بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Sudan University of Science and Technology

College of Graduate Studies

College of Languages

كلية الدراسات العليا

Investigating the Differences in Vocabulary Made By Male and Females Everyday Conversation

تقصي الإختلاف في المفردات المستخدمة بين الذكور والإناث في محادثاتهم اليومية

(A case study of Sudanese Arabic)

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the M.A Degree in English (Applied linguistics)

submitted:

Dalia Osman Mohammed Nour

Supervised by:

Dr. Taj Elsir Bashoum

2018

DEDICATION

To the soul of my father, my lovely mother who raised and pushed me to do my best, my family, teachers and to my entire relatives with respect.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

ABSTRACT

This study aimed at investigating the differences in vocabulary made by males and females in their everyday conversation the study takes on the descriptive method and it incorporates one data gathering tool which is DCT to the students. The sample included 100 students at Omdurman Islamic University and Alwatania University. The data has been statistically analyzed by (SPSS) computer programme. The findings are as follows; some differences in vocabulary used by males and females in their everyday conversation, males and females are different expressions for colours, meals and females are different expressions for greetings.

According to the findings of the study the researcher recommends that males and females aware about words whish are gender specific. Males and females should try to use words which are gander neutral to avoid social problem and should not easily be driven by the social media which destroy our mother tongue language.

المستخلص

(ARABIC VERSION)

هدفت الدراسة الى تقصي الإختلاف اللغوي في المفرداتاللغوية التي يستخدمها الذكور والاناث في محادثاتهم.

اعتمدت الدراسة المنهج الوصفي وهي تتضمن اداة واحد لجميع البيانات وهي Discourse Completion test (DCT).

اشتملت عينة الدراسة على ١٠٠ طالبة من جامعة ام درمان الإسلامية والجامعة الوطنية وقد تم تحليل البيانات احصائياً بواسطة برنامج SPSS. تشير النتائج بشكل عام إلى أن هنالك اختلافات لغوية في المفردات التي يستخدمها الرجال والنساء في محادثاتهم اليومية وايضاً هنالك اختلافات في استخدام الالوان والتحية بين الجنسين.

ووفقاً لنتائج الدراسة يُوصي الباحث الاناث والذكور على الالمام بالمفردات ذات الصلة بين الجنسين، وعلى الاناث والذكور محاولة استخدام مفردات غير محايده جنسياًلتجنب المشكلات الاجتماعية.

وأن لا ينجرفوا بسهولة خلف وسائل الإعلام التي تدمر ثقافتها اللغوية الأصيلة.

Table of Contents

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background

This study examines gender differences in spoken language. The study aims to clarify the differences in language used by male and female in the Sudanese society. Male and female do not use exactly the same words. This study focuses on the vocabulary used by males and females in everyday speech.

Over the past thirty years, and as a result of the feminist movement, gender issues are connected with issues of language. Gender studies and language studies are both interdisciplinary in the academic field .The study of language began a long time back in history, while the study of gender is quite recent. As Flotow (2004:1) noticed "Gender studies have developed differently" The study of Gender is important to the study of language, and the first step to study gender is to explore the difference in language use between men and women. It is quite clear that men and women have a lot of differences in many fields, but the differences in language use is remarkable.

So in this study the researcher is going to investigate differences between vocabulary used by male and female in specific Social context.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

It has been observed that males and females in the Sudanese society use different vocabulary in their everyday conversation. This is quite obvious nowadays within the youth communities as in the universities. This is clear in a number of vocabulary areas .Such as:

a.   Greeting.

b.   Colours.

c.   Interjections

d.   Adjectives.

For example:

(a) In greetings, females use expressions like (MoshtaqenyaMoza) مشتاقين يامزة while males use expressions like (weeenya man),وين يامان

(b) In colours, females use words like (Ferani) فئرانى to describe grey colours while males use رمادى

(c) In interjection, females use expressions like (*sajami*) سجمي while males use (Akh) أخ

(d) Adjectives: when they describe beautiful women, they say (Nor Mangad) نار منقد and when describing a handsome man, they say (wajeh) . وجيه

These differences in using vocabulary are very important and they need to be investigated as a sociolinguistic phenomenon which can uncover many aspects of the Sudanese society. It will also help to develop mutual understanding within the Sudanese society and will help the development of intercultural communication processes across different regional societies.

1.2 Questions of the Study

This study tries to find answers to the following questions.

(1) To what extent do males and females differ in their vocabulary in greetings?

(2) What different word is used by the two sexes for colors?

(3) How the two sexes differ in their use of interjections to express strong feelings?

(4) To What extent is vocabulary choice affected by social background among Sudanese male and female students?

1.3 Hypotheses of the Study

This study has the following as its main hypotheses

First set of hypotheses:

H_0: Males and females in the Sudanese society do not use different vocabulary in their everyday communication .

H_1 : Males and females in the Sudanese Society use different vocabulary in their everyday communication.

Second set of hypotheses:

H_0: social background has a significantly affect vocabulary choice among Sudanese male and female students.

H_1: social background does not have significantly affect vocabulary choice among Sudanese male and female students.

1.4 Methodology

The study is descriptive in nature. It will employ a Discourse Completion Test (DCT). The population of the study is the community of students in universities. The sample will be from the students of two universities: (a) Omdurman Islamic University of Science and Technology (b) National University (Sudan). The two sexes will answer the same version of the DCT. Then the responses of the subjects will be compared in order to find answers to the research questions and to verify the hypotheses.

1.5 Objectives of the Study

This study aims to explain the difference in vocabulary use between Sudanese females and males in some vocabulary fields. It aims to achieve the following objectives:

1. Checking of conformity of gender talk aspects in the Sudanese society with previous research findings.
2. Assessing the degree of disparity in gender talk between males and females in the Sudanese society.
3. Getting insights about the use of gender talk among the youth in Sudan.
4. Raising awareness about the importance of sociolinguistic phenomena.
5. Enhancing understanding and tolerance between and among the young people in the Sudanese society.

1.6 Significance of the Study

This study is significant for some reasons:

1. It investigates an important aspect of the society.
2. It sheds light on the great changes that are taking place in the linguistic behavior of the young people in the society.
3. It helps educators and sociologists in dealing with the issues that relate to the sector of youth.
4. It promotes intercultural awareness and communication.
5. To the best knowledge of the researcher, it adds to the small number of studies carried out in this field in the Sudan.

1.7 Limitations of the Study

This study is limited to:

1. The use of vocabulary and some chunks of language (like greetings) in gender talk among young people in the Sudan. It will not deal with other aspects of language.
2. The sector of university students. It will not include all of the wider scope of youth.
3. Certain areas of vocabulary (greeting. colors, interjections, and adjectives.)
4. the sample will be from some universities Is drawn exclusive for OIU and WU .

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND PRECIOUS STUDIES

CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW AND PEROLY STEEDY

2.0 Introduction

This chapter reviews and discusses literature written about difference between men and women in using vocabulary, It also discuses previous studies relevant to research topic.

2.1 Differences between Male and Female Languages

Mystic words and paraphrases which sometime may in the long run come to be looked upon as the plain or bunt 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 word : Boys find it especially repugnant when girls use those words.

One boy described girls who use profanity as having nothing betertp say " (p.22) lak off, (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 word 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 form still hold. Garcia-Zamor, (Note 1) Asked four boys and four girl in an upper-middle-class nursery school indicate whether

certain utterances were produced by a male or female doll;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 reason.

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, 1975 strongly suggest that expressive is sex associated. A possible explanation is that expressive "serve different functions for men and women male use them when they are angry or exasperated.

But women's exclamations are likely to convey enthusiasm "Kramer (1974a, p83).

The form of women's language is reputed to be more polite than the form of men's. lakoff (1975) noted that " women are supposed to be particularly careful to say ' please' and 'thank you' a women eho fails at .

These tasks are apt to be in more trouble than a man who dose so " (p. 55) She speculated that "the more one compounds a request, the more characteristic it is of women speech "(p.19). An example of 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 politene forms than 12 male counterparts when interviewed by college students' high, on sounds and giggling sound are appropriate for females in courtship, where mals produce low and nasal sounds. Coser (1960) recorded verbal interactive 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 (99out of 103), but women often laughed harder Coser suggested that this concur with the sex roles of male authority and female receptivity. Haas (1978) similarly.

2.2 Do Men and Women Speak Different Languages?

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 other it will be much smaller. The number of people whose behavior was investigated will also vary from study to study. Meta-analysis enable 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 "d" indicate that females are ahead

of males, whereas plus values indicates that male are ahead of fee 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 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 generalization 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.

2.3 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   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 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 having higher status ز

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 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 very relative to the sitting 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 tow sexes contribute about equally , if it does not reflect reality , why is the folk-belief those women talk more those 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 "woman talk too much" (as one old proverb charmingly puts it :" many women , many words; many geese, many surds)".

The folk-believe that women talk more than 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.

2.4 Conversational Style Differences

People have different conversational style 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.

2.5 Gender Pattern in Talking

Janet (2000), when looking at gender pattern in talking we need to remember that people VI their ways of talking as 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.

2.6 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 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 women'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 greater imagery. Women use intensifiers (e.g.; so, much, 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.

2.7 Difference in Vocabulary:

We can notice that men and women tend to choose different words to show their feeling. For example, when a woman is frightened, she usually show out, "I a frightened to death"! if you hear a man says this, you'll think he is a coward and womanish.

The differences in vocabulary can be shown in the following five aspects:

a.   Color words: there is special feminine vocabulary in English that men may not, dare or not will not use. Women are good at using color words that were borrowed from French to describe things, such as mauve, lavender aquamarine.

b.   Adjective: In our everyday life we can notice that women like to use many adjective, such as, adorable, charming, lovely, fantastic, but men seldom use them, when a women leaves a restaurant, she will say: "It's a gorgeous meal". If a man wants to express the same idea, he may only say "it's a good meal". Using more adjective to describe things and their feelings can show that

women are more sensitive to the environment and more likely to express their emotions with words, which makes women's language more interesting than men's some times.

c.   Adverbs: there are also differences in the use of adverbs between men and women, women tend to use such adverbs like, awfully, pretty, quite, so; men like to use very latterly, really, in 1992, Jespersen found that women use more so than men do, such as, "It was so interesting" is often uttered by a woman.

D.Swear words Expletives: may be because women are gentle and docile, they usually a void using swears words and dirty words. They believe that these kinds of words will not only make others uncomfortable and will give an impression of "no civilization", but also destroy the relationship between her and other. Men tend to use more swear words than women; women pay more attention to their manners and politeness of sing language.

e.Pronouns: women prefer to use first person plural pronouns when they suggest.

