use in tee's view. after that, speech practice associated with gender and finally, Purpose of communication and then some of previous studies related to the research.

CHAPTER TWO

Research Methodology, Data Collection and Analysis

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Chapter 02: Research Methodology, Data Collection and Analysis

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2.1 Introduction

In the first chapter we tried to give a general idea to understand the research topic, Then, In the second chapter we are going to present some concepts related to the methodology part starting by introduction, after that the ethical consideration in research, then we will talk about the main points in the research methodology, data collection and analysis, we will explain also the sampling then their importance in the research to investigate and test our hypothesis about the main differences between both genders in Ain Temouchent's speech.

2.2 Defining Research

Research has defined in the Cambridge Dictionary 2021, as the study of a subject in detail to discover the new information. i.e. Research is a human activity to discover some information or create a new knowledge and then explore it in specific domain.

Goddard and Melville (2004,01) defined research as following: "research is not just a process of gathering information, however, it is about answering the research questions or creating which does not exist. It can have seen as a process of expending the limits of our ignorance".

In fact, the purpose of the research it is to answer the questions of the research questions and the result of the need of human being to gain knowledge, and every each out come is a bonus. ibid (03)

Kothari (2004, 02) highlight the following: "the purpose of research is to discover answers to questions through application of scientific procedures, the main aim of research is to find out the truth which is hidden and which has not been discovered as yet".

For Kothari, the research has many purpose and the most important is that the research made to find an answers for the questions through some of methods which has not discovered yet.

2.3 Defining Research Methodology

It is referring to the technique or the way used on the research to solve the research problems in the research methodology the researcher has to know which method or technique has to follow to solve the problems. It is considering the logic of using such method and why did not using other technique. Kumar, R (2008, 04)

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For Derek and Kerry (2020) it is a way of which the researcher designs the study to ensure a variable result. How and why they made the research.

2.4 Ethical Consideration in Research

Gerald and Miller (1998,03) claimed that the ethics and the research are related with each other in the research to do a good and appropriate one and not all researcher act ethically. It is concerned with some of social and moral principles which guide research.

Ethics in research it is a method of procedure and analysing complex issue and it help to build public support for research which can be specify as one of the most important part in the research. Nilesh and Gajjar (2013, 08-09).

Ethics in research it refers to the set of value and norms that the researcher has, which help to seek the knowledge and regulate scientific activity. Sarika (2012)

2.5 Data Collection

Data were collected following some of the research methods and techniques mentioned in this chapter:

2.5.1 Quantitative Data

Quantitative method is a statistical technique which designed to produce and give a statistical and reliable data

Thomas (2003,1) has defined quantitative research as following:

“quantitative method, on the other hand, focus attention on measurement and mounts (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.”

For Thomas, Quantitative method it is the study of some feature or attribute which shown by the people and circumstance of the research dimension and size that has focused by the researcher.

2.5.2 Qualitative Method

Qualitative research it is the study of collecting and analysing and interpreting non-numerical data such as text, observation, audio recording, video, photograph, then analyse them through thematic theory. Qualitative research study the individual subjectively and give a sense of their experience to their society.

Thomas (2003, 01) has distinguished between the “Quantitative and Qualitative” methods to give an ease definition in the following quote:

“the simplest way to distinguishing between quantitative and qualitative may be to say that qualitative methods involve a researcher describing kind of characteristics of people and events without comparing events in term of measurements or amounts.”

qualitative method is a method which describe some of characteristics of people and events without comparing them with the events in

In fact, Qualitative method allows the researchers to describe and understand the complexity of the phenomenon.

Creswell (2002) highlight that qualitative research is the approach to data collection, analysis and report writing differing from the traditional quantitative approach.

All it forms serves as a metaphor for colonial knowledge, for power and truth. It is scientific research provides the foundation for reports about and representation of the other. In the colonial context, research become an objective way of presenting the dark skinned other to the white world. Denzin and Linkolin (2005, 01).

2.5.3 Questionnaire Method

The invented of questionnaire was “Sir Francis Galtion”, a British anthropologist, explorer and statistician in late 1800. Questionnaire was defined by the journalist S. Roopa (2012, 273) that is the main meaning of collecting quantitative primary data.

Questionnaire is a set of series of questions which used to collect the individual data about specific topic. It involves kind of written interview.

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Gillham, B (2008,06) defined questionnaire as the tool to get information from a lot of people by using direct or indirect question, and It is a way of testing the hypothesis.

In other hand, Cambridge Dictionary (2021) defined questionnaire as a list of questions which used to collect data from several people who asked to answer on some questions, it is written or printed questionnaire.

2.5.4 Participant Observations

In the Cambridge Dictionary (2021) has defined the observation method as an act of watching or observing other/something and make an remark about what have noticed.

Observation is an important part in the research methods and the observer may take a different position in the field which may try to remain neutral, be engaged, or take sides. Observation may be direct or indirect, the direct observation it is when the observer notice or watching something/someone. While indirect it is when the observer relies on the observation or research of the others. Ciesrejska. M et all. (2018).

2.6 Sampling Method

Oxford Dictionary (2021) has defined sampling method as a number of something or people and test them for gathering info about it.

In fact, Sampling is a statistical method witch help the researcher to test his hypothesis. It is a preferable method by the researcher because it is easy to collect data.

Sampling method allow the researcher to save money and at he same time allow him to save time in collecting data, the researchers prefer to use sampling method in their research design. All the data will reflect in the final result of the research.

By using more method in the research. The researcher may reach the objective of his research.

2.7 Participants

The participants involved in this study are from Ain Temouchent university, The first year English students. In this study we have two groups of participants, the first one for the questionnaire and the second is for the observation to investigate about teen's communication

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and make it easy for the interpretation and the analysis. The first method questionnaire is based on sample population of thirty (30) participants, we have nine (09) males and twenty-one (21) females.

The second one which is the observation, are based on a sample population of twenty (20) informants. Two (02) males and eighteen (18) females. All the participants are aged between nineteen to twenty (19-20). The data are collected from Belhadj Bouchaib University of Ain Temouchent. In this study females are the major participants and they are honestly in their responses while male's participants are few than female members.

2.8 Description of the Methods Used

In order to collect and analyse our data in this study we have used two methods quantitative and qualitative method and are as the following:

- Questionnaire

Questionnaire are widely used instruments for data collection, Helps the researcher to gather and collect data easily. In this study questionnaire are based on written and on line form. In this study the types of questionnaire include four types; open –ended questions, yes or no questions, multiple choice questions, scaled questions.

Starting with open- ended question we have two question, then we have three (03) questions yes or no, and five (05) multiple choice questions and one (01) scaled question.

The data are anonymous since the participants were not asked to provide their names.

- Observation

Another useful method for data collection is the observation method. The main reason for using this method is to confirm our info about this study. The informants are twenty (20) the third group of the first year English students at Belhadj Bouchaib university with the teacher Dr. benganem in Ain Temouchent.

