

## **Chapter One**

### **Introduction**

#### **1-0 Overview**

This study examines gender differences in English Speech, The study begins by detailing the background of research within this area. And will going to analyze the results which considering comparison that made between the researches carried out here and previous studies in the field, this study includes discussion of relative issues which arise from the analysis of the research.

With our culture, there remain deep rooted benefits about how men and women behave and supposed to behave a major part of this study is based upon gender speaks and developed into the field of folk linguistics this benefits are illustrated by the large numbers of etiquette books which were Popular around the turn of twentieth century books Such as woman's book contains women on average are more standard their speech than men , mainly in explanations proposed Status solidarity and conservatism. In status women speak more correctly because of sensitive to the social implication of speech, women use more prestige variants than men

#### **1-1 Statement of the problems**

The problem which the present study attempts to investigate

As has been mentioned above this study of differences between men and women in speech to investigating this area and provide the research to learners of sociolinguistics, because most of sociolinguistics researches from the west, and there is absence of writing in sociolinguistics in Sudan.

## **1-2 Research questions**

The study will provide answers for the following questions;

- 1-Why do women and men speak with different accents?
- 2-Why do women language is more accurate than men's language?
- 3-What are different stereotypes between men and women in speech?

## **1-3 Hypotheses of the study**

- 1-Women and men speak with different accents.
- 2-women's language is more accurate than men's language.
- 3-Gender stereotypes are different in speech.

## **1-4 Methodology**

This study is descriptive in nature. It adopts the content analysis approach in order to provide answers for the research questions, verify the hypotheses. The questionnaire discussed in context related to the different class of the society, the questionnaire consist of different places in Khartoum state according to the localities of the state Omdurman , Bahari and Khartoum and 10 questionnaire and for any of the three localities , the total of the questionnaire are 30 sample of

questionnaire selected randomly the questions evaluates according to statistical analysis by using presenting way of analysis data collections.

### **1-5 Objectives of the study**

The recent study aims to explain how men and women are different in speech.

To explain how female language rather different than male language

To explain the stereotypes of male and female in accent speech.

### **1-6 Significance of the study**

This study provide the importance of gender speech in society provides the differences between men and women in accent and pronunciation speech.

The researcher find the women use different speech and different stereotype between them for instance (women use more tag-questions in speech and men use more swearing in speech but men use more vernacular speech from)the significance of this study to feed the field of sociolinguistics ‘ contribute the knowledge.

### **1-7 Limits of the study**

The scope of the study in terms of time and space the study takes the sample from of the questions from the Khartoum state in different localities Omdurman, Bahari and Khartoum at sender speech.

## **1-8 Research Outline**

Chapter one ,Introduction ,Background ,Statement of the problem ,Significance of the study ,Objective of the study ,Research questions ,Hypotheses of the research ,Methodology of the study ,Limitations of the study.

Chapter two	Theoretical frame work and previous studies
Chapter three	Methodology
Chapter four	Data analysis and Discussion
Chapter five	Recommendations and suggestions farther studies
	Conclusion and recommendation

## **Chapter Two**

### **Literature Review and Pervious Studies**

#### **2-o Introduction**

The importance of speech between men's and women's in this study examines and discuss gender differences in language using recording of conversation recoded by the writing ,the study begins by detailing the background of research within this area ,it moves on to analyze the recording considering comparisons that can be made between the research carried out here and previous studies in the field ,this also include a discussion of relevant issue which arise from the analyze research

#### **2.1 Language and Gender - A Brief History.**

Within our culture there remain deep rooted beliefs about how men and women Behave and are supposed to behave. A major part of this is based upon how we speak, and has developed into the field of 'folk linguistics. These beliefs are illustrated by the large number of etiquette books which were popular around the turn of the twentieth century. Books such as 'The Woman's Book: Contains Everything a Woman Ought to Know.' Jack and Strauss (1911) clearly show how people thought women were expected to behave. When examining these books it is clear that the aim of such books is to influence women's behavior, as "male behavior has traditionally been seen as the norm and in need of no particular advice or attention."

Goddard & Patterson (2000:49) this belief that women are in some way abnormal and inferior in their behavior, and more importantly for this essay speech style, was given further weight by early analyses of male and female speech differences by writers such as Jespersen (1922) who wrote that women are more refined in their

speech, use less coarse and gross expressions, are uninventive, and were men forced to be restricted to women's speech style would quickly be reduced to a state of boredom due to the nature of women's conversation. Jespersen (1922) these views clearly illustrate how women are seen as being linguistically deficient in comparison to men.