2.8 Differing Approaches to Language and Gender

   Jennifer cootes in (p.5) believe from Since the publication of Lakoff's class work, language and woman's place, in 1975, linguists have approached language and gender from a variety of perspective. These can be labeled the deficit approach, the dominance approach, the difference and the dynamic or social construction it's approach.

They developed in historical sequence, but the emergence of a new approach did not mean that earlier approaches were superseded, in fact, at any one time these different approaches could be described as existing in a state of tension with each other. It is probably true to stay, though, that most researchers now adopt a dynamic approach the deficit approach was characteristic of the earliest work in the field. Most well-known is Lakoff's language and woman place, which claims to establish something called "women language" (WL), which is

ca=characterized by linguistic forms such as hedges, 'empty' adjectives like, charming, divine, nice, and talking in italics '(exaggerated intonation contours) WL is described as weak and unassertive in other words, as deficient. Implicitly, WL is deficient by comparison with the norm of male language. This approach was challenged because of the implication that there was something intrinsically wrong with women's language, and that women should learn to speak like men if they wanted to be taken seriously.

The second approach the dominance approach sees women as an oppressed group and interprets linguistic differences in women's subordination. Researchers using this model are concerned to show how male dominance is enacted through linguistic practice. "Doing power" is often way away of 'doing gender' too (see west and Zimmerman 1983). Moreover, all participants in discourse, women. As well as men, collude in sustaining and perpetuating male dominance and female oppression.

The third approach- the difference approach- emphasizes the idea that women and men belong subcultures the 'discovery' of distinct male and female subcultures in the 1980s seems.

2.9 Language and Gender

The reflect of gender differences in language is found in societies in various marked ways. In many language the differences between males and females spoken language is restricted to grammatical features. It was the ethnographers who drew attention to this difference. Also marriage between different societies influence the spoken language of females and males and it was transmitted to children of different societies, people have prejudice that women talk more than men and women talk restricted to home but men talk is restricted to the outside world, but studies showed that this was not true- but the real cause of male and female difference in language is due to social causes rather than biological.

One of the social affect in gender differences is the level of education this is clear in all societies. People who are well educate speak standard language

when given an equal education females have greater tendency to learn because they mix with people. According to the stereotyping male poets are taken seriously than poetess, also in army girl are given the lower ranks, this result in damage which are transmitted to women in societies.

2.10 Men are From Mars and Women are From Venus

In the book: Men are from Mars and Women are from Venus, (p.42) John Garry talks about the differences between men and women. Speaking different Languages, the author focuses on how the opposite sex communicates differently. Even though they speak the same language and more precisely the same words. They can mean a world of difference.

One of John Gray's examples, he writes on when a woman says "never" it's not to be taken literally but only a way of expressing her frustration.

The next subtitle reads on poetic license for superlatives and metaphors. Here we see a more comprehensive outlook on how men may misunderstand a metaphor and take it literally. He goes further in detail by giving ten examples. However, I will only disclose one.

Women say things like: "We never go out!"

Men respond like this: "That not true, we went out last week!"

With the examples given, he goes on to emphasize on how men take words literally which leads to argument between couples. By misinterpreting what isn't meant to be taken word for word the struggle between Martians and Venusians is a never ending battle.

Most women say "I feel like I'm not being heard" and with this quote from the subtitle we go deeper into how Venusians speak. What a Martian would think by that is that he wasn't listening to her and would repeat what she said to insure her that he's listening. What a Venusian's actually trying to say is "I feel as though you don't fully understand what I really mean to say or care about how I feel. Would you show me that you're interested in what I say?"

In (p.45) John Grary moves on to the silence of men. Men are thinking creatures; they process information and formulate a response internally before confronting the matter. This may take minutes or hours. Sometimes if a man doesn't have enough information, he may not respond at all. Women on the other hand process and respond by verbal means to an interested listener. Sometimes even coming to a solution by simply talking about it. Silence to woman is unheard of. To a woman his silence means "I am not responding to you because I don't care about you and I am going to ignore you. What you have to say to me is not important and therefore I am not responding." When it actually only means "I don't know what to say to you yet, but I'm thinking about it."

The book goes on about how women imagine the worst and why men need their caves (meaning space for themselves).

However you read it, there may be things you agree or disagree with. Whether you're a man or a woman, Modern or conservative this book radiates an opinion of one person. It is not meant to be taken to heart. Reading it would definitely benefit someone in some way.

2.11 Previous Studies

This section will present three previous studies that have been conducted in the same area as the present study.

The First Study

Ismail, H, O, (2016) conducted a research entitled (investigating) the differences between Women's and men's speech.

The study aimed to investigate the differences between Women's and men's speech in Sudan specifically in Khartoum State. The researcher limited (30) citizen from different localities. The researcher used the questionnaire for data collection. The researcher comes to result that women talk more than men, women speech is more sensitive and correct and high prestige than me)). Men

focus their speech on politic, economic a bossiness. The researcher recommended the students to cover the area of sociolinguistics.

The Second Study

Najla (2004) conducted a researcher entitled (Turn – Taking behavior and gender differences in speech.

The study focuses on the conversation al differences between male and females in a group of educated Sudanese speakers. The main purpose is to investigate conversational conventions.

The researcher used to collect the data, four different tapes of scripts. Two tapes were recording of same sex 'group' of male and female. The other two tapes were recording of 'mired – sex' groups.

One of them was recorded from a T.V program on a Sudanese channel.

The researcher has reached the following findings:

1- Female used 'question – asking' more in their conversation which shows that they faced a problem in developing and discussing topics.

2- male tended to use 'you know' more frequently than women.

3- In mixed conversation' from a Sudanese T.V. channel. The women used 'minimal response more that the men and in appropriate moments. The study concludes that gender differences and conversations conventions that were in the present study have influenced speech and interaction greatly. It emphasizes that turn – taking mechanisms vary from culture to culture and from language to language.

This study shares some point of view first, the difference in use vocabulary between male and female such as "you know" the researcher proved that men use this word more than women.

Second Female use: From difference in using vocabulary from culture to culture and from language to language.

The Third Study

Xiufang Xia, Qingdao University of science and technology, china in titled gender differences in using language.

The study aimed to difference between men and women in using language and to discuss the difference from the aspects of pronunciation, intonation, vocabulary, syntax, manners, attitudes, and nonverbal differences in using language between me nard women, besides the differences in various aspects. The researcher used the same tool questionnaire to perform the study which shows the way men and women use vocabulary in their talking.

CHAPTER THERR

METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER THREE
METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction:

This chapter provides a brief account on the methodology adopted to carry out this study. It gives information about population, the sample, and the selections of the participants. It also describes the validity and reliability of the instruments which employed by the researcher to collect data for this study. Finally, it shows the steps and stages followed in the study and it concludes with data analysis.

3.1 Methodology

This chapter describes and explains the procedure of the research which is used during data collection. The study methodology is descriptive. To answer the present study questions, only one instrument of data collection is employed (DCT).

3.2 Population:

The population of this study consists of students in two Sudanese Universities which of the study is those students who study English language and they are going to be qualified for Bachelor degree. Fifty of the participants are male while the other fifty are females. So the total number of the participants in this study is hundred.

3.3 Research Tool:

In this study the researcher uses (DCT). Which consists of three hypothesis concerning the way men differ in their vocabulary use to that vocabulary women use the test gives a multiple choices so that to collect various thoughts and idea concerning the way male and female use language. The information that collected to make this test is from the daily social conversation of the people, in country of Sudan.

The use of (DCT) will lead to move valid and reliable result. Thus the overall aim of this (DCT) is to collect as many ideas. As possible about the way of male and female use language.

3.4 Statistical Reliability and Validity:

Reliability refers to the reliability of the test, to obtain the same result the same measurement is used multiple times under the same conditions. In addition, the reliability means when a certain test was applied on each individual and marks on each one was counted; then the same test is applied on another group yielding the same marks that were obtained previously; we can describe this test as reliable. Finally, reliability is defined as the degree of the accuracy of the data that the tool measures. Best and Kahan test (1986 p.25)

Here are some of the most used methods for calculating the reliability.

Alpha cronbah coefficient. By Tavakol M, Mohagheghi - MA, University of Nottingham, UK.

$$\text{Validity} = \sqrt{\text{Reliability}}$$

The reliability coefficient was calculated for the measurement, which was used in the questionnaire using Alpha – cronbach coefficient equation as the following.

For calculating the validity and the reliability of the questionnaire from the equation above, the researcher distributed (100) questionnaire to respondents to calculate the readability coefficient using Alpha – cronbach coefficient, the results have been showed in the following table

Table (3.1): Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
71.2	16

Gender

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Male	50	50.0	50.0	50.0
Female	50	50.0	50.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

On the other hand validity also is a measure used to identify the validity degree among the respondents according to their answers on certain criterion. The validity is counted by number of methods, among them is the validity using the square root of the (reliability coefficient). LX man 1998. Marry Me Donald (2002). The validity of the questionnaire is that the tool should measure the exact aim, which it has been designed for. The validity of this questionnaire has checked by some English language professional doctors from Sudan University Faculty of languages.

The tools were reviewed of the following expert:

1. Dr. Mutaser hassan mubark.

   Assent Professor Sudan University Of Seience and Technology

2. Dr. Hellary maryne

   Assent Professor Sudan University Of Seience and Technology

CHAPTER FOUR

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF DATA

CHAPTER FOUR
ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF DATA

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents theanalysis of the data collected from the samples. The data will be grouped under the relevant research questions. The results of the analysis will be numbered from 1 to 30. Then all the results will be grouped under the research questions to formulate the findings of the study which will be used to provide the required answers.

4.2.1 Item one

Question One: Difference in the vocabulary of greetings

Question Four: Effect of social background on the choice of vocabulary

	E.female	E,male	W.female	W.male
■ Wen yaAsli	16.0	36.0	8.0	36.0
■ Wen y galeb	24.0	16.0	32.0	28.0
■ another answer	60.0	48.0	60.0	36.0
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Figure (4.1): Difference in the vocabulary of greeting

Two of the most frequently used expression of greeting among young people is ‟وين يا قلب‟ *wen yagaleb* " and " *wen yaasli* .وين يا اصلي" According to Figure (4.1) above:

For Question One:

In the sample from Omdurman Islamic University (OIU):

(a) *wenyaasli* is used more by males (56% against 8%)

(b) *wenyagaleb* is used more by females (24% against 16%)

(c) In the case of "other answers" there is a big difference between males and females in the expressions used for greetings (60% for females and 48% for males)

In the sample from Watania University (WU):

(a) *wenyaasli* is used more by males (36% against 16%)

(b) *wenyagaleb* is used more by females (32% against 28%)

(c) In the case of "other answers" there is a big difference between males and females in the expressions used for greetings (60% for females and 36% for females)

If the two samples are put together, then:

(a) More males (average of 46%) use *yaasli* than females (average of 12%)

(b) More females (average of 28%) use *yagaleb* than males (average of 22%)

For Question Four:

(a) The statistics indicate that the expression *wen yagaleb* is used more by females than by males:

- In OIU: the percent is 24% for females but 16% for males;
- In WU: the percent is 32% for females but 8% for males

(b) More males in WU (28%) use *yagaleb* than males in OIU (16%).

