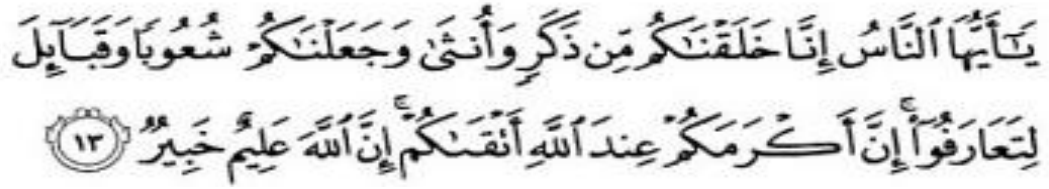
Opening Quran Verses:

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



(قران كريم سورة الحجرات الآية 13)

In the Name of Allah the Merciful the Compassionate

‘‘Oh people we created you from a male and female, and made you races and tribes, that may know one another. The best among you in the sight of God is most righteous. God is all-knowing, well experienced.’’

(Holy Quran, surah Alhujarat, Ch number-verse:13)

Dedication

To each of the following in the presence of Allah and his messenger

To my beloved dear mother, to the big heart dear father who has exerted much greater efforts upon me, until I reached this stage of education.

Acknowledgments

I would like to thank Allah for guidance, strength, power of mind, skills and for giving us healthy life. Also for all the people who help me in accomplishing this research especially my supervisor:

Dr/ Annourani Muhammad Ahmad Ali for his guidance and good advice. Furthermore, I would like to thank English teachers at Sudan University of Science and Technology College of languages. Finally, I would like to thank **Dr/ Najla Taha** for her support and advice me during the period of study.

Abstract

This study aimed at investigating the differences of using English language among men and women. The researcher adopted descriptive analytical method for data collection. The researcher used questionnaire to collect the data of the study. The researcher gave a questionnaire randomly to thirty students (fourth year) at Sudan University of Science and Technology College of Education department of English language as a sample of the study. The researcher use SPSS program to analyze the data, which showed in percentage and numbers of the students. The results obtained confirmed that men and women are different in using language the researcher results indicated that women changing the topic of conversation more than men, on the other hand men use swearing in their speech. The study findings indicated that women use polite formula in their language more than men, and men tend to use simple and clear language. Also women use self disclosure more than men. Based on study findings, the researcher recommended that, Firstly, students of linguistics at Sudan University of Science and Technology to cover the field of sociolinguistics, cause sociolinguistics play very important role in our life. Secondly, to supply the field of sociolinguistics with suitable knowledge in order to contribute the information among students. Finally, sociolinguistics should be recognized as an important element in linguistics teaching process from the beginning.

Abstract Arabic Version

مستخلص الدراسة

هدفت هذة الدراسة لتقصي الإختلافات في إستخدام اللغة الإنجليزية بين الرجال و النساء. تبنت الدراسة المنهج الوصفي التحليلي حيث إستخدم الباحث إستبيان لجمع معلومات البحث, وزع الباحث الإستبيان بطريقة عشوائية على ثلاثين (طالباً,طالبة) المستوى الرابع من جامعة السودان للعلوم و التكنولوجيا كلية التربية قسم اللغة الإنجليزية. إستخدام الباحث برنامج التحليل الإحصائي في تحليل البيانات حيث كانت النتائج في شكل نسبة مئوية لإستبيان الطلاب. حيث أثبتت هذة الدراسة أن النساء يغيرن مواضيع الماحادثات أكثر من الرجال, بينما يميل الرجال إلي إستخدام القسم في كلامهم, و أيضا النساء يفصحن ما بداخل أنفسهن أكثر من الرجال, و ايضا أن النساء يستخدمن عبارات اكثر تهذيبا من الرجال بينما يميل الرجال إلى إستخدام لغة بسيطة واضحة. بناء على نتائج البحث, أوصي الباحث أولا , طلاب علم اللغويات في جامعة السودان للعلوم و التكنولوجيا بتغطية علم اللغة الإجتماعي لأنة يلعب دورا مهما في حياتنا. ثانيا, إمداد مجال علم اللغة الإجتماعي بالمعلومات المناسبة من أجل مشاركة المعلومات بين الدارسين. ثالثا, يجب الأخذ بعين الإعتبار أن علم اللغة الإجتماعي عنصر مهم في عملية تدريس علم اللغويات من البداية.