Gradually over the course of the twentieth century, due in part for example to Women's role in the war effort, opinions of women began to change, culminating in the sexual revolution of the sixties and seventies. This led to a reexamination of Women's language and a discussion of the inequality in views such as these leading also to a discussion of the power relationships at work in speech

These views of women as being somehow 'abnormal' or 'inferior' in their style of Speech were changed, as researchers began to examine language in detail and the Inequalities within it Lakoff's (1975) seminal paper in the field, though based mainly on observations of language, discussed the differences between women and men's language, seeing them as differences, not abnormalities. These observations led to a series of papers which set out to examine these claims. This became in part a discussion of male dominance over women as to a certain extent folk linguistics' Beliefs were confounded as men were discovered to talk more than women and Dominate conversations in a series of ways, such as:

"Interruptions Zimmerman and West (1975); Eakins and Eakins (1976); West & Zimmerman (1983); West (1984) and simply to talk more than women Swacker (1975) Eakins and Eakins (1976) In mixed-sex conversations it has been found that men's topics are more often pursued, while women play a 'supportive' role Fishman (1978, 1983,) Leet-Pellegrini (1980)" Swann J. in Coates and Cameron (1989: 123) Women and men's conversation was seen to mirror that of other relationships in society, such as the relationship between parent and child, West

and Zimmerman (1977) and doctor and patient. West (1984) with men's style being compared in most cases to that of the powerful person in these relationships. There were also a large number of pieces of research into differences in the Grammatical structures women and men use, as the traditional belief that women are more polite than men, Brown (1980) use fewer vulgar terms Gomm,(1981) and Language closer to Standard English were examined Milroy and Margrain, (1980), Cheshire (1982) as can be seen from the dates of these studies a great amount of important work was carried out in the seventies and early eighties. Since then it has fallen to commentators such as Tannen (1990) to continue pushing this discussion forward, moving on from the simple issue of male dominance, to examine in greater detail the different style of speaker, irrespective of their gender, and also to examine the reactions of each gender, and what they expected of themselves, both as a speaker and the addressee.

### **2-1-1 The women and members of cultural communities**

High involvement often overlaps with other in speech as a way of demonstrating cooperation enthusiasm

An interruption occurs when a second speaker begins to speak before possible transition point occurs. Zimmerman and west (1975) although view interruption occurred in Zimmerman and West (1975) recorded conversation the pattern of interruptions between same mixed gender interaction was different in same gender interaction the distribution of interruptions was comparatively evenly divided between speakers in contrast in mixed gender interaction men made almost of the interruptions of men speech, they concluded that men dominance in reflect their dominance in present day.

## **2-2 Women and standard speech**

Siegler, D and R. Siegler (1976) 39: 167-70 Women in average are more standard their speech than men and why main explanations proposed status, solidarity, conservatism, status .women speech more correctly because they are sensitive to the social complications of speech, women use more prestige variants than men .the men use more vernacular forms and women shift more according to style women are more status conscious because high standard for male behavior women lifestyle (focus on home) little inherent status.

### **2-2-1 Stereotypes of male speech**

Lockwood, W .B (1969) Romine, S (1994). , Use deeper voice and lower in pitch. Swear and use taboo language.

More assertive in group interaction [interruption, few tag-question] Intonations fall rather than rises, Topics are traditional, male topics like business, politics and economics, Use non- standard speech even middle class, Use explicit commands (Grime the pliers).

### **2-2-2 Stereotypes of female speech**

Lockwood, W .B (1969) Romine, S (1994). Minimal response =mhm, yeah, mmmm, Talk more than men.

Use more tag questions, Women use more interrogative, Women use more hedges (short of, kind of.), Women use more polite speech. (Would you please?)



### **2-3 Women polite and stereotypes**

Siegler, D and R. Siegler (1976 39: 167-70) In this section we examines style and registers the way language is used the relationship between the language thought and culture and linguistic attitudes the issue, the women language is one of which illustrates all these concepts are women language a distinct style or register of language, are women more polite than men .are there any differences in the way women and men interact how is language used to refer to women and men what the message does the language use about the women convey about their status in the community .

### **2-4 Conversational Dominance**

One of the major differences in women and men's speech is that men have been found to dominate conversations through the use of interruptions and overlaps the amount of these conversational irregularities that took place rose significantly.

When men were talking to women Zimmerman and West, (1975) found that in conversations involving eleven mixed-sex Pairs men interrupted or overlapped their female counterparts a total of fifty-five Times, but were interrupted or overlapped them only twice. In comparison Conversations involving single sex pairs produced significantly less interruption and overlaps by men on men it was also found that women are much more likely to interrupt their own sex. Illustrating how "women are concerned not to violate the man's turn but to wait until he has finished Coates (1986: 100) By violating the speakers turn in this way, there is the effect that "after overlaps the especially after interruptions,

speakers tend to fall silent. Since most interruptions (According to Zimmerman and West's data) are produced by men in mixed-sex Conversations, the speaker who falls West' (1975) original definitions of conversational irregularities.