2. 9Data Analysis

We are going to analyse our questionnaire to test gender and language use in communication in Ain Temouchent, the questionnaire was given to the first year English at

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the university in Ain Temouchent were the dominant age was nineteen (19). Thirty participant were answered the questionnaire.

2.9.1 Questionnaire Analysis

Question one: what is your gender?

male or female

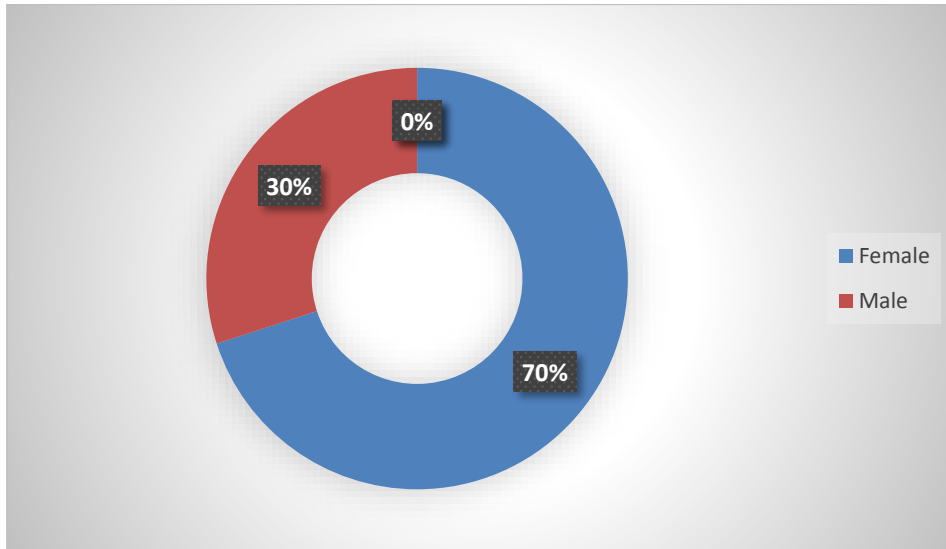


Figure 2.1: score male and female

The respondents were to precise gender where nine (30%) and (70%) female who were representing the whole population in Ain temouchente in their answers

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Question two: Do you use swear words:

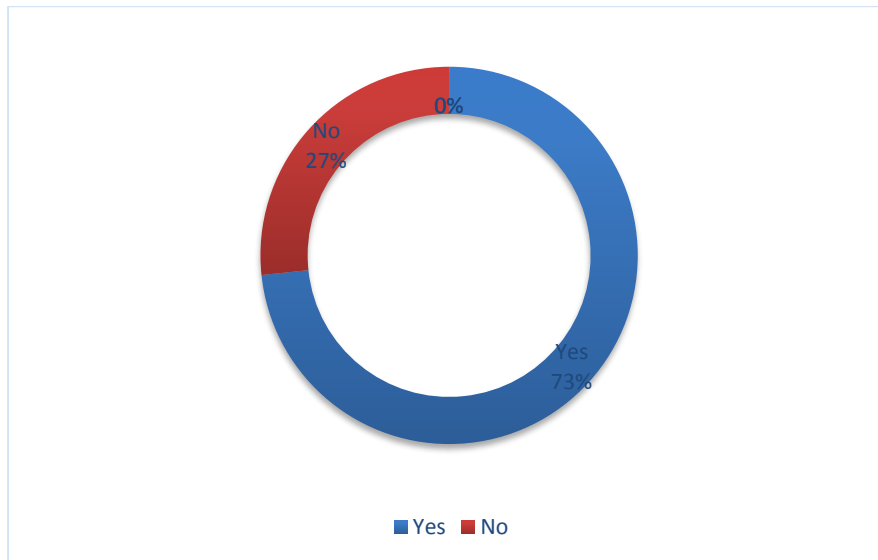


Figure 2.2: the use of swear words

This question was asked to check who use swear word the most between youth gender (male/female), the result was (73 %) using swear word while only (27%) who do not used it. Using swear words it means that the person is experiencing strong emotions. Female usually use swear words only with the closest friend (girl to girl).

Question three: Do you look directly to the person who you are speaking with?

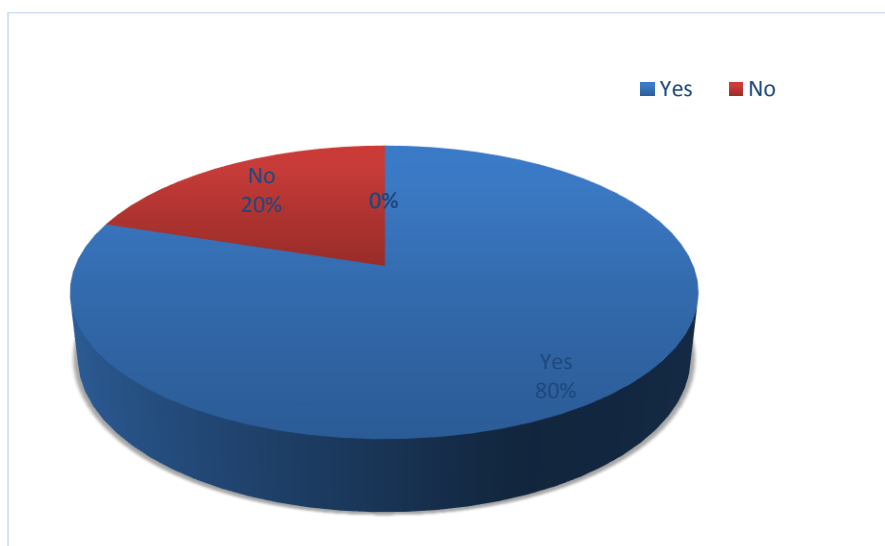


Figure 2.3: score of using ayes contact

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The result was (80%) who use eye contact in their communication face to face with the other. While, only (20%) who do not use eye contact in their communications. Female use eye contact more than male to feel more confident and listen to the speaker.

Question four: Do you use body language?

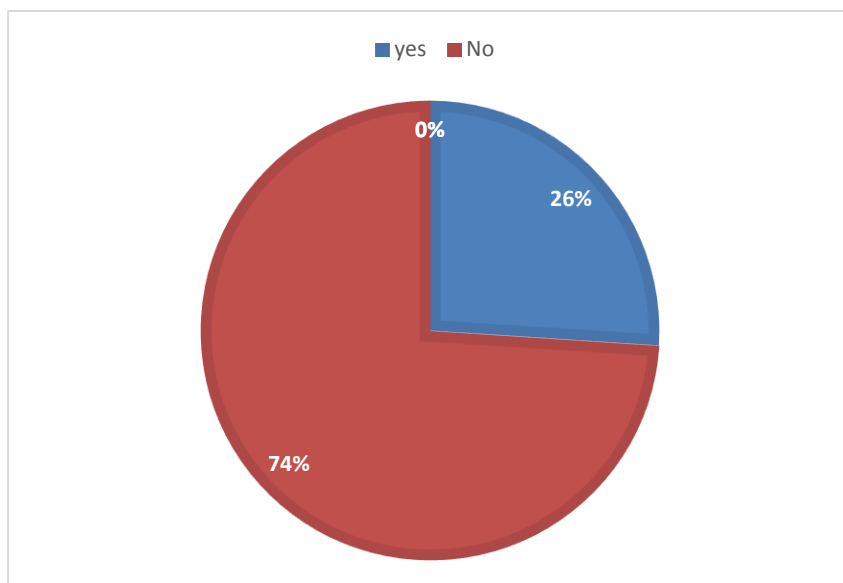


Figure 2.4 score of using body language

Body language are more known that are not used a lot by males in contrast, are more useful by female. The result we have had about this question that only (26%)do not use body language. While (74%) who use body language. Female using body language to make male understand them because female express her thought to the male by language body.