Result of analysis:

Result (1): It is clear that the two sexes use quite different expressions for greetings.

Result (2): It is clear that males in WU are affected by their social background in their choice of vocabulary. They tend to use expressions that are used more by the opposite sex. This indicates that the norms of verbal behavior (speech) are influenced by the nature of the community which is less conservative in terms of gender sensitive language.

4.2.2 Item two

Question Two: Difference in the vocabulary of colors

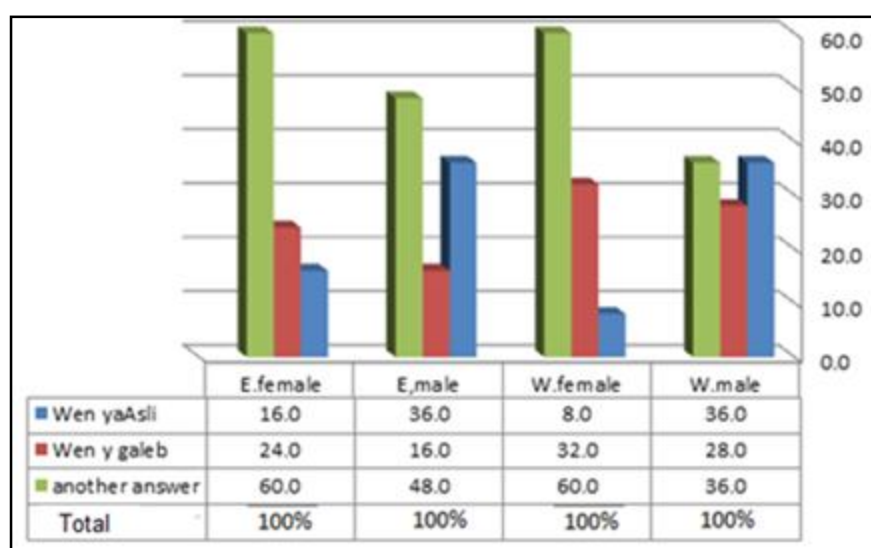**Question Four: Effect of social background on the choice of vocabulary**

	E.female	E,male	W.female	W.male
Foshe	96.0	4.0	8.0	4.0
purple	4.0	84.0	84.0	92.0
Another answer	0.0	12.0	8.0	4.0
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

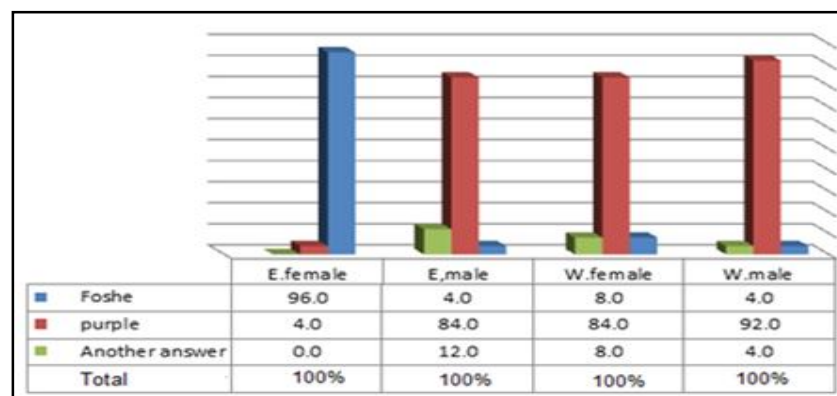**Figure (4.2): Difference in the vocabulary of colours : purple**

Two of the most frequently used words for the colour purple among young people are "فوشي *fosche*" and "*banafsaji*بنفسجي" According to Figure (4.۲) above:

For Question Two:

In the sample from Omdurman Islamic University (OIU):

(d) *fosche* is used more by females (96% against 4%)

(e) *Banafsaji* is used more by males (84% against 4%)

(f) In the case of "other answers" there is a considerable difference between males and females in using the word for 'purple' (12% for males but 0.0% for females and)

In the sample from Watania University (WU):

(d) *fosche* is used more by females (8%% against 4%)

(e) *Banafsaji* is used more by males (92% against 84%)

(f) In the case of "other answers" there is a slight difference between males and females in using the word for purple (8% for females and 4% for males)

If the two samples are put together, then:

(c) More females (average of 52%) use *fosce* than males (average of 8%)

(d) More males (average of 88%) use *banafsaji* than females (average of 43%)

For Question Four:

(c) The statistics indicate that the word *fosche* is used more by females than by males:

- In OIU: the percent is 96% for females but 5% for males;

- In WU: the percent is 8% for females but 4% for males

(d) The word banafsaji is used by the same percentage (4%) by males in both WU and OIU.

Result of analysis:

Result (3): It is clear that the two sexes use quite different words for the colour 'purple"

Result (4): It is clear that both males and females in WU are affected by their social background in their choice of vocabulary. Both sexes use the same word for 'purple' at a very high percentage: 84% for females and 92% for males. Compared to the wide difference in OIU (96% for females using *fosche* and 84% for males using *banafsaji*) , it can again be concluded that the community of young people in WU exhibits a high level of homogeneity in their verbal behaviour; which once more indicates that this group is affected by their social background. The gap of gender sensitive language is very narrow.

4.2.3 Item three

Question Two: Difference in the vocabulary of colours

Question Four: Effect of social background on the choice of vocabulary

	E.female	E,male	W.female	W.male
■ Grey	92.0	87.5	88.0	88.0
■ Fearane	0.0	8.3	12.0	8.0
■ Another answer	8.0	4.2	0.0	4.0
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Figure (4.3): Difference in the vocabulary of colours : grey

Two of the most frequently used words for the colour grey and amongst young people "Ferane". According to Figure (4.3) above:

For Question Two:

In the sample from Omdurman Islamic University (OIU):

a.   Grey is used more by females (92% against 87.5%)

b.   *ferane*is used more by males (8.3% against 0.0%)

c.   In the case of "other answers" there is a considerable difference between males and females in using the word 'grey' (8.0% for males but 4.2 % for females and)

In the sample from Watania University (WU):

a.   *Grey* is used equally by both sexes (88.0% to 88.0%)

b.   *Ferane*is used more by females (12.0% against 8.0%)

c.   In the case of "other answers" there is a slight difference between males and females in using the word for 'grey' (8.0% for females and 4.2% for males)

If the two samples are put together, then:

a. More females (average of 90%) use *grey* than males (average of 87.8%)

b. More males (average of 8%) use *ferane* than females (average of 6%)

For Question Four:

a. The statistics indicate that the word *grey* is used slightly equally by females and males:

- In OIU: the percent is 92.0% for females followed closely 87.5% for males;

- In WU: the percent is 88.0% for females and 88.0% for males

b. The word ferane is used by the same percentage (8%) by males in both WU and OIU.

Result of analysis:

Result (5): It is clear that the two sexes use same words for the color "grey"

Result (6): It is clear that both males and females in WU are affected by their social background in their choice of vocabulary. Both sexes use the same word for 'grey' at a very high percentage: 88.0% for females and 88.0% for males. Compared to the slight difference in OIU (92.0% for females using *grey* and 87.5% for males using *grey*) , it can again be concluded that the community of young people in WU exhibits a high level of homogeneity in their verbal behavior; which once more indicates that this group is affected by their social background. The gap of gender sensitive language is very narrow.

4.2.4 Item four

Question Two: Difference in the vocabulary of colors

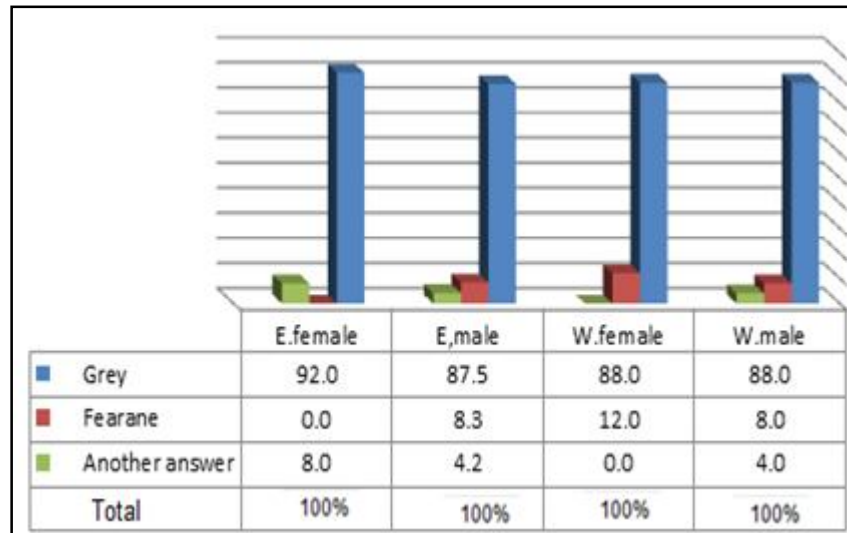**Question Four: Effect of social background on the choice of vocabulary**

	E.female	E,male	W.female	W.male
■ Tiffani	0.0	0.0	68.0	20.0
■ LoneZinab	84.0	64.0	16.0	12.0
■ Another answer	16.0	36	16.0	68.0
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Figure (4.4): Difference in the vocabulary of colors: light green

Frequently Two of the most used words for the color light green young among people are "Tiffani تيفاني"and "Lone zinab" According to Figure (4.4) above:

For Question Two:

In the sample from Omdurman Islamic University (OIU):

(d)   Tiffani is not used by both sexes.

(e)   Lonezinab is used more by females (84.% against 64.%)

(f)   In the case of "other answers" there is a considerable difference between males and females in using the word for 'Light green' (16% for females but 63 % for males).

In the sample from Watania University (WU):

(d)   Tiffani is used more by females (68%% against 20%)

(e)   Lonezinab is used more by males (16% against 12%)

(f)   In the case of "other answers" there is a slight difference between males and females in using the word for Light green (16% for females and 68% for males)

If the two samples are put together, then:

(c)   More females (average of 34%) use Tiffani than males (average of 10%)

(d)   More males (average of 50%) use Lonezinab than females (average of 38%)

For Question Four:

(c)   The statistics indicate that the word Tiffanni is not used by females and males in OIU.