## **2.5 Swearing and Vulgar Language**

A traditional belief about the differences between men and women is the use of Swearing and vulgar language Illustrated by the prevalence of phrases such as 'Ladylike' behavior, or 'swearing like a trooper' which point to the beliefs that Swearing is a habit purely for men. A number of assertions have been made about Female and male speech styles in this area. It was claimed by Jespersen (1922) that Women have an instinctive shrinking from coarse and gross expressions and a Preference for refined and (in certain spheres) veiled and indirect expressions. Flexner (1960) claimed that "most American slang is created and used by males." Flexner (1960: xii) Also Lakoff (1975) claimed that while men use stronger Expletives, women use politer versions such as 'damn' and 'oh dear'. Coates (1986:108)

## **2-6 Verbosity**

The question of who talks more has been a long-standing area of discussion. Tannen, (1990) examined conversations between married couples and discussed at length the stereotypes of the wife who 'never stops talking' and the husband who comes home from work and barely utters a word about his day to his wife. Phrases such as 'She never stops talking' and 'He never talks to me about work' being typical of responses.

Compared with this, is research carried out which found huge differences in amounts of speech when given a picture to discuss, with men talking much more than the women involved. Tannen (1990) also commented on this talkativeness of men when she heard comments by wives who expressed their disappointment when their husbands told interesting stories about their day at work to Friends, after remarking on their arrival home that 'nothing much had happened today' it appears from this research that men in fact talk more than women, but do so to friends, rather than their partners. Yet the perception of the chatty woman persists due to our socialization, which distorts our views of how much a certain person speaks. This view is justified by my research which showed that F1 spoke least of all participants, yet was perceived by all involved to have spoken either the most, or second most in the group. Whilst M1, who was perceived to have spoken the least by two people and second most by one person, had in fact spoken the most.

## **2-7 Male and Female Spoken Language Differences:**

### **Stereotypes and Evidence**

Department of Speech Communication State University of New York College at New Paltz Male speech and female speech has been observed to differ in their form, topic, content, and use. Early writers were largely introspective in their analyses; more recent work has begun to provide empirical evidence. Men may be more loquacious and directive; they use more nonstandard forms, talk more about sports, money, and business, and more frequently refer to time, space, quantity, Destructive action, perceptual attributes, physical movements, and objects.

Women are often more supportive, polite, and expressive, talk more about home and family, and use more words implying feeling, evaluation, interpretation, and psychological state. A comprehensive theory of "genderlect" must include information about linguistic features under a multiplicity of conditions.

Both casual and serious observers of the human condition have long recognized that communication between the sexes is often frustrating. A possible cause of the difficulty is that men and women may in fact not really be speaking the same language Jong (1977); Reik,( 1954). Aspects of form, topic, content, and use<sup>1</sup> of spoken language have been identified as sex associated. Either men or women are more likely to produce specific utterances.

Informal observations, speculations, and stereotypes in each category are discussed first.

This presentation is followed by a report of empirical findings<sup>2</sup> from a variety of communication situations. Although reports of stereotypes and evidence for male and female spoken language differences do not always coincide, they both contribute to one's understanding of sex roles and communication. This review is based on a dissertation submitted to Teachers College, Columbia University in partial 'fulfillment of the requirements for the PhD degree. Deep appreciation is expressed to Edward Mysak, Lois Bloom, and Mary Parlee for their useful suggestions, criticism, and encouragement.

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## **2-8 Form**

The form of utterances can be described in terms of their acoustic, phonetic shape in terms of the units of sound, or phonology, the units of meaning that are words or inflections, or morphology, and the ways in which units of meaning are combined with one another, or syntax. Perhaps the most widespread belief about men's speech as compared with women's is that it is coarser and more direct. An early observer of style in language, Jespersen (1922/1949), observed women's speech to be generally more conservative than men's in the following ways: Men are readier to coin and use new terms, pun, utter slang expressions, and employ profanity and

obscurity. Women, on the other hand, are shy of mentioning certain parts of the human body and certain natural functions by the direct and often rude denominations which men and especially young men prefer when among themselves.

## **2-9 Sex differences in spoken language**

Mystic words and paraphrases which sometimes may in the long run come to be looked upon as the plain or blunt names and therefore in their turn have to be avoided and replaced by more decent words, (p. 245) Reik (1954) affirmed that "we all know that there is a 'man talk' and a 'woman talk'" (p. 14). He observed that "men will not hesitate to say 'Hell' or 'Damned.' Women will rarely say 'It stinks' preferring to state that it has a bad smell" (p.14). More recently, Kramer (1974b) quoted the following: "The New Seventeen on people who use 'those four letter words': Boys find it especially repugnant when girls use those words.

One boy described girls who use profanity as having nothing better to say" (p.22) Lakoff, (1973) observed that men use stronger expletives such as shit and damn, whereas women use weaker or softer profanity such as oh dear, goodness, or judge. Farb, (1974) suggested that dear me and gracious are part of the female lexicon, and Ritti (1973) stated that most teachers of the sixth grade are well aware that young girls use far more "expressive" such as oh and wow than do the boys in their classes. Far wrote, "Nowadays young women use words that were formerly taboo for them with as much freedom as young men use them" (p. SO), but young men are not permitted the more euphemistic expressions.