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Question five: As English student how is your language compared to your Arabic language?

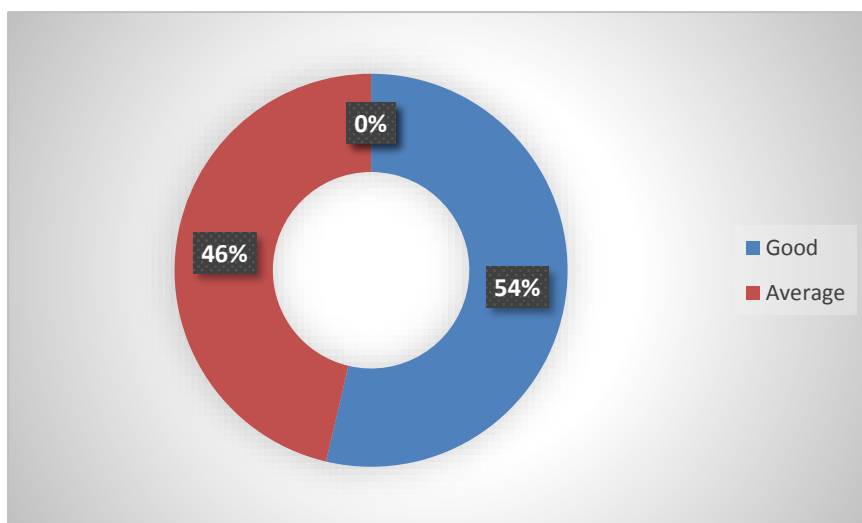


Figure 2.5: score of compared English language with Arabic language

Since the questionnaire were given to the English students, the results were nearly close in this question between good and average compared to the Arabic language as the mother tong. We have (54%) who their English language are good. In other hand we have (46%) who their English are average in contrast, there were (0%) who their language is bad.

Question six: according to you which is the most important skill in learning language?

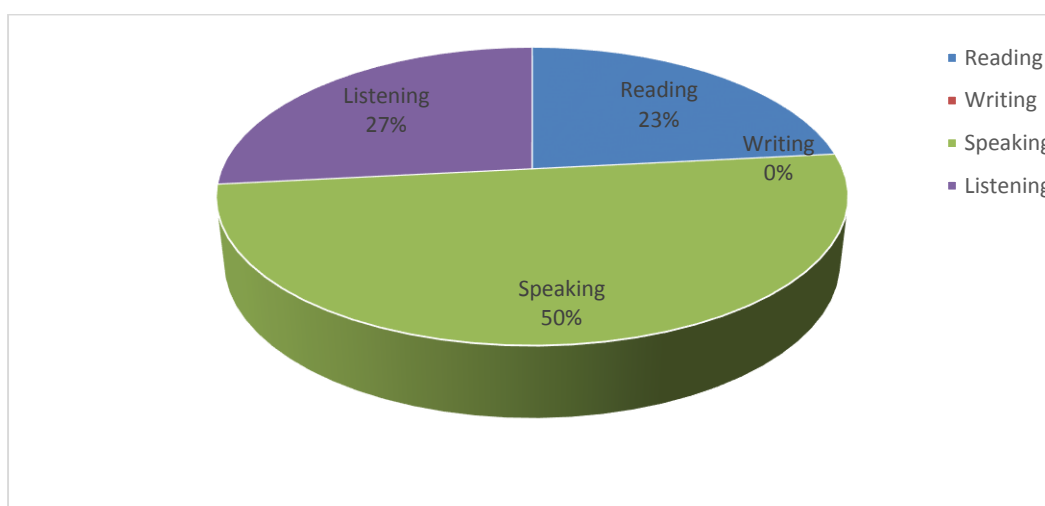


Figure 2.6: score for the most important skill in learning language

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First we are going to speak about speaking skill which (50%) they focused on the speaking skill, while reading and listening were close in the result which reading skill were (23%) and listening skill were (27%). in other hand we have writing skill which was (0%).

Speaking skill is important to learn language because it allow and make person to communicate easily with the others. While listening skill is important also because the good listening skill allow and help the learner to make learning language more easy. The good listener is the good learner.

Question seven: you need to borrow money from your friend, how you will aske from him/her?

The way of asking money from their friend were different. Some of them were gentle and polite in the way of speaking for example: “could you borrow me some money, please?”.

some other prefer to not ask at all, and the other were direct and without politeness. For example: “I need some money”

Question eight: how often you say “No” when you mean NO?

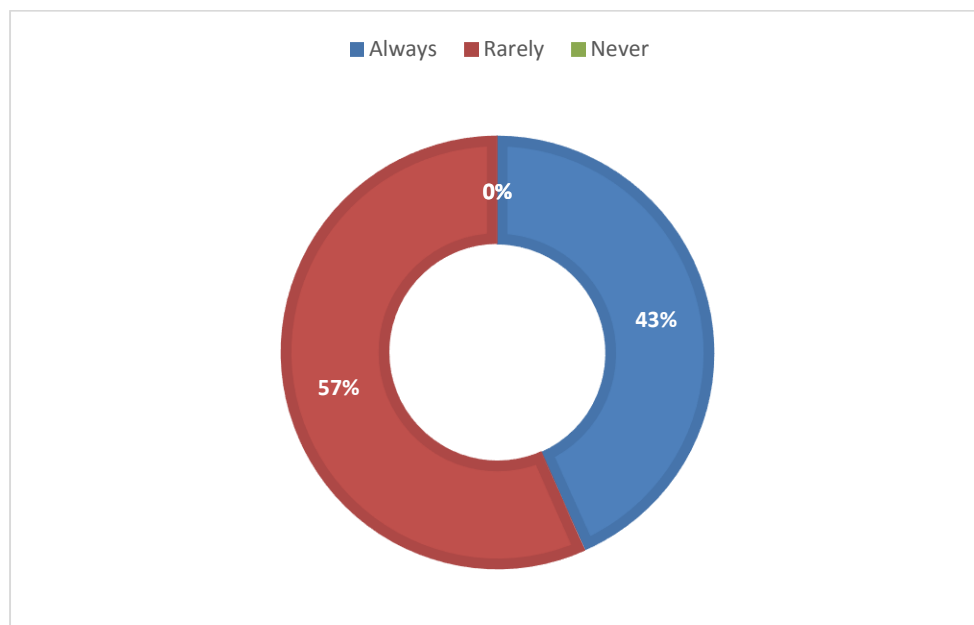


Figure 2.7 score of saying No

Some people do not say “no” when they mean it (43%) do not say no since they believe not saying that to not being rude or selfish with the others which make the person who say “no”

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not polite. and for some others (57%) they believe is hard to say “no” and rarely when they do. In other hand we have (0%) who do not say No when they mean it.