•   In WU: the percent is 68% for females but 20% for males

(d)   The word Lonezinab is used by the different percentages (84% by female against46%) where as in OIU is used by males (16% against 12%).

Result of analysis:

Result (7)

It is clear that the two sexes use quite different words for the color 'light green"

Result (8)

It is clear that males and females in WU are affected by their social background in their choice of vocabulary. Both sexes use the same word for 'Tiffani as a high percentage: 68% for females and 20% for males.   But in OIU is not used by both sexes) it can again be concluded that the community of young people in WU exhibits a high level of homogeneity in their verbal behavior.

4.2.5 Item five

Question Two: Difference in the vocabulary of colors

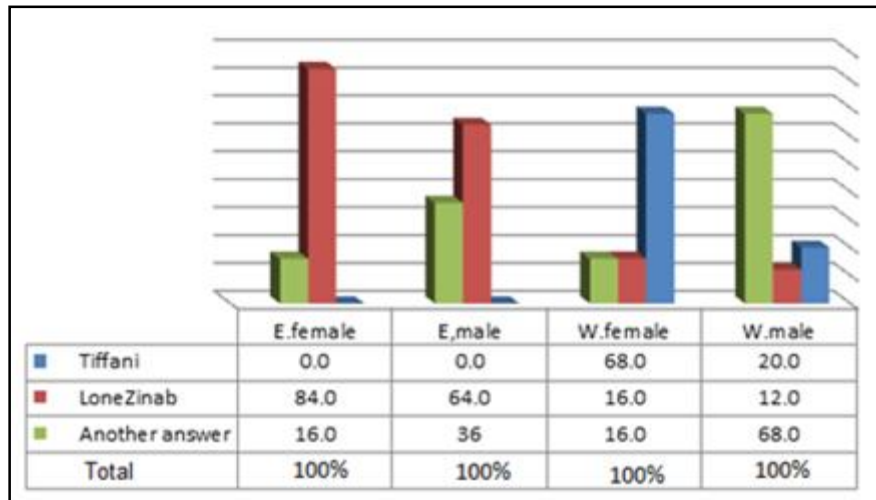**Question Four: Effect of social background on the choice of vocabulary**

	E.female	E,male	W.female	W.male
■ Nely	8.0	20.0	8.0	8.0
■ Kohli	84.0	60.0	84.0	80.0
■ Another answer	8.0	20.0	8.0	12.0
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
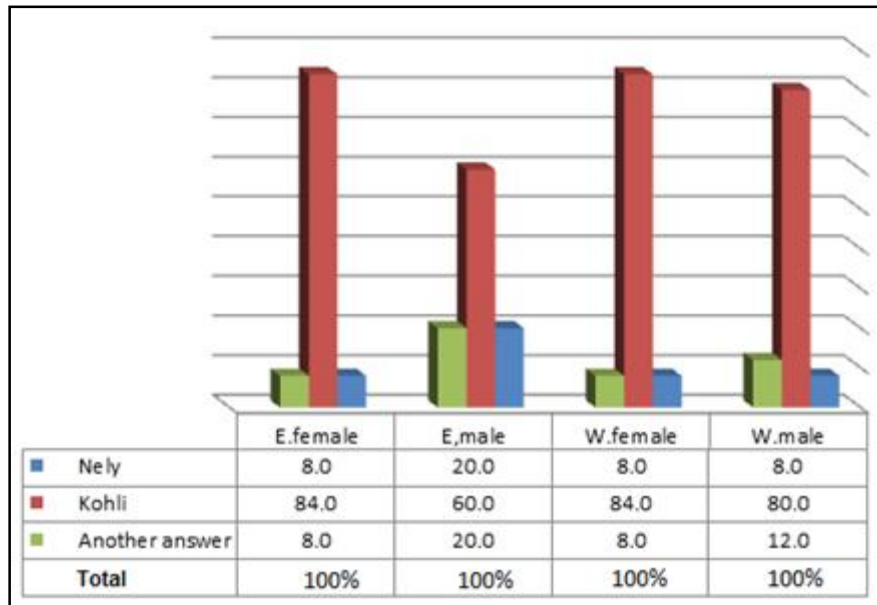
Figure (4.5): Difference in the vocabulary of colors: dark blue

Frequently Two of the most used words for the color light green young among people are "Nelyنيلي"and "Kohliكحلي" According to Figure (4.5) above:

In the sample from Omdurman Islamic University (OIU):

(d) Nely is used more by males (20% against 8%)

(e) Kohli is used more by females (84% against 60%)

(f) In the case of "other answers" there is a slight difference between males and females in using the word for 'dark blue' (20.0% for males but 8.0 % for females and)

In the sample from Watania University (WU):

(d) Nelyis used more by both in same percentage (8.0)

(e) Kohli is used more by females (84% against 60%)

(f) In the case of "other answers" there is a slight difference between males and females in using the word for dark blue (20% for males and 8% for females)

If the two samples are put together, then:

(c)   More males (average of 14 %) useNely than females (average of 8%)

(d)   More females (average of 84%) use kohli than males (average of 70%)

For Question Four:

(c)   The statistics indicate that the word Nely is used more by males than by females:

•   In OIU: the percent is 8% for female's but20 % for males

•   In WU: the word nely is used equally by both sexes (8%)

(d)   The word Kohliis used equally by female (84%but male60%, 80%)

.   In OIU and WU

Result of analysis:

Result (9): It is clear that the two sexes used quite different words for the color 'dark blue"

Result (10) :It is clear that the colour"kohli" is chosen with high percentages by the tow sexes in both OIU and WU, whereas the color "Nely" is less chosen in OIU and WU by both sexes. It can again be concluded that the community of young people is affected by social background in their choice of vocabulary.

4.2.6 Item six

Question Three: Difference in the vocabulary of interjection.

Question Four: Effect of social background on the choice of vocabulary.

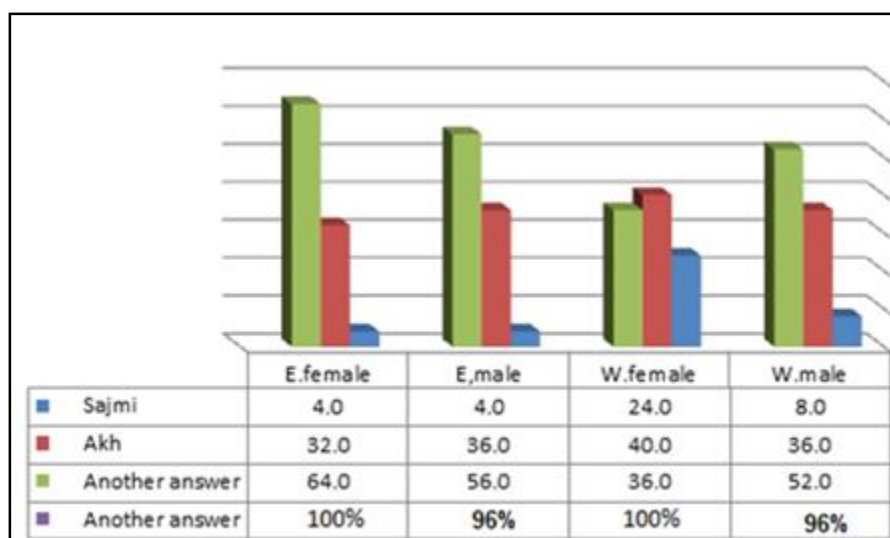|		E.female	E,male	W.female	W.male
■	Sajmi	4.0	4.0	24.0	8.0
■	Akh	32.0	36.0	40.0	36.0
■	Another answer	64.0	56.0	36.0	52.0
■	Another answer	100%	96%	100%	96%

Figure (4.6): Difference in the vocabulary of interjections: expressing pain

Two of the most frequently used interjections for expressing pain among young people are "سجمي *sajami*" and "*akh*أخ" According to Figure (4.٦) above:

- **For Question Three :**

In the sample from Omdurman Islamic University (OIU):

(a)Sajami is equally used by females and females (4% for each sex)

(b)akh is also almost equally used by both sexes in OIU (32% for females and 36% for males)

(c) In the case of "other answers", there is a slight difference between males and females in using *akh*for expressing pain (64% for females and 56% for males).

2. In the sample from Watania University (WU):

(a)sajami is used more by females (24%% against 8%)

(b)akh is almost used equally by the two sees (40% for females and 36% for males)

3. In the case of "other answers" there is a big difference between males and females in using akh (52% for males and36% for females)

If the two samples are put together, then:

*(a)*More females (average of 12%) use *sajami* than males (average of 6%)

(b)Akh is equally used by both sexes (average of 36% for each sex)

*(c)*Even though *Isajami* has almost become obsolete and has almost been out of currency among young people, it is still used more by females than males. Moreover, it is to be noted that the option of "another answer" reveals that there is a slight difference between the two sexes in using interjections other than *sajami*and*akh*(average of 50%) for females and average of (54% for males).

For Question Four:

The statistics indicate that the word *sajami* is used more by females (12%) than by males (6%). This is consistent with the fact that *sajami* is traditionally associate with females. However, the small percentages for *sajami*(4%, 4%, 24% and 8% and 6%) compared to the high percentages of *akh* (32%, 36%, 40%, and 36%) indicate that the interjection *sajami* has almost slipped out of

circulation and is being replaced by *akh* and other interjections. It is to be noted that the percentages for "another answer" is very high (64%, 56%. 36%, and 52%).

Result of analysis:

Result (11): It is clear that the two sexes use quite different words for the colour 'purple"

Result (12): The disappearance of *sajami* as an interjection for expressing pain and its replacement by the more neutral one *akh* and other interjections indicate that the sector of young people in the Sudan are highly affected by the social background. The language of old people from older generations is now becoming more and more archaic and the young generations have almost lost contact with it.

4.2.7 Item seven

Question Three: Difference in the vocabulary of strong feeling.