However, research on people's perceptions of language as either male or female suggests that the earlier stereotypes of Coarse free male language contrasted with euphemistic female forms still hold. Garcia-Zamor, (Note

1) Asked four boys and four girls in an upper-middle-class nursery school to indicate whether certain utterances were produced by a male or female doll; shit

was seen by both boys and girls as male, and drat was seen by both as female. In a study of adults' stereotypes, Kramer, (1974) asked college students to determine whether various captions taken from New Yorker cartoons were uttered by males or females. Men in the cartoons were found to swear more than women and for more trivial reasons.

A careful review of the literature revealed no empirical studies of the comparative use of expletives. Profanity and obscenity do not readily submit to laboratory study. Documentation of this stereotype would require recording speech of female-only, male-only, and mixed-sex groups in various settings.

The speakers should certainly not know they are being observed. Reports by individual investigators writing about their own experiences Key, 197S; Lakoff, 197S strongly suggest that the form of expressive is sex associated. A possible explanation is that expressive "serve different functions for men and women. Males use them when they are angry or exasperated.

But women's exclamations are likely to convey enthusiasm "Kramer (1974a, p. 83).

The form of women's language is reputed to be more polite than the form of men's. Lakoff (197S) noted that "women are supposed to be particularly careful to say 'please' and 'thank you' a woman who fails at

These tasks are apt to be in more trouble than a man who does so" (p. 55) She speculated that "the more one compounds a request, the more characteristic it is of women's speech" (p. 19). An example of a doubly compound request is "Won't you please close the door?" (p. 18). Only one very limited empirical study of politeness forms was found: 16 women born in Maine around 1900 used more politeness forms than 12 male counterparts when interviewed by college students' high, oral sounds and giggling sounds are appropriate for females in courtship, whereas males produce low and nasal sounds. Coser (1960) recorded verbal interactions

involving humor at 20 staff meetings of a mental hospital. She found that senior staff members (psychiatrists) made more jokes than junior staff members (paramedics) and that men made more witticisms than women (99 out of 103), but women often laughed harder Coser suggested that this concurs with the sex roles of male authority and female receptivity. Haas (1978) similarly.

## **2-10 Do women and men really speak so differently?**

In (2005), an article appeared in the journal *American Psychologist* with the title *The Gender Similarities Hypothesis*. This title stood out as unusual, because, as we have seen, the aim of most research studies is to find differences rather than similarities between men and women. Yet, as the article's author Janet S Hyde pointed out, on closer inspection, the results of these studies very often show more similarity than difference.

Hyde is a psychologist who specializes in "meta-analysis", a statistical technique that allows the analyst to collate many different research findings and draw overall conclusions from them. Scientists believe that one study on its own does not show anything: results are only considered reliable if a number of different studies have replicated them. Suppose that the question is: who interrupts more, men or women? Some studies will have found that men interrupt more, others that women do, and others may have found no significant difference. In some studies the reported gender difference will be large, while in others it will be much smaller. The number of people whose behavior was investigated will also vary from study to study. Meta-analysis enables you to aggregate the various results, controlling for things that make them difficult to compare directly, and calculate the overall effect of gender on interruption.

Hyde used this technique to review a large number of studies concerned with all kinds of putative male-female differences. In Table 1, I have extracted the results for just those studies that dealt with gender differences in linguistic and communicative behavior.

To read this table you need to know that "d" is the formula indicating the size of the overall gender difference: minus values for "d" indicate that females are ahead of males, whereas plus values indicate that males are ahead of females. So, for instance, the table tells us that when the findings of different studies are aggregated, the overall conclusion is that men interrupt more than women and women self-disclose more than men. However, the really interesting information is in the last column, which tells us whether the actual figure given for d indicates an effect that is very large, large, moderate, small, or close to zero. In almost every case, the overall difference made by gender is either small or close to zero. Two items, spelling accuracy and frequency of smiling, show a larger effect - but it is still only moderate.

There were a few areas in which Hyde did find that the effect of gender was large or very large. For instance, studies of aggression and of how far people can throw things have shown a considerable gap between the sexes (men are more aggressive and can throw further). But in studies of verbal abilities and behavior, the differences were slight. This is not a new observation. In (1988) Hyde and her colleague Marcia Linn carried out a meta-analysis of research dealing specifically with gender differences in verbal ability. The conclusion they came to was that the difference between men and women amounted to "about one-tenth of one standard deviation" - statistician-speak for "negligible". Another scholar



who has considered this question, the linguist Jack Chambers suggests that the degree of non-overlap in the abilities of male and female speakers in any given population is "about 0.25%". That's an overlap of 99.75%. It follows that for any array of verbal abilities found in an individual woman; there will almost certainly be a man with exactly the same array.