Question nine: how often do you say sorry

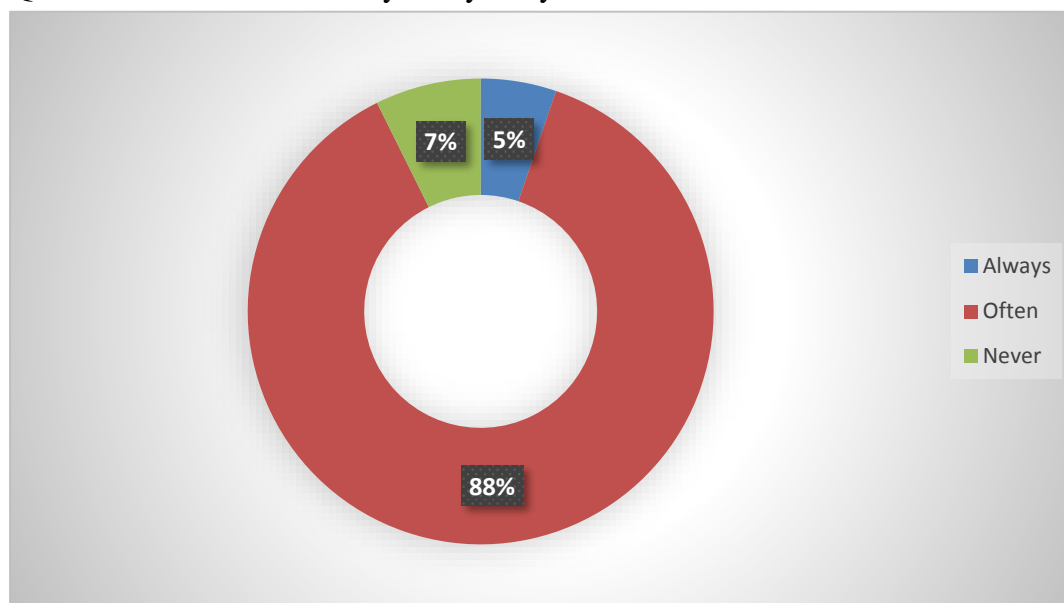


Figure 2.8: score of saying “sorry”

Saying sorry it is mean that the person is admitted his guilty, we have (88%) they say sorry often. In other hand we have close result between who always say sorry and who never do. Which we have (5%) who always say sorry, and (7%) who never do.

2.9.2 Analysis of the Observation

The results have revealed that in Ain Temouchent students there is an obvious difference between males and females in using language in communication, we have remarked that females tend to speak and interrupt at the lesson session more than males do. in contrast, males were silent all the time by taking some notes and chat in individual conversation. Also we have noticed that that females have a great grammar and well pronunciation in speaking and explaining their ideas.

We noticed that females use an indirect question in explaining their point view about the explanation of the teacher what made the teacher not understand them well which make them to make an effort to produce their ideas and made him understand them well. In addition, girls used more often tag question, teacher has give them two sentences with different form. The first one was: “I am going to the doctor tomorrow” and the second one was: “I will go to the doctor tomorrow”. The second sentence is the correct form of future while the first one is

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about a plan in future form. The two of them are correct but, the difference is that one of them is about a plan. There was a short agreement about the correct future form what was an a great opportunity for us to observe the girl's communication with the each other and the teacher. We noticed that girls used tag question such as: "I am going to the doctor. It is a future isn't it? after that gave their point of view for this sentence.

Females answering the teacher's questions immediately and interrupt him, they speaking by using their body language specially their hands. Speaking by moving hands a lot, they made gestures and using aye contact. We have noticed also, that females tend to use more often minimal respond such as "mmm" and in surprising they used "ooh". Female bubbling a lot between each other, smiling while speaking with the teacher in order to show their politeness.

2.10. Conclusion

Through this chapter, we have tried to analyse the use of language in teenager's communication in Ain Temouchent to test our hypothesis through some research tools. All the data was related to male and female's language.

The analyse of the questionnaire and the observation, has revealed a number of information concerning the language use for both gender male and female. Indeed, the results have revealed that male's language are deferent from female language in Ain Temouchent communication. both use deferent way in speech practices such as the pronunciation or the use of body language, the Verbal Aggression, politeness, changing the topic etc. we can say that the choice of certain linguistics features by the individual is determined by the speaker's attitude toward some linguistics features.

CHAPTER THREE

Data Interpretation

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Chapter three: Data Interpretation

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3.1 Introduction

For any research, the researcher has to use a valid method in his/her topic as what we have had in the previous chapter. However, in this study and after collecting data of the research. The focus study of this research turned toward the interpretations of data and discuss the style of each gender, Male or female in communication in one way as turn taking, topic change, minimal respond and intonation, listening and attentiveness, using body language.... etc. we are going to start with an introduction then generation of data, after that we are going to deal with statistical analysis then the participants, after that the generation responses, then the results of data, moving on to give our opinion regarding of language use, next, providing with the results interpretation then implication and finally, the recommendation then, conclusion.

3.2 Ain Temouchent Speech Community and Location

The city of Ain Temouchent is located in the north western of Algeria, it is bordered by three cities which is Oran, Tlemcen and Sidi Bel Abbes. In the north bordered with the Mediterranean Sea. Nadjoum, F.Z (2019, 24).

As any other Algerian places wilaya, Ain Temouchent's people has their own dialect and their special way and style of using language specially in pronunciation. Their dialect includes different language such as French, Spanish, Turkish plus Arabic language.

3.3 Generation of Data

The questionnaire was the primary method used in this thesis to test the hypothesis. This case was for some reasons: one of them and the most important we intended to analyse the results generated statistically. Which made the research method that we could easily transfer responses into numerical data for statistical analysis. Second reasons, we did not have the chance to get touch with the students to made another method to collect data Such as interview. However, we made the observation method as a qualitative method when we had an opportunity.

Otherwise, the questionnaire was the method of generation primary information to carry out a sociolinguistics study. Another reason, due to the time limitation it would be impossible to

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study this topic in proper and great depth at all levels of society. For these reasons it was necessary to focus on questionnaire method to gather the many possible information.

3.4 Statistical Analysis

The statistical analysis method was the use of survey which made it easier in translating data to numerical data with the help of qualitative method. The participants in this study were part of one group to say they are students of English first year. The case study was to test the probability of the hypothesis if it is true or to reject this hypothesis. The results shown the differences between gender in language use. The rejecting of the hypothesis must fall. In this thesis the results would show the differences between the tow gender (male and female teens) if it significant. This mean that the hypothesis is considered true if not it will be rejecting.