Question Four: Effect of social background on the choice of vocabulary

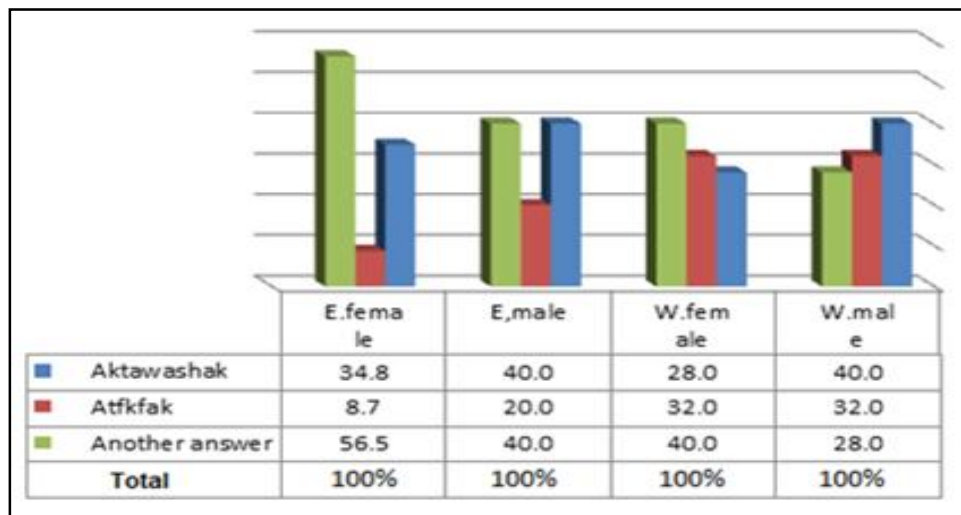|		E.fema le	E,male	W.fem ale	W.mal e
■	Aktawashak	34.8	40.0	28.0	40.0
■	Atfkfak	8.7	20.0	32.0	32.0
■	Another answer	56.5	40.0	40.0	28.0
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Figure (4.7): Difference in the vocabulary of strong feelings

expressing boredom Two of the most frequently used strong felllig for expressing bored among young people are "Aktawashakوشك اقطع" and " Atfkfakاتفكفك" According to Figure (4.7) above:

33

For Question Three:

In the sample from Omdurman Islamic University (OIU):

(a)   Aktawashak is used more by females (34% against 40%)

(b)   Atkfak is used more by male (8.7% against 20%)

 (c) In the case of "other answers", there is a slight difference between males and females in using Atfkfak for expressing boredom (56.5% for females and 40% for males).

In the sample from University (WU):

(a)Atfkfak is used more bymales (28%% against 40%)

(b)Aktawashakis almost used equally by the two sexes (32%)

(c)In the case of "other answers" there is a slight difference between males and females in using Aktawashak(40% for females and 20% for males).

If the two samples are put together, then:

(a)More females (average of use 37.4%)Aktawashak than males

(b)Atfakfa is equally used by both sexes (average of 36% for each)

Although these expressions Atfkfak and Aktawashakare used among young people ,it has received a slight percentages,this is due to the renewal words from time to time , and still the difference between male and female is continued, to be noted that the option of "another answer" reveals that there is also slight difference between the two sexes in using boredom other than AtfkfakandAktawashak(average of 46% for females and average of 34% for males)For Question Four:.

The statistics indicate that In OIU the word Atfkfakis used more by females (20%) than by males (9%). But in WU both sexes used equally (32%).It is noticed that the "other answer" is used with high percentages (64%, 56%. 36%, and 52%).

Result of analysis:

Result (13): It is clear that the two sexes use quite different words for the strong felling 'boredom"

Result (14): The disappearance of atfakfak and aktawshak as a strong felling for expressing boredom because their percentages are not high. We can conclude that inthe community of young people the verbal behavior was chosen with low percentages.   This indicates that the group was affected by their social background.

4.2.8 Item eight

Question Three: Difference in the vocabulary of strong feeling.

Question Four: Effect of social background on the choice of vocabulary

		E.female	E,male	W.female	W.male
■	Yalatif	37.5	64.0	8.0	64.0
■	Korali	33.3	0.0	44.0	4.0
■	Another answer	29.2	36	44.0	32.0
■	Another answer	100%	100%	96%	100%
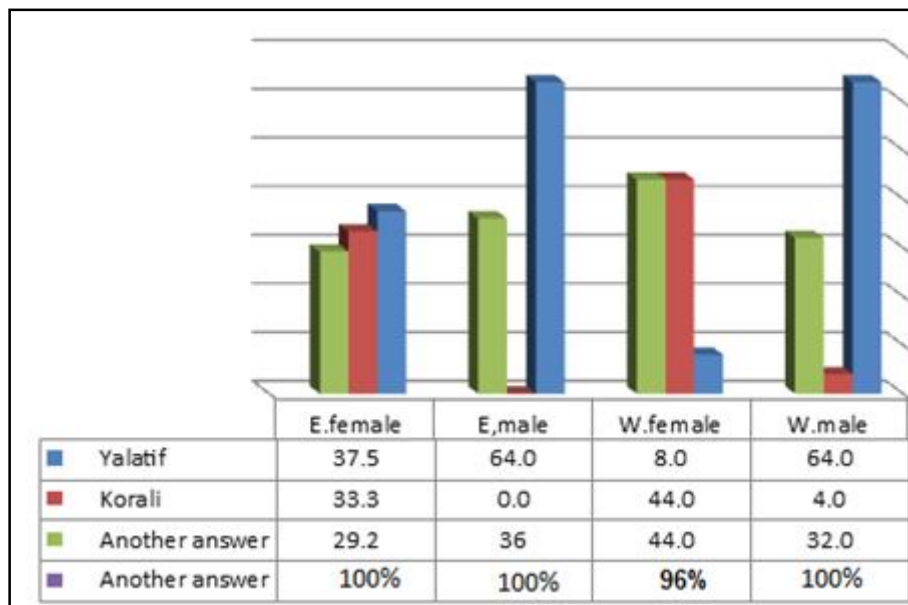
Figure (4.8): Difference in the vocabulary of strong feelings:witnessing a terrible accident

Two of the most frequently used strong feeling for expressing witnessing a terrible accident among young people" Yaltifيا لطيف" and " koraliكر علي"
According to Figure (4.8) above:

For Question Three:

In the sample from Omdurman Islamic University (OIU):

(a)   Yalatif is used more by male (64% against 38%)

(b)Korali is used more by female (33% against 0%)

(c)   In the case of "other answers", there is a slight difference between males and females in using strong feeling for expressing witnessing a treble accident (30% for females and 36% for males).

In the sample from Watania University (WU):

(a)   Yalatif is used more by males (64% against 8%)

(b)   Korali is used more by female (44% against 4%)

(c)   In the case of "other answers" there is a small difference between males and females in using a witnessing a treble accident (44% for females and 32% for males)

If the two samples are put together, then:

(a)   More males (average of 64%) used yalatif than females (average of 22.8%)

(b)   More female (average of 38.7%) used korali (average of 2%% for males)

Even though Korali has almost become obsolete and has almost been out of currency among young people, it is still used more by females than males. Moreover, it is to be noted that the option of "another answer" reveals that there is a slight difference between the two sexes in using strong feelingother than yalatif and korali(average of 36% for females and average of 34% for males).

For Question Four:

The statistics indicate that the word Korali is used more by females (33%,44%) in OIU and WU than by males is used a very low percentages (4%)in WU and is not used in OIU. This is consistent with the fact that Korali is traditionally associate with females. However, the quite deferent percentages for Yalatif (37% ,8%for females and64%,for males)in OIU and WU.compared to the high percentages of Yalatif (37%, 64%, 8%, and 64%) indicate that the strong feeling Korali has almost slipped out of circulation and is being replaced by Yalatif and other strong feeling. It is to be noted that the percentages for "other answer" is not high (29%, 36%. 44%, and 32%).

Result of analysis:

Result (15) : It is clear that the two sexes use quite different words for the strong felling

'Witnessing a treble accident"

Result (16): The disappearance of the word"Korali" as a strong feeling for expressing witnessing a treble accident and its replacement by the more neutral one "yalatif" and other strong feeling indicate that the sector of young people in the Sudan are highly affected by the social background. The language of old people from older generations is now becoming more and more archaic and the young generations have almost lost contact with it.

4.2.9 Item nine

Question Three: Difference in the vocabulary of strng feeling.

Question Four: Effect of social background on the choice of vocabulary

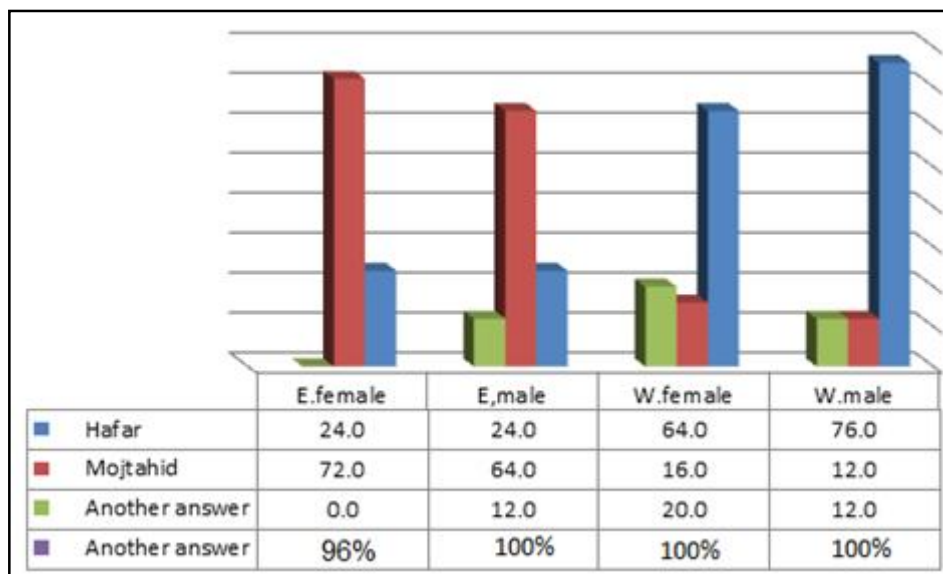|	E.female	E,male	W.female	W.male
Hafar	24.0	24.0	64.0	76.0
Mojtahid	72.0	64.0	16.0	12.0
Another answer	0.0	12.0	20.0	12.0
Another answer	96%	100%	100%	100%

Figure (4.9): Difference in the vocabulary of strong feelings: complementing

Two of the most frequently used strong felling for expressing complementing among young people are"Hafarحفار" and " Mojthidمجتهد" According to Figure (4.9) above:

37

For Question Three:

In the sample from Omdurman Islamic University (OIU):

(a)   Hafaris equally used by females and females (24% for each sex)

(b)   Mojtahid is used more by female (72% against 64%)

(c)   In the case of "other answers", there is a slight difference between males and females in using strong felling for expressing complementing (0% for females and 12% for males).

In the sample from Watania University (WU):

(a)   Hafar is used more by males (76% against 64%)

(b)   Mojtahid is used more by female (16% against12%)

(c)   In the case of "other answers" there is a small difference between males and females in using complementing (20% for females and 12% for males)

If the two samples are put together, then:

(a)   More females (average of 44%) used Hafar than males (average of 50%)

(b)More females (average of 44%) used Mojtahid than males (average of 38%)

For Question Four:

The statistics indicate that the word Hafar is used same percentages (24%)by both sexes in OIU compared with high percentage by females (64%)and (76%)by male in WU. It is clear that the community of young people in WU exhibits a high level of homogeneity in their verbal behavior which once more indicates that this group is affected by their social background. The expression mojtahid received a high percentages in OIU(72%)for female than(64%) than male,compared with slight different percentages in WU(16%)for female than (12%) for male   ,It is to be noted that the percentages for "another answer" is low (0%, 12%. 20%, and 12%).