Chambers' reference to individual men and women points to another problem with generalizations such as "men interrupt more than women" or "women are more talkative than men". As well as underplaying their similarities, statements of the form "women do this and men do that" disguise the extent of the variation that

## **2-11 Do women really talk more than men?**

Janet. (2000) we are going to try to generalize about which sex talks more, a reliable way to do it is to observe both sexes in a single interaction, and measure their respective contributions. This cuts out extraneous variables that are likely to affect the amount of talk (like whether someone is spending their day at a Buddhist retreat or a high school reunion), and allows for a comparison of male and female behavior under the same contextual conditions Numerous studies have been done using this approach, and while the results have been mixed, the commonest finding is that men talk more than women. One review of 56 research studies categorizes their findings as shown here

Pattern of difference found / Number of studies

Men talk more than women / 34 (60.8%)

Women talk more than men / 2 (3.6%)

Men and women talk the same amount / 16 (28.6%)

No clear pattern / 4 (7.0%) Source: based on Deborah James and Janice Darkish, 'Understanding Gender Differences in Amount of Talk', in Gender and Conversational The reviewers are inclined to believe that this is a case of gender and amount of talk being linked indirectly rather than directly: the more direct link is with status, in combination with the formality of the setting (status tends to be more relevant in formal situations). The basic trend, especially in formal and public contexts, is for higher-status speakers to talk more than lower-status ones. The gender pattern is explained by the observation that in most contexts where status is relevant, men are more likely than women to occupy high-status positions; if all other things are equal, gender itself is a hierarchical system in which men are regarded as having higher status.

Janet. (2000),"Regarded" is an important word here, because conversational dominance is not just about the way dominant speakers behave; it is also about the willingness of others to defer to them. Some experimental studies have found that you can reverse the "men talk more" pattern, or at least reduce the gap, by instructing subjects to discuss a topic that both sexes consider a distinctively female area of expertise. Status, then, is not a completely fixed attribute, but can vary relative to the setting, subject and purpose of conversation.

That may be why some studies find that women talk more in domestic interactions with partners and family members: in the domestic sphere, women are often seen as being in charge. In other spheres, however, the

default assumption is that men outrank women, and men are usually found to talk more. In informal contexts where status is not an issue, the commonest finding is not that women talk more than men, it is that the two sexes contribute about equally. If it does not reflect reality, why is the folk-belief that women talk more than men so persistent? The feminist Dale Spender once suggested an explanation: she said that people overestimate how much women talk because they think that, ideally, women would not talk at all. While that may be rather sweeping, it is true that belief in female loquacity is generally combined with disapproval of it. The statement "women talk more than men" tends to imply the judgment "women talk too much". (As one old proverb charmingly puts it: "Many women, many words; many geese, many surds)."

The folk-belief that women talk more than men persists because it provides a justification for an ingrained social prejudice. Evolutionary psychology is open to a similar criticism: that it takes today's social prejudices and projects them back into prehistory, thus elevating them to the status of timeless truths about the human condition.

Champions of the evolutionary approach often say it is their opponents whose arguments are based on prejudice rather than facts or logic. They complain that feminists and other "PC" types are unwilling even to consider the idea that sex-differences might have biological rather than social causes. Instead of judging the arguments on their merits, these politically motivated critics just denounce them, and those who advance them, as reactionary and bigoted.

## **2-12 Conversational style differences**

People have different conversational styles says Janet.(2000), they are influenced by regions where they grew up, ethnicity, age, class, and gender. But conversational style is invisible and we can be unaware that these and other aspects of our backgrounds influence our ways of talking. So, we think we are simply saying what we mean. Because we don't realize that others' styles are different, we are often frustrated in conversations. Thus we attribute communication problems to others' intentions, thinking they don't like us or they are stupid, rude, dominating, etc.

## **2-13 Gender patterns in talking**

Janet. (2000), when looking at gender patterns in talking, we need to remember that people view their ways of talking as a natural behavior. So our speech patterns are basically automatic. Women and men as a group talk in particular ways. The fact that individuals do not fit the pattern doesn't make the pattern not typical

## **2-14 Characteristics of women's talking**

Janet, (2000) tells us that communication styles of men and women differ dramatically. Women's language tends to be more indirect and subtle than men's language. Pitch and intonation differences often reveal the sex of the speaker. Culture, as well as biology, is an important factor in determining voice use. Women tend to tag declarative answers by adding yes/no rising intonations that make statements sound like questions.

Women use hyper-polite forms that may involve more word usage. Women include modifiers and query tags, often avoiding definitive statements. Metaphor and superlatives, such as “Nothing is working” characterize women’s language, and men mistakenly take these expressions literally since male language is more absolute and female language more abstract.

Janet, (2000) The average woman’s voice is higher in pitch than the average male’s voice since males have longer, thicker vocal folds. However, some vocal differences are socially determined. Women adjust their voices to sound the way they perceive women should sound and men adjust to sound like men should sound. Both men and women try to match some unspecified social standard for each gender. Women use a wider range of pitches than men in all speaking situations, while men tend to keep their voices subdued and monotonous when talking to adults, but use more vocal variation when talking to young children. Despite the ability of both genders to use vocal variation, men are much more selective about when they vary their voices and female language contains greater imagery. Women use intensifiers (e.g., so, such, quite, very, etc.), modifiers, tag questions (e.g., isn’t it?), and mild expletives. There is a general notion of uncertainty or hesitancy in female speech. Male language is more absolute; female language is more abstract.