3.5 Participants

The participants involved in this study are from Ain Temouchent university, The first year English students. This study was done through two method questionnaire and observation research method. For the first one, is based on sample population of thirty (30) participants, we have nine (09) males and twenty-one (21) females. While the second one, is based of twenty (20) informants. Two (02) males and eighteen (18) females.

3.6 Questionnaire Design

we have created a questionnaire using the questions which we would find out the main information for the primary research of this thesis. The questionnaire has great importance in carrying the questionnaire and effect the data obtained from the participants.

We would not need a large number of questions to test our hypothesis and for the participants we would not need a large number to participate. We decided to use just one group of students to find the participants. We believed it would be easy to find a suitable participant but it does not. The participant was not interested in the questionnaire. We have contacted with them three times and we explained briefly to them what we have studying and what they would need to do if they were willing to help. Since the students were the first year and their first time dealing with questionnaire and they were not used to this method. After that we have received thirty (30) potential participant the questionnaire does not appear to have

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difficulties in answering the questions. However, there were some emotion questions which some of the participant prefer to not answer while others do.

We have used statistical analysis in this work. This method would provide us with numerical responses which made much heavier use of attitude and Likert scales. We have used the vertical format in questionnaire and we have tried to avoid crowding the questions.

At the top of the questionnaire we introduce my self and the purpose of the study. In the hope of allowing participants to feel able to answer truthfully and all this was for encouraging the participants to cooperate to gather a large number of results.

We have asked a direct questions and each question was suitable to my study. Not all answers were translated to numerical data. Some of them was given to the participants with an empty space to fill the space with answers.

3.7 Generation of Responses

The results of the questionnaire were collected over three-week period of April 2021, While the observation results were done in may (2021). The participants were selected using first year student in Ain Temouchent at university. Which they would their motivations of to complete the questionnaire higher. We had a wish to help in my study but since they were not interested we did not lead to receive high number of responses. We had used two method of questionnaire, the first one was a survey, we send to the students a questionnaire on line then the second one we have give to them a hand writing (paper version) of questionnaire. All responses were 30 responses; student were considered as valid participants for this study.

3.8 The Results

After analysing our data, we found that there is a number of information about differences in language use in teen's communication as following:

***Differences in Using Language Between Gender**

In order to see if there were any differences in styles and the way of using language in communication between male and female, it was necessary to see if there any differences in statistical results in language use between gender. The results were clearly show that there

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were differences in data analysis. For example: the data show that using body language and using eye contact (verbal and nonverbal language) in communication are different between the two; male and female. and for answering the question of borrowing money, it was clearly also the differences in answers between the two gender. For example: in response of this question from female was asked politely and in standard language. while male's response was direct and without any politeness or using standard language. This was a key to understand that language use in both of male and female are different.

The participant was asked to answer some questions to see their way in communication. It was a series of question, some of them was by choosing the answer out from three or two options and the other by filling gaps by their own response of the question.

- Using Body Language

The analysis of questionnaire and from our observation the results show that female is more using body language in their communication, i.e., verbal and nonverbal language. Females using their body language as gestures and eye contacts to make the other who they are speaking with understanding better specially when they communicate with male to avoid misinterpret. When females use verbal or nonverbal language it means that they are connected and interested with other one who they speak with. Both of female or male use some available body language as smiling, uncrossed legs, uncrossed arms...etc. all this is a sign that the person are attractive and interested with the people. Female are better than male in using their body language and they are more affective. This lead male to read the mind of female easily. In using non verbal language female tend to smile more than male do. Female smile to show the polite, it is sign of friendly gestures. Also for eye contact it is another sign that indicate that they are interested with the other speakers. In contrast male do not smile as much as female. Male do smile just in case when they are happy. For eye contact, they use eye contact but it seen as hostile act if it takes long time. Female touch each other while speaking unlike male.

Female are better in sending and receiving body language. Female use more gestures by moving their hands by face and other part of body to signifying emotions and feelings in their communications while male use it more less than them.

Female tend to use non verbal as eye, body movement, gestures without speaking to convey messages. Female face are more attractive features.

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People often use body language as a nonverbal form for connecting to sending thought and ideas which gives some facts about their true emotions and feelings. There is some body language are more useful and popular between people such as crossing the arms in front of the chest it is one example of language body which indicate the person in front of you are taking a defensive stance or he/she are not agree with her/his.

Nail biting is also another language which refer to the stress and nervousness. When the person makes his/her hands on the cheek or touching the chin this indicate that the person is deeply in thinking about something or someone. Finger tapping or drumming also are one from the body language which indicate of lack of patience while waiting someone or something.

Rub hand quickly of the hands indicates that the person is excited about something or waiting someone. When the person makes his/her hand on the head it means that the person is shy. Other one, head nodding which indicate that the person is agree. This was some language body which are useful by both female and male in communication and the famous or popular one. This nonverbal form is used by the person without realizing it.

- Differences in Vocabulary

Vocabulary difference between teenager's males and females. It is the most important key in language use between them.

Based on Lakoff (1973) study show that female language is different from male. According to Lakoff (1973) study show that female is more useful of some words such as sweeties, dear ... etc. female has the ability to use more vocabulary, for colors there are many colors vocabulary that male do not know about it and since female are interested in color more than male she has huge number of vocabulary about it. it is known that the sense of feminine are somehow related to color. When we say feminine we say color we say beauty and kindness that is why female are interested in colors.

For swear words, are used in informal communication, both of male and female use swear word, some research shown that male use strong swear word more than female.

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Swear words are reflected of emotions information such as anger, since female are known as gentle and kind gender. They do not want to break the relationship with the others. for female swear words are a sign of non civilization.

The result of analysing our data has indicated that both of male and female use swear words. Also the result show that swear words are seen as inappropriate to use in Ain Temouchent speech specially the words that has the relation with the word of "God". However, we found that teenager is willing to use it with each other to reflect their emotion or sometimes because it sounds funny. All teens would swear whatever the reasons are for fun or other reason. But still female considered to swear less then male since female are more aware about social statue and the Muslims behave.

Female avoid swear word because it is uncomfortable and it is related to taboo words. The results shown also that female are rarely when they use swear words because female are more using politeness and are more paying attention about the relationship, they believe that using swear words break the relationship. Another reason, swear words are detestable in our religion which is Islam, female or even male do not use swear words a lot and are detestable between family member.

In other hand, teenagers need to hear the words to know the meaning of it. Then use it in speaking or writing forms. All of this vocabulary are four type: listening, speaking, reading, writing. All of it we could say and confirm that female use swears words more less than male do.

In other hand, based on the previous research and on analysing and collecting our data. The research result about the adverb use in teenager's communication has shown that female tend to use more and different adverbs in contrast of male who do not use such adverbs. Female use adverb such as so, quite.... etc. to be kind and polite.