Result of analysis:

Result (17): It is clear that the two sexes use quite different words for the strong feeling 'complementing"

Result (18): The appearance of the word "Hafar" as a strong felling for expressing complementing received high percentages for each sexes in WU compared with low percentages in OIU. The expression mojtahid is used with a considerable difference in OIU than WU (72%,64%,16%,12%) Indicate that the sector of young people in the Sudan is highly affected by the social background**.**

4.2.10 Item ten

Question Three: Difference in the vocabulary of strong feeling.

Question Four: Effect of social background on the choice of vocabulary.

	E.female	E,male	W.female	W.male
■ EndiKabarlanj	16.0	24.0	4.0	20.0
■ EndiShmar	36.0	16.0	88.0	32.0
■ Another answer	40.0	56.0	8.0	48.0
Total	92%	96%	100%	100%

Fig (4.10): Difference in the vocabulary of strong feelings: preparation for gossip

Two of the most frequently used strong feeling for preparation for gossip among young people are"Endkabarlang لنج خبر عندي'' and ''Endishmar عندي شمار'' According to Figure (4.10) above:

For Question Three:

In the sample from Omdurman Islamic University (OIU):

(a)   "Endikhabrlanj" is used more by females (24% for male against 16%)

(b)   "Endishmar" is used more by female (36% against16%)

39

(c)   In the case of "other answers", there is a considerable difference between males and females in using strong feeling for expressing preparation for gossip (40% for females and 56% for males).

In the sample from Watania University (WU):

(a)   "Endikhabrlanj" is used more by females (20% against 4%)

(b)   "Endishmar" is used more by female (88% against32%)

(c)   In the case of "other answers" there is a big difference between males and females in using preparation for gossip (48% for males and 8% for females)

If the two samples are put together, then:

(a)   More females (average of 10 %%) used "Endikhabarlanj" than males (average of 22%)

(b)   "Endishamar"is used more by female (average of 62%) than male (average of 24%)

For Question Four: Although the choice of words exchanged by young people, the difference is still clear between the male and female in used expressions "Endishamar" and "Endikhabarlanj to expresspreparation for gossip

The statistics indicate that the word'Endikahbarlanj' is used more by males (24%) than by males (16%)in OIU than compared with slight difference (4%) for female and (20%)for male. The word "Endishamar" is received small percentages (36% for female and 16% for male) in OIUcompared with considerable difference (88% for female and32%) for male. It is noticed that the percentages for "other answer" is different percentages (40%, 56%. 8%, and 48%).

Result of analysis:

Result (19): It is clear that the two sexes use quite different words for the strong feeling "preparation for gossip"

Result (20):The disappearance of"Endikahbarlanj' and as strong feeling for expressing " preparation for gossip"   replace by the more neutral one

'Endishamar' and other strong feeling indicate that the sector of young people in the Sudan is highly affected by the social background. Also we noted from the different percentages that the verbal behavior was constantly changing among young people.

4.2.11 Item eleven

Question Three: Difference in the vocabulary of strong feeling.

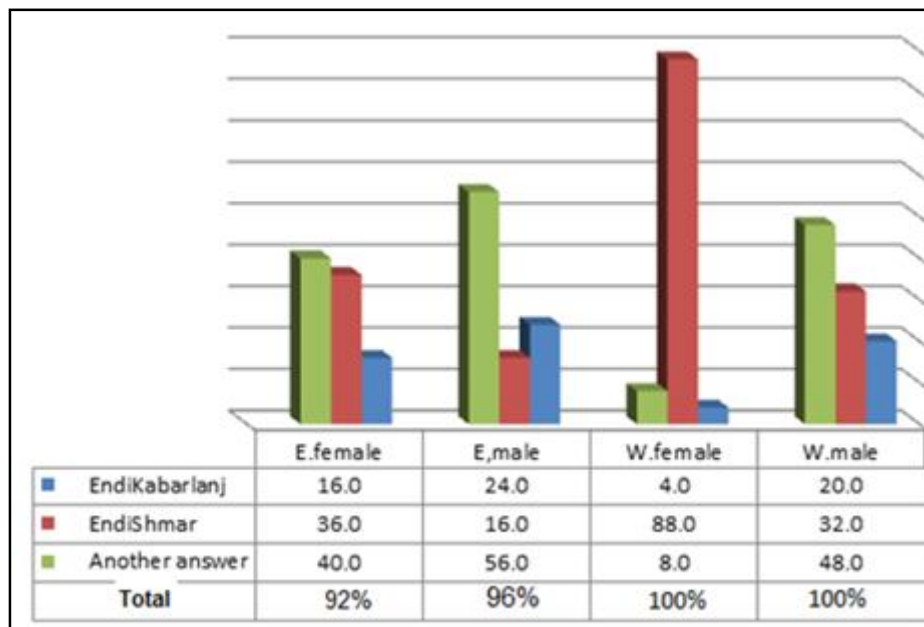**Question Four: Effect of social background on the choice of vocabulary**

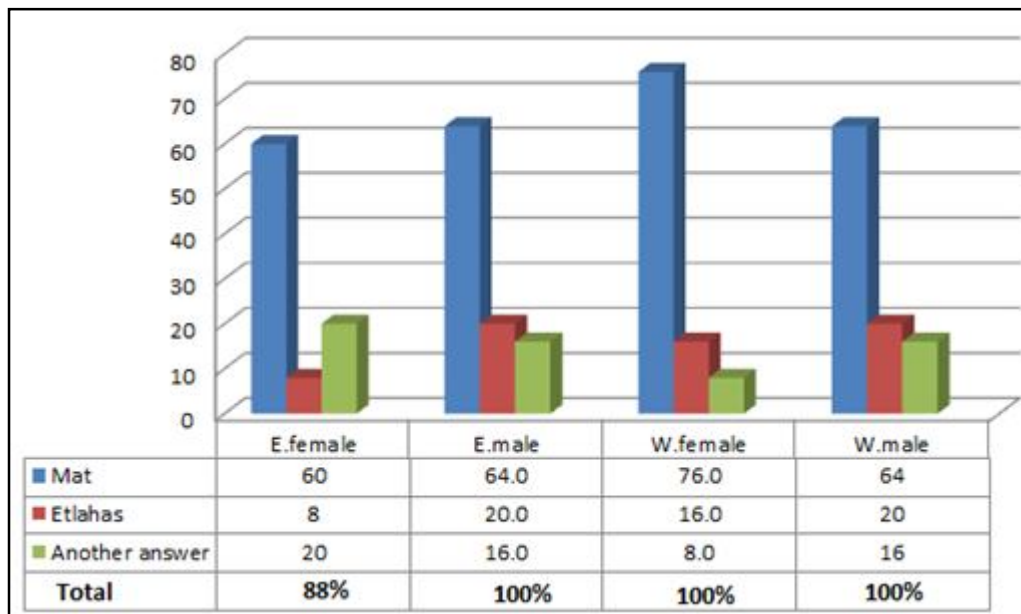|	E.female	E.male	W.female	W.male
■ Mat	60	64.0	76.0	64
■ Etlahas	8	20.0	16.0	20
■ Another answer	20	16.0	8.0	16
Total	**88%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Fig (4.11): Difference in the vocabulary of strong feelings: communicating news of death

Two of the most frequently used strong feeling for expressing communicating news of death among young people are "Mat" امات and " Etlahas اتلحس" According to Figure (4.11) above:

For Question Three:

In the sample from Omdurman Islamic University (OIU):

(a) "Mat" is used more by male (64 % against 60%)

(b) "Etlahas" is used more by male than female (20% against 8%)

(c) In the case of "other answers", there is a slight difference between males and females in using strong feeling for expressing communicating new of death (20% for females and 16% for males).

In the sample from Watania University (WU):

(a)   "Mat" is used more by females (76%% against 64%)

(b)   "Etlahas" is used more by female (16% against36%)

(c)   In the case of "other answers" there is a small difference between males and females in using strong feeling (16% for males and 8% for females)

If the two samples are put together, then:

(a)   More females (average of 68%) used "Etlahas' than males IS equally by both sexes (average of 64%for each sex)

(b)   More female (average of 12%) used"Etlahas" is equally by both sexes (average of 20% for each sex)

For Question Four:

The statistics indicate that the word" Mat" is used by maleSwith the same percentages (64%) in both OIU and WU, but females in WU is used more (60%) than females in OIU (76%). The word " Etlahas" is used with the same percentages for females (20%) in OIU and WU, but females used small percentages(8%) in OIU , also " other answer is used a slight percentages (20%,16%,8% and 16%).

Result of analysis:

Result (21): It is clear that the two sexes use quite different words for the strong feeling 'communicating news of death"

Result (22): The formal word "Mat" is used among the young people with high percentages, whereas the word "Etlahas" is used with low percentages because it is changing due to the verbal behavior (speech).This confirmed a high a affected by the social background in their choice of vocabulary.

4.2.12 Item twelve

Question Three: Difference in the vocabulary of strong feeling.