## **2-15 Social Influences**

Hulit and Howard (1993) state “It is highly likely that many of the gender differences we observe in language are socialized differences and are not biologically based.” Perceptions of gender roles are reflected in the language that individuals choose and perceptions are also shaped by language. Women are taught to be non assertive, uncertain, polite, and proper in their use of language. They are placed in a “damned if they do and damned if they don’t position because of gender-marked linguistic expectations. If they comply with social expectations by speaking softly and hesitantly, they are seen as trivial and behaving “just like a woman” and if they don’t comply, women are seen as aggressive or masculine.

Research indicates that men talk more than women and those men are more likely to interrupt during conversations than women. Tannen’s Coates (1989:126) extensive work on gender and communication suggests that men use speech to establish status and a hierarchy of superiority. They are more comfortable giving information and advice than accepting advice or information. Women are equally comfortable accepting information as they are giving it. Women are less comfortable in the role of information conveyer. Men talk to inform; women talk to connect. Case suggests that male communication tends to be more assertive and direct, making the speaker sound self-confident. Since men and women don’t have the same reaction or rules for talk, they can misread each other’s motives and meanings.

Women are more inclined to negotiate in their communication style in contrast to men’s tendency to be matter-of-fact. Men speak to both

exchange information and establish status in a group, and women talk to exchange information and establish cohesion (ibid 1986:100).

Evaluations of male and female speech resulted in raters evaluating samples of the speech of men and women differently as evidenced from ratings of transcribed conversations. Male speakers were rated as more dynamic than females. Zhan claims that some of the difference in ratings is a result of sex role stereotypes. The tendency in the stereotypes is to view men as forceful, active and dominating, and to view women as tactful, sensitive and submissive.

## **Chapter Three**

### **Methodology of the study**

#### **3-0 Introduction**

This chapter is devoted to the methodology of the Research, the research adopts descriptive, statistical and analytical approach, the research questionnaire for citizens in order to reflect good results, or enhances the investigating differences between women's and men's speech.

#### **3-1 The questionnaire**

Designed for the citizens of Khartoum state, Bahari locality and Omdurman locality.

#### **3-2 Tools of the study**

The data needed for the study is collected through the use of the questionnaire.

##### **3-2-1 the questionnaire**

The questionnaire is designed for the Sudanese citizens in Khartoum state

The questionnaire is judged to be valid because is distributed to citizens in different localities, they made useful changes and additions and participated in the final form of the questionnaire by their advices and comments finally they agree on the face, content and structure validity of questionnaire.



### **3-2-2 The reliability of citizens' questionnaire**

The questionnaire was distributed to thirty citizens and they understood it easily and responded to it.

### **3-2-3 The population of the citizens' questionnaire**

The population of the questionnaire citizens of Khartoum state

### **3-2-4 The sample of the citizens' questionnaire**

The questionnaire for thirty citizens from three localities, Khartoum, Omdurman and Bahari

### **3-2-5 The application of the questionnaire**

The questionnaire has been distributed to thirty citizens and gathered after they have answered the questionnaire

### **3-2-6 Summary**

In this chapter the researcher has given full description of the research tools which were used in the study .the next chapter will be devoted to data analysis, results and discussions.

## **Chapter Four**

### **Data Analysis and Results**

#### **4-0 Introduction**

In this chapter, provides which contain the description of the study's population and its sample, and statistical treatments that used the methodology of the study shows The questionnaire has one part to measure the speech between women's and men's in Khartoum state about the role of sociolinguistics , Finally, the hypotheses tested according to these results set ready for further comments and recommendations.

The tools of data collection used in the present study were designed to the main variable of the study, the investigating differences between women's and men's speech.

#### **4-1 Data analysis procedures**

In order to satisfy the objective and test its hypotheses, the following statistical instruments are used .Frequency distribution, in order to obtain accurate results .

#### **4-2 Analysis and description of questionnaire**

The aim of this questionnaire is discover men and women opinions on speech different between them.

### **1-Statement No (1) Women are more sensitive than men**

**Table No (4-1)**

Answer	Number	Percent
Strongly agree	21	70%
Agree	7	23,3%
Neutral	1	3,3%
Disagree	1	3,3%
Total	30	100%

It is clear from the table there are (21) persons who strongly agree in this point by (70%) and there are (7) persons who agree with this statement by (23%) and there is (1) person who neutral in this point by (3, 3%) and also there is (1) person who disagree with this point by (3, 3%).

### **Statement no (2) women speech is more correct**

**Table No (4-2)**

Answer	Number	Percent
Strongly agree	6	20%
Agree	18	60%
Disagree	2	6,7%
Strongly Disagree	4	13,3%
Total	30	100%

This table describe the present ,there are (6) persons who strongly agree in this point by (20%) and there are (18) persons who agree with this statement by (60%) and there is (2) persons who disagree in this point by (6,7%) and also there is (4)persons who disagree with this point by (13,3%).