In other hand, Diminutives in conversation is a special way of speaking that the speakers use some words that indicate affections, in AA also has diminutives which is more useful also by female, in AA female used with the other female to show her politeness, kindness and warmth to the other person. The most useful diminutives words by AA are such as, sweet, dear, this words are more useful by female in contrast of male that has seen socially as no manly if he used it.

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For the adjectives in conversation, the good conversation is the ones that has a number of adj. it is importance for the language to use adj to improve the and rich the conversation. Some adjective used by female such as lovely, wonderful...etc. our study show also that female use this adj to be more sensitive than male in expressing her emotions and feelings. In contrast, we found that male do not use those words because he is not sensitive in expressing his emotions which made female more different from male in using adj in communications.

In fact, based on some research and on the Analysis of the questionnaire, this study has shown that female and male teenager are not the same in expression to their emotions and feelings. The results have shown also that female are more expression than male. Dr. Brizendin in female brain (2006) study found that female is more expressing their emotions cause of the high hormone.

The participants were asked to write how they will express their emotions or feeling toward some one he /she care about and they asked also if they say sorry or not and if they say no when they mean it no. in analysing the questionnaire the results show that female are more emotionally expressions in happiness or sadness in direct and in indirect way. While male was more direct, female is more sensitive than male. Female use more adverb to express their emotions in each situation in contrast of male. In our analysis we found no differences in saying "sorry" or in saying "no". the both of male and female they believe that being polite has the relation with refusing something which they have to refuse. They do not want being rude with the others. In other hand it is easy for them to refuse something with their friends. Our result show that female tend to say "sorry" a lot for something has no need for. For example, female want to ask someone to move out from the way. It causes her to say sorry. While male do not do.

In other hand, sometimes female apologies with validation. They believe that apology could improve their relationship and does not a significant of weakness and politeness. There are other similar to say sorry which female use a lot such as pardon me, excuse me, my bad...etc. some of the participant's choice to not response at these questions which they claimed it is personal matter, this is made me to confirm that female are more expression than male.

- Pronunciation

Based on the previous study and the research that we have did, the results show that female tend to pronounce better than male do. Female are more interesting in learning

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language and learning the pronunciation more than male do, because females tend to be more prestigious they pronounce better than male and it is a sign of respecting the other.

Female are more aware about the correct pronunciations which has the relation with prestige. That is the reason for pronouncing clearly for example, the sounds “d” and “ð” and “θ” and “t” in Arabic alphabet’s pronunciation, female pronunciation are more clearly and correct specially in those sounds which we found that male do not pronounce clearly and correct, inpronouncing the sound of “the” they pronounce “d” instead of “ð”

/d/: is replaced by /ð/:

Female	male	English translation
--------	------	---------------------

/ ðahab/	/ dhab/	gold.
----------	---------	-------

/hæða/	/hæda/	this
--------	--------	------

/t/: is replaced by/θ/:

Female	male	English translation
--------	------	---------------------

/θu:m/	/tu:m/	“garlic”.
--------	--------	-----------

/θæma:nija/	/tæma:nija/	“eight
-------------	-------------	--------

/Q/: is replaced by /G/:

Female	Male	English translation
--------	------	---------------------

Qal	Gal	he said
-----	-----	---------

marqa	Marga	broth
-------	-------	-------

- Turn Taking

The result show that female is more useful of turn taking in their conversation, female tend to speak without stopping even when the other try to cut her off. Females are more skillful of turn taking in communication know when to start or finish of conversation.

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Females tend to take more turns and they more interrupt the others when the conversation is between females. Females tend to be more talkative than males and this is one reason why females have turn taking in Ain Temouchent females' conversation. This may be a consequence of that they do not consider it impolite to interrupt participants and their activeness in discussion.

Females interrupt a lot and this matter is culture dependent. Generally, people notice the way of speaking more than what we say and has a strong relation with culture. Females interrupt a lot because they want to make the conversations being more interesting and active and speaking up.

- Politeness

The analysis of the questionnaire shows that female teenagers are politer than male teens. Politeness in females' language includes usually compliments and positive politeness, "thank you, please..." etc. All of these are signs of politeness. Which is more useful by females' teens in contrast to males, females tend to show their consideration of feelings.

The results show also that females are more tended to use positive politeness such as "could you, would you, please". The results have confirmed also that females use polite questions for example; "please my friend I need some money. If you can help?" And in other examples in expressing their emotions was as the following way: "I was feeling this kind of way and I thought I can share my feelings to you... if you do not mind?". In these examples was clearly using questions to be polite with the other person and to do not put the other one in an awkward position and make him/ her uncomfortable.

Politeness plays an interesting role in language use. It helps the listeners and the speakers to communicate specially in formal communication. Based on what Lakoff has published in (1973), about language use in females' communication we have made this analysis and argued that females use "soft" and polite language to behave like ladies and to be more feminine.

- Tag Question

Some linguist research has found that males use tag questions more than females do, while others research such as Lakoff's (1973) study, has the opposite results which show that females use more tag questions than males do.

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Based on those research and on analysing our data, the results shown that using tag question using by male are a sign of a lack of self confidence in other hand, when female use tag question it is a sign of politeness. The reasons of using tag questions is to end the statements and turn it into questions for example; “it is cold, isn’t it?”.

Tag question are features of powerless or weak talk. The study show that females use tag questions more frequently which made them to avoid the commitment. Our study result has confirmed that tag questions are more used by females than males.

Female has the ability to speak a lot and to develop more topics which has use tag question. Female use tag question in some situation of ordering an information politely for example; “you could not lend me some money, could you?”. In this statement the participant had asked her friend for some money in friendly and in polite way in asking for a request.

- Minimal Respond

The use of minimal respond is different between male and female teens. Each one of them use it for some points. For male use minimal respond to show or made the listener understand that he is agree with him. While female used it to signify the support or active listening and to continue talking. Some linguists research such as Lakoff (1973) found that female use minimal respond than male such as “mm, so, ...etc.”

Our study results show clearly that the two of them male and female use minimal respond. Since the case study was beginners the result indicated that is useful for them. Minimal respond is good way in learning a new language specially for the beginners. Minimal respond it is a strategy used in learning a language by the ones who have a lack of self confidence in participating with the other students. It courage them a lot in oral skill and increase the ability of speaking.

The results show that first year English students in Ain Temouchent of Balhadj Bouchaibe in learning English language and improve their speaking skill through using minimal respond.

- Intonation

Intonation is sign of emotion expression such as anger, surprising ...etc. in analysing our data we found that female tend to use intonation in conversation by raising tone, female tend to

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use high pitch while male tend to use downward intonation. Male reason's in using raising intonation in case to confirm something. It is a sign of doubt and not certain about it.

Our study results have shown that female tend to use more intonation than male cause of female are more aware of social statue and cause of that female tend to use more standard forms than male. Female use complex declarative statement which is common type of sentences that makes a statement, explanations...etc. whereas male use simple declarative statements.