Question Four: Effect of social background on the choice of vocabulary

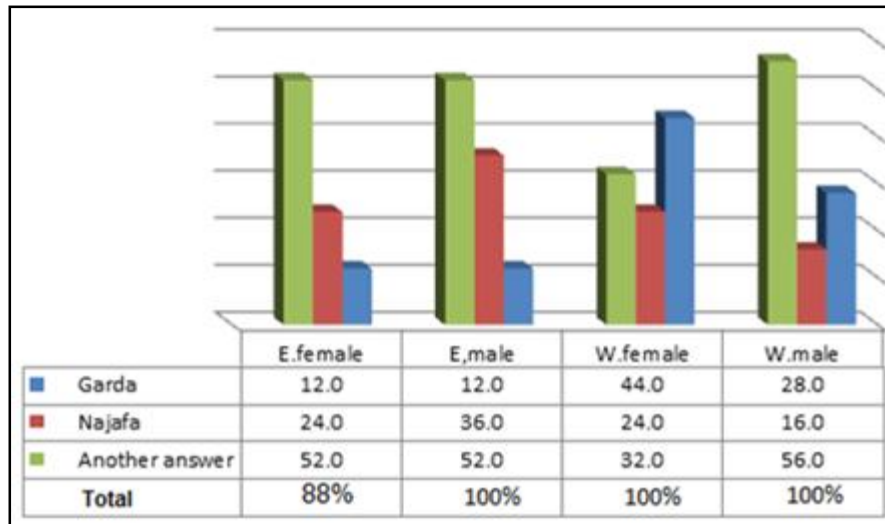|	E.female	E,male	W.female	W.male
■ Garda	12.0	12.0	44.0	28.0
■ Najafa	24.0	36.0	24.0	16.0
■ Another answer	52.0	52.0	32.0	56.0
Total	88%	100%	100%	100%

Fig (4.12): Difference in the vocabulary of strong feelings: admiration of beauty (for girls)

Two of the most frequently used a strong feeling for expressing admiration of beauty (for girl) among young people are "Garda قرض" and " Najafaنجفة" According to Figure (4.12) above:

For Question Three:

In the sample from Omdurman Islamic University (OIU):

(a)   "garada" is equally used by males and females (12% for each sex)

(b)   "Najafa" is used more by male (36% against 24%)

(c)   In the case of "other answers", there is also almost equallyused by both sexes (52%) in using strong feeling for expressing admiration of beauty (for girls)

In the sample from Watania University (WU):

(a)   "Garada" is used more by females (44% against 28%)

(b)   "Najafa" is used more by female (24% against 16%)

(c)   In the case of "other answers" there is a big difference between males and females in using a strong feeling (56% for males and 32% for females)

If the two samples are put together, then:

(a)   more females (average of 28%) use" Garada" than males (average of 20%)

(b)   "Najafa" is equally used by female (24%) than males (average of 26% for males)

For Question Four:

The statistics indicate that the word "Garada"js used more by females(44%) than males (8%) in WU ,but in OIU is used equally (12%) by both sexes .The word " Najafa" is used equally by the females in OIU and WU. But in OIU the females is used with high percentage (36%) than (16%) in WU. It is to be noted that the percentages for "other answer" is high (52%, 52%, 32%, 56%)

Result (23): It is clear that the two sexes use quite different words for the strong feeling as admiration of beauty.

Result (24): It is clear that males in WU are affected by their social background in their choice of vocabulary. They tend to use expressions that are used more by the opposite sex. This indicates that the norms of verbal behavior (speech) are influenced by the nature of the community which is less conservative in terms of gender sensitive language.

4.2.13 Item thirteen

Question Three: Difference in the vocabulary of strng feeling.

Question Four: Effect of social background on the choice of vocabulary

	E.female	E,male	W.female	W.male
■ Gyafa	24.0	40.0	60.0	36.0
■ Garad	24.0	8.0	40.0	4.0
■ Another answer	40.0	48.0	0.0	56.0
Total	88%	96%	100%	96%
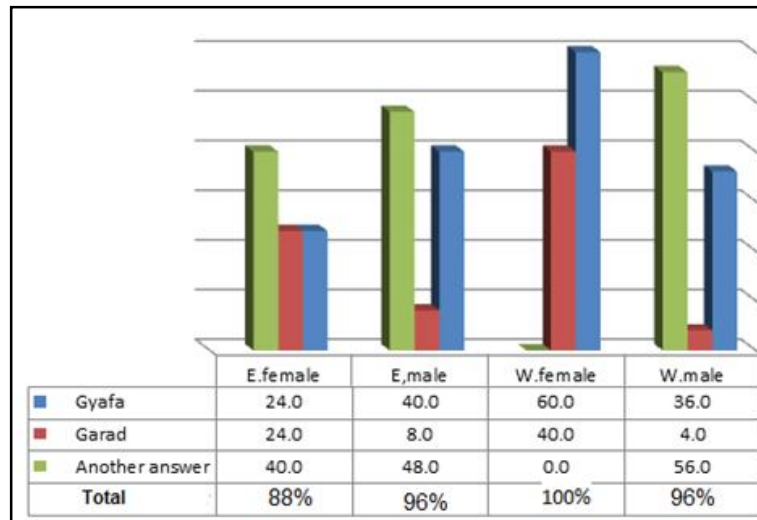
(4.13): Difference in the vocabulary of strong feelings: admiration of beauty (for boys)

Two of the most frequently used a strong feeling for expressing admiration of beauty (for boys) among young people is ""Gyafa قيافة" and " Garadaقرضة"
According to Figure (4.13) above:

For Question Three:

In the sample from Omdurman Islamic University (OIU):

(a)   "Gyafa"isused more by males (40% against24%)

(b)   "Garada" is used more by female (24%against 8%)

(c)   In the case of "other answers", there is a slight difference between males and females in using a strong feeling for expressing admiration of beauty (for boys) (4 0% for females and 48% for males).

In the sample from Watania University (WU):

(a)   "Gyafa" is used more by females (60% against 36%)

(b)   "Garad" is used more by female (40% against 4%)

(c)   In the case of "other answers" there is a big difference between males and females in using strong feeling (0% for females and 56% for males)

If the two samples are put together, then:

(a)   More females (average of 42%) use"Gyafa" than males (average of 38%)

(b)   "Gard" is used more by females (average of 42%) than males (average of 38%)

For Question Four:

The statistics indicate that the word "Gyafa" is used more percentages by both sexes (60% for females and 63% for males)compared with low percentages in OIU(24% for female and 40% for males),whereas the word "Garad" is used more by females in the OIU and WU (24%) in OIU and (40%) in WU, but males used the word with a slight percentages (8%) in OIU and (4%)WU. It is to be noted that the percentages for "other answer" is used with percentages (40%, 48%, 0%and 56%).

Result of analysis:

Result (25): It is clear that the two sexes use quite different words for the admiration of beauty.

 Result (26): It is clear that the words used by young people are continually renewed because they disappear quickly this is due to social background.

4.2.14 Item fourteen

Question Three: Difference in the vocabulary of strong feeling.

Question Four: Effect of social background on the choice of vocabulary

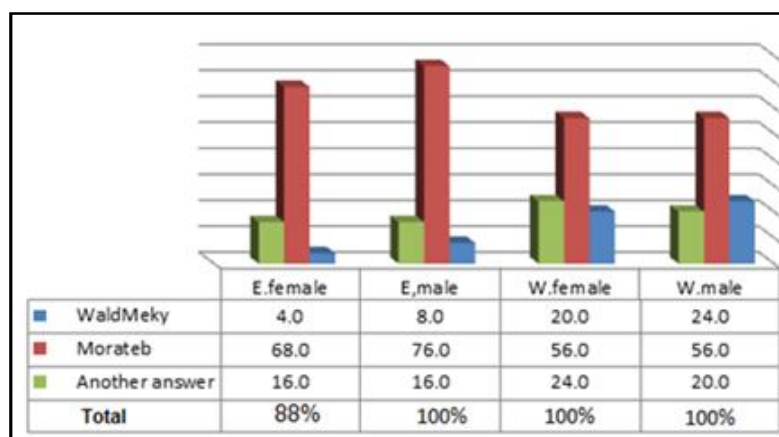|	E.female	E,male	W.female	W.male
WaldMeky	4.0	8.0	20.0	24.0
Morateb	68.0	76.0	56.0	56.0
Another answer	16.0	16.0	24.0	20.0
Total	88%	100%	100%	100%

Fig. (4.14): Difference in the vocabulary of strong feelings: describing a well-off person

Two of the most frequently used strong for expressing describing a Well –off person among young people are "Waladmekey ولد ميكي"and "Morateb"مرطب According to Figure (4.14) above:

For Question Three:

In the sample from Omdurman Islamic University (OIU):

(a)"Wald mekey" is used more by males (8% against 4%)

(b)"Morateb" is more by male (76% against 68%)

(c)In the case of "other answers", is used equally by both sexes (16%)in using strong female for expressing describing a well-off person .

In the sample from Watania University (WU):

(a)Wald mekey" is used more by males (24% against 20%)

(b)Morateb" is used with the same percentages by both sexes (56%)

(c)In the case of "other answers" there is a slight difference between males and females in using strong feeling (24% for females and 20% for males)

If the two samples are put together, then:

(a)The word "waladmekey is used more males (average of 16%) use females (average of 12%)

(b)More males (average of 66%) use "Garad" than females (average62%)

For Question Four:

The statistics indicate that the word "Waldmeky" is used more by both sexes in WU (20% for females and 24% for males) compared with slight percentages in OIU (4%for females and 8%for males).Whereas the word "Moratib" is used with high percentages (86%for females and 76%for males) in OIU, but inWU is used equally for each six (56%). It is to be noted that the percentages for "other answer" is used with slight percentages (16%, 24and 20%)

Result of analysis:

Result (27): It is clear that the two sexes use quite different words for the describing a well-off person.

Result (28): It is clear that the sector of young people used some verbal behaviors as nice expressions to feel happy and pleasant, and to create a sense of humor among them. This indicates that the young people are affected by the social background.

4.2.15 Item eighteen

Question Three: Difference in the vocabulary of strong feeling.

Question Four: Effect of social background on the choice of vocabulary

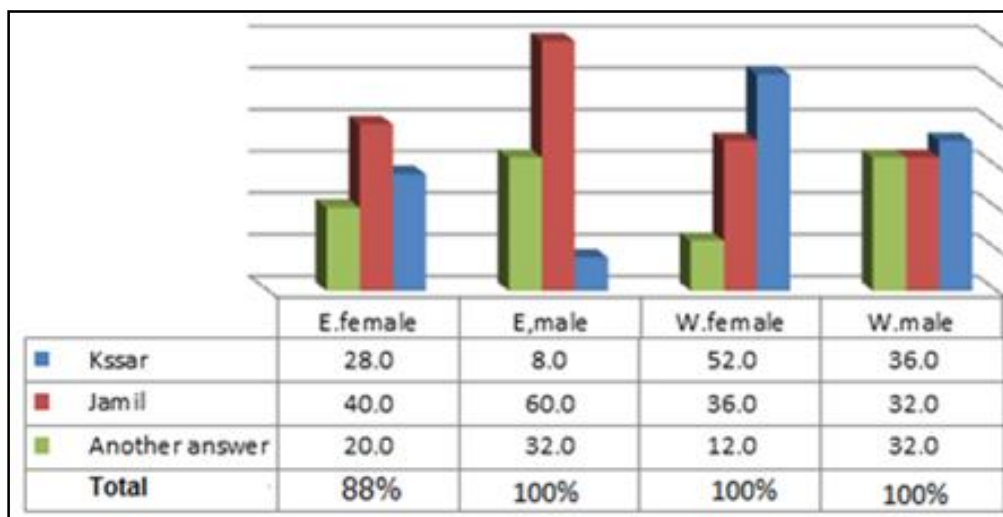|		E.female	E,male	W.female	W.male
■	Kssar	28.0	8.0	52.0	36.0
■	Jamil	40.0	60.0	36.0	32.0
■	Another answer	20.0	32.0	12.0	32.0
	Total	88%	100%	100%	100%

Fig. (4.15): Difference in the vocabulary of strong feelings: describing something nice

Two of the most frequently used strong feeling for expressing describing something nice among young people are "kssar كسار" and"Jamillجميل″ According to Figure (4.15) above:

For Question Three:

In the sample from Omdurman Islamic University (OIU):

(a)"Kassr" is used more by females and males (28% against 8%)

(b)"Jamill" is used more by males (60% against40)

(c)In the case of "other answers", there is a slight difference between males and females in using a strong feeling for describing something nice (20% for females and 32% for males).