**Statement No (3) women speech is rapport and maintaining the relationship**

**Table No (4-3)**

Answer	Number	Percent
Strongly agree	7	23,3%
Agree	18	60%
Neutral	1	3,3%
Disagree	2	6,7%
strongly disagree	2	6,7%
Total	30	100%

It is clear from the table there are (7) persons who strongly agree in this point by (23,3%) and there are (18) persons who agree with this statement by (60%) and there is (1) person who neutral in this point by (3,3%) and also there are (2)persons who disagree with this point by (6,7%) and there are (2)persons who strongly disagree with this point by (6,7%).

**Statement No (4) men speech is more report and aiming**

**Table No (4-4)**

Answer	Number	Percent
Strongly agree	9	30%
Agree	18	60%
Disagree	2	6,7%
Strongly Disagree	1	3,3%
Total	30	100%

It is clear from the table there are (9) persons who strongly agree in this point by (30%) and there are (18) persons who agree with this statement by (60%) and there

is (2) persons who disagree with this point by (6, 7%) and also there is (1) person who disagree with this point by (3,3%).

**Statement No (5) Women speech investigating the variant and conservatism**

**Table No (4-5)**

Answer	Number	Percent
Strongly agree	6	20%
Agree	19	63,3%
Neutral	1	3,3%
Disagree	2	6,7%
Strongly disagree	2	6,7%
Total	30	100%

It is clear from the table there are (6) persons who strongly agree in this point by (20%) and there are (19) persons who agree with this statement by (63,3%) and there is (1) person who neutral in this point by (3,3%) and also there are (2) persons who disagree with this point by (6,7%) and there are (2) persons strongly disagree with this point by (6,7%).

**Statement No (6) Women language is high in status and standard****Table No (4-6)**

Answer	Number	Percent
Strongly agree	4	13,3%
Agree	17	56,7%
Neutral	4	13,3%
Disagree	3	10%
Strongly disagree	2	6,7%
Total	30	100%

It is clear from the table there are (4) persons who strongly agree in this point by (13,3%) and there are (17) persons who agree with this statement by (56,7%) and there is (4) person who neutral in this point by (13,3%) and also there are (3) person who disagree with this point by (10%) and also there are (2) persons who strongly disagree with this point by (6,7%).

**Statement No (7) Women use more prestige and standard speech****Table No (4-7)**

Answer	Number	Percent
Strongly agree	5	16,7%
Agree	14	46,6%
Neutral	6	20%
Disagree	3	10%
Strongly disagree	2	6,7%
Total	30	100%

It is clear from the table there are( 5) persons who strongly agree in this point by (16,7%) and there are (14) persons who agree with this statement by (46,6%) and there are (6) persons who neutral in this point by (20%) and also there are (3)persons who disagree with this point by (10%) and there are(2)persons strongly disagree with this point by (6,7%).

**Statement No (8) men language is traditional and more non-standard**

**Table No (4-8)**

Answer	Number	Percent
Strongly agree	6	20%
Agree	6	20%
Neutral	10	33,3%
Disagree	3	10%
Strongly disagree	5	16,7%
Total	30	100%

It is clear from the table there are (6) persons who strongly agree in this point by (20%) and there are (6) persons who agree with this statement by (20%) and there are (10) persons who neutral in this point by (33, 3%) and also there are (3) persons who disagree with this point by (10%) and there are (5) persons who strongly disagree with this point by (16, 7%).

### **Statement No (9) men use swearing and taboo expressions**

**Table No (4-9)**

Answer	Number	Percent
Strongly agree	6	20%
Agree	6	20%
Neutral	7	23,3%
Disagree	5	16,7%
strongly disagree	6	20%
Total	30	100%

It is clear from the table there are (6) persons who strongly agree in this point by (20%) and there are (6) persons who agree with this statement by (20%) and there are (7) persons who neutral in this point by (23,3%) and also there are (5) persons who disagree with this point by (16,7%) and there are (6) persons strongly disagree with this point by (20%).

### **Statement No (10) men stereotypes use more deeper voice and lower in pitch**

**Table No (4-10)**

Answer	Number	Percent
Strongly agree	6	20%
Agree	11	36,6%
Neutral	5	16,7%
Disagree	5	16,7%
Total	3	10%
Total	30	100%



It is clear from the table there are (6) persons who strongly agree in this point by (20%) and there are (11) persons who agree with this statement by (36,6%) and there is (5) persons who neutral in this point by (16,7%) and also there are (5)persons who disagree with this point by (16,7%) and there are (3)persons who strongly disagree with this point by (10%).

**Statement No (11) women use more interrogative and tag-question**

**Table No (4-11)**

Answer	Number	Percent
Strongly agree	12	40%
Agree	7	23,3%
Neutral	5	16,7%
Disagree	4	13,3%
strongly disagree	2	6,7%
Total	30	100%

It is clear from the table there are (12) persons who strongly agree in this point by (40%) and there are (7) persons who agree with this statement by (23 ,3%) and there are(5) persons who neutral in this point by (16,7%) and also there are (4)person who disagree with this point by (13,3%) and there are (2)persons who strongly disagree with this point by(6,7%).