- Listening and Attentiveness

Based on the research and our analysis of questionnaire, our study has confirmed that both of gender male and female are equal in listening and attentiveness but each one of them has his/her own ability in interpret the information.

Male tend to be more listener to connect with the other who he is speaking with. Male tend to listen to the other without talking while the other are speaking, male tend to make them self great at what they say. In other hand, we have female who tend to listen to the speaker and interpreting non verbal message. While male tend to listen and pay attention about all information.

Since female are more interested in relationship, she uses ears and aye in listening to understand the speaker. Female tend to make the other know that she is do care about the speaker. Our study show that female can talk and listen in the same time in other hand male do not.

- Topic Change and Self Disclosure

Our study confirmed that female has different way and style in communication, female tend to be more feminine in communication which is the reason that make her more different from male. Male tend to be focused on problem solving, they have special goal in communication. Whereas, female communication is different and her goal in speaking are different also.

In fact, in self disclosure the research study show that has no differences between gender in the conversation however, female tend to be more deep in communication than male. Female tend to be also more sharing self information to female not male. Self discourse are one from

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many ways that female use to make a relationship. Female prefer to disclosure to female not male.

3.9 Opinion of Regarding Language Use

For the results which we have collected and analysed it will be will be easy for us to make an opinion about language use in communication by teenager's participants. This will be discussed as the following: the statistical analysis show that the participant's responses claim that they use language in communication differently since the responses which they given were different and some of them were similar in the way and the style of using language.

The results show that female tend to be more talkative than male since they have the ability of learning a language and have a large number of vocabulary than male and they are more aware about the social status.

3.10 Implication

The results of this study has shown that has some implications for further studies:

- 1) for "minimal respond" we can say that using a lot of in conversation may made it boring which may lead to end it up.
- 2) for "verbal aggression", we could say that we may found male who has the same capacity in using vocabulary as female. We can say also that male in some specific domain could be more talkative than female.
- 3) for "changing topic", both of female and male are the same but in different topic. Each one of them has his/her topic interesting.

3.11 Recommendation

The following recommendation may be useful for further research:

- 1) language and gender is a great topic and change over time.
- 2) further study should be conducted on a large number of participants to include large number of data.

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- 3) since conversation is part of our life interaction. Study should be more specific.
- 4) for further study, in this study females are the dominants participants and the results are relatives since there is not enough male'sparticipants.

3.12 conclusion

The aim of this chapter was to interpret and discuss the data about language use in communication between gender teens and investigate the validity of our hypothesis. As the data above showed that females and males teens are different in using a language in their conversation and we can say that not always females are talkative, due to some reasons such as; when the topic it self are interesting made the speaker talkative.

Although, we could consider the questionnaire as the preliminary examination, and according to the results it is obvious the way and the style of speaking between teens. In this chapter our study report that male and female have different interpretation of the use and practices of language.

Before answering the sociolinguistics questions concerning teens communication style, we have to know that our religious which is “Islam”, it plays an important role in our practicing a language and our behave. We can say that female Muslims are unlike the other one from other religious in using a language, and has some detestable language use such as using swear words in communication specially in front of the old people or family.

From the researcher study and based on our results of data, it is clearly that male and female language are different. This differences seen in vocabulary use, language body and other style of using language. The research study shows that teens are practicing these different in a large context and this different of using language made or create another variation in communication.

Finally, we can say that the way of using a language is endless for the researcher to achieve all the detail differences between teens gender’s language.

General Conclusion

Language is part of our identity, it refers to who we are. Language can change over the time and affected in a way or another. Gender is one from many factors that effects on language to change. The relationship between language and gender were studied by some linguists long ago and each linguist has his/her own opinion about this relationship. Gender and language it is a way of study the language how affected by gender verbal and non verbal by each of females and males. Linguists researches focused on how people are different in their communication by different gender and this issue was the most popular that exists in belief of some linguists such as Lakoff(1973). However, the differences it is with verbal or non verbal language in communication of males or female's differences conversation. It is clearly that females and male's conversation differ from each other. Each one has own style and way of communication. female's communication is more indirect, emotional and has great ability in reading body language. While males communicate directly and less emotional, male's communication it depends on their needs. This differentiate between gender in communication may help and build a great way of communication between sexes.

Gender communication in different culture communication between different people may lead to miscommunication between them. Culture play a role in communication, people are interest in the way of speaking more than what the individual saying. Gender communication it is a study that focus on how is the style of male and female communication in different and similar style. Based on the individual language such as using verbal and non verbal language, content of speech, emotions and feelings expressions.

This research work was based on some method and theories related with male and female teen's language use. Moreover, this research study found that the differences are considering with the pronunciations, turn taking, topic change, tag question, verbal aggression and self disclosure and minimal respond, politeness and listener and attentiveness. Indeed, the results confirmed that female are more considered with language use in speaking, female considered with standard and prestige language use and better in correct pronunciation than male do. Female tend to use more body language than male do to avoid the misunderstood specially in mix conversation. In addition, Ain Temouchent's female teen differ from male in language use in their style and the way of speaking.

This study results have confirmed also that female teen in Ain Temouchent differ from male in verbal aggression specially color's words, and swear words. Furthermore, this research study results show that female is more considered with relationship and this is her purpose in developing the topic of speaking and this mad us to prove that female goal in communication are for relationship and sometimes speaking without goal. In other hand, our study show that male is differ in this matter from female. male speaking about certain point and his goal of speaking are always clear and he speak to give an order or an information. Another point, this study has confirmed also that female is not always the talkative one and the fox p2 protein has no affect on it. In fact, male could be talkative one also since are interesting with the topic. another point, is that females use tone speech wider which could lead them to sound emotional, while males tend to have deep voice which may made them sound confident. Males tend to hid their emotions on their faces in contrast of females, who show their emotions easily on their faces. Females are better in reading faces reaction and verbal and non verbal language, females use aye contact with the other in contrast of males who avoid it while speaking.

Females pay attentions in communication than males do, males made decision based on their needs in contrast of females, females and males see things in different ways, each one of them has own goal in communication and they interpret the message different. Gender it is important reason for changing language and grammar and pronunciation ... etc.

The dissertation is divided into three chapters, the first chapter is a theoretical part that include some definitions of some concepts such as language and sociolinguistics and the differences between sex and gender which gender are refer to the social construction and sex it refers to the biological categories, then providing the language practices by teen's communication in order to confirm an understanding of it in application in the analytical part of the work. Chapter one provides a description of the theory of teen's communication.

The second chapter is titled as "methodological" provides the definition of the research and the methodology and other concepts related to it. Then provides an description of the population of the study that has been selected for the present study. Methodology used for data collection and analyses.

The third chapter is “the interpretation part”, provides the discussion and analyses the findings of the study. Thus, chapter three describe each element of communication use by females and males.

Our aim was to describe teen language focusing in language style practicing, as we have used two research tool, a questionnaire and observation. The research work consists three chapter: the first one is literature review which convey some linguist’s aspect related to the topic, the second one, consist the methodology part which is the practical part of the research affording the method to analyse. The third chapter is about interpreting and discuss that data information.