Table of Contents

	Title	
	Verse	I
	Dedication	II
	Acknowledgement	III
	Abstract	IV
	Abstract Arabic Version	V
	Table of contents	VI
	List of tables	VIII
	List of figures	IX
CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION		
1.1	Background	1
1.2	Statement of the Problem	2
1.3	Objectives of the study	2
1.4	Questions of the Study	2
1.5	Hypotheses of the study	2
1.6	Significance of study	3
1.7	Method of the	3
1.8	Scope of the Study	3
CHAPTER TWO LITERTURE REVIE AND PREVIOUS STUDIES		
2.0	Introduction	4
2.1	Definitions Language	5
2.2	Definitions of linguistics	5
2.3	Sociolinguistic Varieties	5
2.4	Sexism and Feminist	7
2.5	Gender and Language	9
2.6	Language and Gender Consist Types of gender	11

2.6.1	Changing the Topic of Conversation	11
2.6.1.1	Gossip	11
2.6.2	Self – Disclosure	12
2.6.3	Gender and Politeness	12
2.6.4	Women Language and Gendered Positioning	13
2.6.4.1	Women Language	14
2. 6.4.2	Negative Politeness	16
2. 6.4.3	Men Language	17
2.7	Some Different Features	17
2.7.1	Genetic Difference	17
2.7.2	Sociocultural Difference	18
2.7.3	Socialisation Difference	21
2.7.4	Communicate and Miscommunicate Difference	23
2.7.5	The Difference According to the Community	24
2.7.6	Different in Speech	28
2.8	Previous Studies	29
2.9	Summary of the chapter	31
CHAPTER THREE METHODOLOGY		
3.0	Introduction	32
3.1	Methodology of the study	32
3.2	Population of the Study	32
3.3	Sample of the Study	32
3.4	Instruments of the Study	32
3.5	Validity of the Study	32
3.6	Reliability of the Study	33
3.7	Summary of the chapter	34

CHAPTER FOUR **DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS**		
4.0	Introduction	35
4.1	Hypothesis one	35
4.1.7	Discussion of the results	41
4.2	Hypothesis two	42
4.2.7	Discussion of the results	48
4.3	Hypothesis three	49
4.3.7	Discussion of the results	54
4.4	Summary of the chapter	55
CHAPTER FIVE **MAIN FINDINGS, SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDIES**		
5.0	Introduction	56
5.1	Findings of the study	56
5.2	Summary	57
5.3	Recommendations of the Study	57
5.4	Suggestions for further study	57
	References	
	Appendixes	

List of tables

3.1	Validity table	33
3.2	Reliability table	34
4.1.1	Tendency to talk about jobs, cars, sports, and firms.	35
4.1.2	Aptness to interruption in the middle of conversation.	36
4.1.3	Tends to gossip.	37
4.1.4	Tends to talk about personal relationship.	38
4.1.5	Prone to use swearing in their speech.	39
4.1.6	Talk about shopping, fashions, and child – rearing.	40
4.2.1	Use more gestures and words signifying feeling emotion and psychological issues.	42
4.2.2	Tend to non- self disclosure and professing advice or offering a solution when confronted with another's problems.	43
4.2.3	Sensitive and emotional in their language use.	44
4.2.4	Usually solve their problems by themselves.	45
4.2.5	Tend to use intensifiers which regularly lead to hyperbole in their language use.	46
4.2.6	Propensity to sharing their problems and experiences with others, often to offer sympathy.	47
4.3.1	Tend to have good manners or etiquette.	49
4.3.2	Prone to use polite formula forms in their language use.	50
4.3.3	Tend to apologize.	51
4.3.4	More expressive and delicate in using language.	52
4.3.5	Speak more correctly because of being sensitive	53

	to the social implication of their speech.	
4.3.6	Tend to be more directive and use simple words in language used.	54

List of figures

4.1.1	Tendency to talk about jobs, cars, sports, and firms.	36
4.1.2	Aptness to interruption in the middle of conversation.	37
4.1.3	Tends to gossip.	38
4.1.4	Tends to talk about personal relationship.	39
4.1.5	Prone to use swearing in their speech.	40
4.1.6	Talk about shopping, fashions, and child – rearing.	41
4.2.1	Use more gestures and words signifying feeling emotion and psychological issues.	42
4.2.2	Tend to non- self disclosure and professing advice or offering a solution when confronted with another's problems.	43
4.2.3	Sensitive and emotional in their language use.	44
4.2.4	Usually solve their problems by themselves.	45
4.2.5	Tend to use intensifiers which regularly lead to hyperbole in their language use.	46
4.2.6	Propensity to sharing their problems and experiences with others, often to offer sympathy.	47
4.3.1	Tend to have good manners or etiquette.	49
4.3.2	Prone to use polite formula forms in their language use.	50
4.3.3	Tend to apologize.	51
4.3.4	More expressive and delicate in using language.	52
4.3.5	Speak more correctly because of being sensitive to the social implication of their speech.	53
4.3.6	Tend to be more directive and use simple words in language used.	54