### **Statement No (12) women are more talkative than men**

**Table No (4-12)**

Answer	Number	Percent
Strongly agree	17	56,7%
Agree	8	26,7%
Neutral	3	10%
Disagree	1	3,3%
Strongly disagree	1	3.3%
Total	30	100%

It is clear from the table there are (17) persons who strongly agree in this point by (56,7%) and there are (8) persons who agree with this statement by (26,7%) and there is (3) person who neutral in this point by (10%) and also there is (1)person who disagree with this point by (3,3%) and also there is (1)person who strongly disagree with this point by (3,3%).

### **4-3 comments of Analysis**

This study has attempted to examine the differences between women and men speech ,while the generalizations from the research it does point to fact in certain areas conversation styles differ totally .whether the gender or simple conversational style ,according to the analysis of the study (93,3%) women are more sensitive than men in speech in Khartoum state there is feeling of sense and feminine in their speech ,there are (80%)from the women speech is correct than men because the women care about the ways of speech ,there (83,3%)from the women speech are rapport and maintaining the relationship in their speech without care of the aims and targets ,according to the area of the study the researcher carried out (90%)of the men speech is reporting and aiming and they don't wasting

the time and the (83,3%) of the women speech in Khartoum are investigating and conservatism in their speech because of admiring the others and making fun speech and there are (69,3%) from the women language is high status and standard ,because of showing and prestige and the woman herself social creation in the community and there (40%) from the men speech is traditional and non-standard and using the taboo expressions words in their open speech (traditional speech: speaking about business ,politics and economics ) and (taboo expressions words: fuck ,bal, bal shadeed .ect )and there are (40%) from the men speech with swearing (vulgar) (alaia altlag ,haraam walahealazaim ,khasmaan ballah ,Sali ala alnabi )and the men speech full of interruptions and the dominating the speech and (56,6%) from the men stereotypes are more deeper in voice and lower in pitch and (63,3%) from the women use interrogative and tag-question in their speech .

The researcher carried out the results according to the questionnaire has done in this area of the study.

## **Chapter Five**

### **Recommendations and Suggestions Further Studies**

#### **5-0 Introduction**

The main objective of this study is an investigation into differences between women and men in speech and the specific area in sociolinguistics in Khartoum state followed by a summary, conclusions of the study, recommendation and suggestions for further researches

#### **5-1 Summary of the research**

This study purpose is an investigation into differences between women and men in speech, the citizens were from Khartoum state and the subject were chosen randomly (30) citizens, the sample consist of (15) women and (15) men, the subjects assignment results were used as measure of instrument for examined, the data analyzed present in chapter four these citizens have different ways of using language , It's worth pointing that the finding of the study indicate the citizens of Khartoum state, the results have shown that the differences in speech between women and men have indicated the different ways of speech in using language

#### **5-2 Findings of the study**

This study has attempted to examine the differences between women and men speech according:

1. Women are more sensitive than men in speech in Khartoum state there is feeling of sense and feminine in their speech.
2. Women speech is correct than men the women care about the ways of speech.
3. women speech is rapport and maintaining the relationship in their speech and

less care about the aims and targets.

4. Men speech is reporting and aiming and they don't wasting the time.

5. Women speech in Khartoum is investigating and conservatism in their speech of admiring the others and making fun speech.

6. Women language is high status and standard and showing and prestige and the

7. men speech is traditional and non-standard and using the taboo expressions words in their open speech.

8. Men speech full of swearing (vulgar) and interruptions and the men dominating the speech.

9. Women use interrogative and tag-question in their speech.

### **5-3 Recommendations**

The following recommendations are the main base on the findings of the study, as well as the literature review and the previous studies.

These recommendations are suggested in the hope that they will be taken into consideration for at least discovering the different ways of speech between the male and female.

1-The researcher recommend the Sudanese students of linguistics to covering the area of sociolinguistics specifically the speech differences, because there is absence of writing.

2-Women should avoid the prestige in their speech

3-Men should avoid the swearing and taboo expressions in their speech

#### **5-4 Suggestions further studies**

The present study investigates the differences between women and men speech in Khartoum state, so some researchers are required in the following areas.

- An investigating into different accents in Sudan
- An investing into differences between women and men speech

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## Appendix

### Questionnaire

Statements	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	disagree	Strongly disagree
2-Women speech is correctly and standard					
3-Women speech is rapport and maintaining the relationship					
4-Men speech is repot and aiming					
5-Women speech investigating the variants and conservatism					
6-Women language high status and standard					
7-Women use more prestige's and standard speech					
8-Men language is traditional and use more non-standard speech					
9-Men use swearing and taboo expression in speech					
10-Men stereotypes use more deeper voice and lower in pitch					
11-Women use more interrogative and tag-question					
12-Women talk more than men					