Concerning the hypothesis, the first one is confirmed, we agree that female’s way differ from males, females want to be more prestige and polite in communication with the other. However, the second hypothesis does not fit what we have interpreted from collecting data since the interesting context is the reason that affect on speaker’s way in speaking. Since female tend to be less speaking in mix conversation.

Finally, this dissertation work has explained some gender differences in language use and point that each on of them male/female teens has his/her factors that effect in using a language. As a conclusion, our study agrees with Lakoff (1973) on the point that females are different from males in the style of using language and the most important that society has affection on their language use i.e. each society has their own attitude and behavior in using language and since Ain Temouchent’s teens are aware of it, it represent in their way of speaking, more society change more teen’s language use will change. Without forgetting the religious role in this change which made some balances between society change and language use. Creating an appropriate atmosphere in order to success in allowing teenagers to be more creative in their daily conversation.

There is some recommendation may be useful for further research. Language and gender is a great topic and change over time. for further study, should be conducted on a large number of participants to include large number of data, since conversation is part of our life interaction. Study should be more specific.

The aim of this study is to explore the relationship between language and gender in the communication and to find out the different reasons and effects of gender variation in language use among the students of the university of BelhadjBouchaib in Ain Temouchent.

The present research has some limitation due to some reasons. The first limitation is that this study was relying on one tool or method in the beginning of the research and was impossible to make contact with the students of the university to make an interview with them because of time and the issues of the university which has gone through. Another limitation is that the students were not interested to answer the survey, the majority of female's student nowadays and the minority of males did not help us in collecting great data, the most important is that covid-19 was the main issue we faced in this research.

The statistical analysis show that the participant's responses claim that they use language in communication differently since the responses which they given were different and some of them were similar in the way and the style of using language. Also, show that female tend to be more talkative than male since they have the ability of learning a language and have a large number of vocabulary than male and they are more aware about the social status.

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Appendix

Questionnaire

Dear student:

We are M2 linguistics English Students, this survey is conducted as apart of methodology of our research, the aim is to know the way and the style of male and female in communication. Please feel free and be honest in answering the following questions:

- What is your gender:
 - Male
 - Female
- Do you use swear words
 - Yes
 - No
- Do you look directly to the person who you are speaking with?
 - Yes
 - No
- Do you use your body language while speaking?
 - Yes
 - No
- As English student how is it your language compared to your mother tong:
 - Good
 - Average
 - Bad
- According to you which is the most important skill in learning a language:
 - Reading
 - Writing
 - Speaking
 - Listening
- The purpose of studying English:
 - To move in society confident
 - To learn international modern language
 - Not for any purpose
- For you, witch aspect of English is difficult:
 - Vocabulary are not well
 - Grammar are weak
 - Speaking are difficult
- How often you say sorry?
 - Always
 - Never
 - Often
- How often you swear?
 - Always
 - Rarely
- How often you say NO when you mean it?
 - Always

- Rarely
- Never

- You need to borrow money from your friend, write how you will ask from him

.....

- You need to express your emotion to someone write it how you will

Thank you.

ملخص

هدفت هذه الدراسة الى التحقيق في استخدام الجنس واللغة في الاتصال، من خلال أخذ الدور، والحد الأدنى من الاستجابة، والعدوان اللفظي، والإفصاح عن الذات، وتغيير الموضوع والعلامة السؤال. لتحقيق هدفنا من هذه الدراسة، قمنا بتحليل وتفسير البيانات التي جمعناها. أظهرت النتائج أن لكل ذكر وأنثى طريقة وأسلوب مختلفين في استخدام اللغة في التواصل مما جعله مميزا عن الآخر. تمت مناقشة هذه الاختلافات بين الجنسين سابقا في الفصل الثالث المشاركون في بحثنا بالطريقتين المتبعتين جميعهم طلاب في جامعة بالحاج بوشعيب في عين تموشنت. تم تحليل البيانات ومناقشتها لمعرفة الهدف من دراستها، كانت النتائج كما يلي: يستخدم الذكور عدوانا لفضيا أقل من الإناث. تهتم الأنثى أكثر باستخدام المفردات في المحادثة، كما أنها تلتزم الصمت في المحادثات المختلطة أما الذكر فهو المتحدث المهيمن في هذا النوع من المحادثات، بينما الإناث يكن المتحدثين المهيمنات في المحادثة الأنثوية. تستخدم الإناث المزيد من الأسئلة التي تجعلنا نستنتج أنهن يواجهن مشكلة في تطوير مواضيع على عكس الذكور الذين قد يطورون موضوعا دون استخدام علامة السؤال.

كلمات مفتاحية اللغة، مراهق، التواصل

Résumé

Cette étude visait à enquêter sur le genre et l'utilisation de la langue dans la communication, à tour de rôle, réponse minimale, agression verbale, divulgation de soi, changement de sujet et question d'étiquette. Pour atteindre notre objectif de cette étude, nous avons analysé et interprété les données que nous avons recueillies. Les résultats ont montré que chacun des hommes et des femmes a une manière et un style différents d'utiliser la langue dans la communication, ce qui le rend spécial l'un de l'autre. Ces différences entre les sexes ont été discutées précédemment dans le troisième chapitre. Les participants à nos recherches dans les deux méthodes utilisées étaient étudiants de l'Université de balhadj bouchaib a Ain Temouchent, étudiants. La deuxième méthode que nous avons utilisée était la méthode d'observation, cette dernière méthode que nous avons appliquée et collectée des données dans la même université avec les mêmes étudiants. Les données ont été analysées et discutées pour connaître le but de notre étude, les résultats étaient les suivants : Les males utilisent moins d'agressivité envers l'argent que les femmes. Les femmes sont plus intéressées par l'utilisation du vocabulaire dans la conversation et sont silencieuse dans les conversations mixtes. Male est le locuteur dominant dans ce type de conversation, tandis que les femmes sont les locuteurs dominant dans la conversation féminine, Les femmes utilisent plus de questions de balises, qui nous font conclure qu'elles ont du mal à développer des sujets contrairement aux hommes qui peut développer un sujet sans utiliser le point d'interrogation

Mots clés : langage, ado, communication

Summary

This study aimed to investigate about gender and language use in communication, by turn taking, minimal respond, verbal aggression, self disclosure, changing topic and tag question. To achieve our goal of this study we have analysed and interpret the data which we collected. The results have shown that each one of male and female has different way and style in using language in communication which made him/her special one from the other. This differences between gender has discussed previously in the third chapter. The participants in our research in the two methods used, were all student of the university of Balhadj Bouchaib in Ain Temouchent., The data were analysed and discussed to find out the aim of our study, the results were as the following: male use less verbal aggression than female. Female is more interested in using vocabulary in conversation, Female remained silent in mix conversation, Male is the dominate speaker in this type of conversation, while females are the dominate speakers in female conversation. Female us more tag questions which make us to conclude that they have trouble in developing topics unlike males who may developing a topic without using tag question.

Key words: language, teen, communication