In the sample from Watania University (WU):

(a)"Kassar" is used more by females (52% against 36%)

(b)"Jamill" is used more by females (36% against 32%)

(c)In the case of "other answers" there is a slight difference between males and females in describing something nice (12% for females and 32% for males)

If the two samples are put together, then:

(a)   More females (average of 44%) useKassar than males (average of 22%)

(b)   More males (average of46%) use "Jamill" than males (average of 38 for females)

For Question Four:

The statistics indicate that the word "Kassar" is used more by both sexes in WU (52% for females and 36% for males) whereas in OIU is used with low percentages (28%for females and 8% for males).The word "Jamil" is used with high percentages in OIU(40%for males and 60% for females).but in OIU is used with slight percentages (36%for females and 32% for males).It is to be noted "Other answer" received low percentage by both sexes to describe something nice(20%,32%,12%and 32%).

Result of analysis:

Result (29): It is clear that the two sexes use quite different words for the describing   something   nice.

Result (30): It is clear that the males and females in WU are affected by their social background in their choice of vocabulary. Both sexes use the same word for "Kassar" as a high percentage (52% for females and 36% for males).But in OIU is used low percentages by both sexes. It can again be concluded that the community of young people in WU exhibits a high level of homogeneity in

their verbal behavior; which once more indicates that this group is affected by their social background.

4.3 Summary of results

This section presents all the results grouped under the research questions.

4.3.1 Question One: Difference in the vocabulary of greetings

- **Result (1):** It is clear that the two sexes use quite different expressions

Finding One

The two sexes use quite different expressions for greetings

4.3.2 Question two: Difference in the vocabulary of colors

- **Result (3):** It is clear that the two sexes use quite different words for the colour 'purple"

- **Result (5)**: It is clear that the two sexes use same words for the color "grey"

- **Result (7):** It is clear that the two sexes use quite different words for the color 'light green"

- **Result (9):** It is clear that the two sexes used quite different words for the color 'dark blue"

- **Result (11):** It is clear that the two sexes use quite different words for the colour 'purple"

Finding two

The two sexes use different vocabulary items to describe colours.

4.3.3 Question Three: Difference in the vocabulary of interjection.

- **Result (13):** It is clear that the two sexes use quite different words for the strong feeling 'boredom"

- **Result (15) :** It is clear that the two sexes use quite different words for the strong feeling

'Witnessing a treble accident"

- **Result (17):** It is clear that the two sexes use quite different words for the strong feeling 'complementing"

- **Result (19):** It is clear that the two sexes use quite different words for the strong feeling "preparation for gossip"

- **Result (21):** It is clear that the two sexes use quite different words for the strong feeling 'communicating news of death"

- **Result (23):** It is clear that the two sexes use quite different words for the strong feeling as admiration of beauty.

- **Result (25):** It is clear that the two sexes use quite different words for the admiration of beauty.

- **Result (27)**: It is clear that the two sexes use quite different words for the describing a well-off person.

- **Result (29):** It is clear that the two sexes use quite different words for the describing something nice.

Finding Three

The two sexes use quite different interjections, words or phrases to express strong feelings.

4.3.4 Question Four: Effect of social background on the choice of vocabulary

- **Result (2):** It is clear that males in WU are affected by their social background in their choice of vocabulary. They tend to use expressions that are used more by the opposite sex. This indicates that the norms of verbal behavior (speech) are influenced by the nature of the community which is less conservative in terms of gender sensitive language.

- **Result (4):** It is clear that both males and females in WU are affected by their social background in their choice of vocabulary. Both sexes use the same word for 'purple' at a very high percentage: 84% for females and

92% for males. Compared to the wide difference in OIU (96% for females using *fosche*and 84% for males using *banafsaji*) , it can again be concluded that the community of young people in WU exhibits a high level of homogeneity in their verbal behaviour; which once more indicates that this group is affected by their social background. The gap of gender sensitive language is very narrow.

- **Result (6)**: It is clear that both males and females in WU are affected by their social background in their choice of vocabulary. Both sexes use the same word for 'grey' at a very high percentage: 88.0% for females and 88.0% for males. Compared to the slight difference in OIU (92.0% for females using *grey* and 87.5% for males using *grey*) , it can again be concluded that the community of young people in WU exhibits a high level of homogeneity in their verbal behavior; which once more indicates that this group is affected by their social background. The gap of gender sensitive language is very narrow.

- **Result (8)**It is clear that males and females in WU are affected by their social background in their choice of vocabulary. Both sexes use the same word for 'Tiffani as a high percentage: 68% for females and 20% for males.   But in OIU is not used by both sexes) it can again be concluded that the community of young people in WU exhibits a high level of homogeneity in their verbal behavior.

- **Result (10)** :It is clear that the colour"kohli" is chosen with high percentages by the tow sexes in both OIU and WU, whereas the color "Nely" is less chosen in OIU and WU by both sexes. It can again be concluded that the community of young people is affected by social background in their choice of vocabulary.

- **Result (12):** The disappearance of *sajami* as an interjection for expressing pain and its replacement by the more neutral one *akh* and other interjections indicate that the sector of young people in the Sudan

are highly affected by the social background. The language of old people from older generations is now becoming more and more archaic and the young generations have almost lost contact with

- **Result (14):** The disappearance of atfakfak and aktawshak as a strong felling for expressing boredom because their percentages are not high. We can conclude that inthe community of young people the verbal behavior was chosen with low percentages.   This indicates that the group was affected by their social background.

- **Result (16)**: The disappearance of the word"Korali" as a strong feeling for expressing witnessing a treble accident and its replacement by the more neutral one   "yalatif" and other strong feeling indicate that the sector of young people in the Sudan are highly affected by the social background. The language of old people from older generations is now becoming more and more archaic and the young generations have almost lost contact with it.

- **Result (18):** The appearance of the word "Hafar" as a strong felling for expressing complementing received high percentages for each sexes in WU compared with low percentages in OIU. The expression mojtahid is used with a considerable difference in OIU than WU (72%,64%,16%,12%) Indicate that the sector of young people in the Sudan is highly affected by the social background**.**

- **Result (20)**:The disappearance of"Endikahbarlanj' and as strong feeling for expressing " preparation for gossip"   replace by the more neutral one 'Endishamar' and other strong feeling indicate that the sector of young people in the Sudan is highly affected by the social background. Also we noted from the different percentages   that the verbal   behavior was constantly changing among young people.

- **Result (22):** The formal word "Mat" is used among the young people with high percentages, whereas the word "Etlahas" is used with low

percentages because it is changing due to the verbal behavior (speech).This confirmed a high a affected by the social background in their choice of vocabulary.

- **Result (24):** It is clear that males in WU are affected by their social background in their choice of vocabulary. They tend to use expressions that are used more by the opposite sex. This indicates that the norms of verbal behavior (speech) are influenced by the nature of the community which is less conservative in terms of gender sensitive language.

- **Result (26)**: It is clear that the words used by young people are continually renewed because they disappear quickly this is due to social background.

- **Result (28):** It is clear that the sector of young people used some verbal behaviors as nice expressions to feel happy and pleasant, and to create a sense of humor among them. This indicates that the young people are affected by the social background.

- **Result (30)**: It is clear that the males and females in WU are affected by their social background in their choice of vocabulary. Both sexes use the same word for "Kassar" as a high percentage (52% for females and 36% for males).But in OIU is used low percentages by both sexes. It can again be concluded that the community of young people in WU exhibits a high level of homogeneity in their verbal behavior; which once more indicates that this group is affected by their social background.

Finding Four:

The social background of the young people has a strong effect on their choice of vocabulary.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTION FOR FURTHER STUDIES

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTION FOR FURTHER STUDIES

5.0 Introduction

This chapter provides summaries for the whole study, in addition to the conclusion for the results and finding s of the study moreover, some recommendation will be made out of the findings. Finally some suggestions for further studies will be provided.

5.1 Summary of study:

This study attempted to investigate one aspect of linguistic differences within male and female in some societies which was due to region culture, gender. Special attention has been given to some items, greeting, colors integration and adjectives that usually occur in the conversation that is made by male and female.

The study contained five chapters.

The subject of the study was Bachelor students of Omdurman Islamic university and Al-watnia University.

To investigate the problem of the study the researcher used three hypotheses which are.

1. Male and females in the Sudanese society do not use different vocabulary in their everyday communication.

2. Male and females in the Sudanese society used different vocabulary in their everyday communication.

3. Social back ground can significantly affect vocabulary choice among Sudanese male and female students.

Corresponding to the study's hypothesis four questions were used as follows four.

1. To what extent do male and female differ in their vocabulary in greetings?

2. What different words are used by two sexes for color?

3. How the two sexes differ in their use of interjection to express strong feeling?

4. To what extent is vocabulary choice affected by the social back ground among Sudanese male and female students?

To test theses hypothesis the researcher used only one instrument which is discourse completion test (DCT).

The analysis of the data of the study focused on the differences.

In greetings, interjections, color and adjectives.

The study dealt with the main differences in the previous mention aspect .The result presented in chapter four, describes the different items that male and female tend usually to use in their community vocabulary the questionnaire showed a real differences in vocabulary color, greetings, interjections and adjectives used by both sexes with a great variation in percentages recorded.

According to the analysis of the data in Chapter Four, the study came up with four findings:

- **Finding One**

The two sexes use quite different expressions for greetings

- **Finding two**

The two sexes use different vocabulary items to describe colours.

- **Finding Three**

The two sexes use quite different interjections, words or phrases to express strong feelings.

- **Finding Four**

The social background of the young people has a strong effect on their choice of vocabulary.

5.2 Recommendation:

Based on the findings of the study the following recommendations are presented.

Since the study results showed that male and female used different vocabulary male and female should use the items and vocabulary that keep their original culture.

Male and female should euphemize some bad vocabulary.

Male and female should stick to their social back grounds.

Male and female should not easily be driven by the social media.

Male and female should keep their mother tongue language in their communication.

5.3 Suggestion for further studyes;

1- Investigation into lexical differences in male and female daily conversation.

2- Further studies should be conducted on a larger sample on areas of conversation in order to include large groups of participants and individual differences.

3- Further studies should be discover the new differences vocabulary between male and female to update the words from time to time between young people to keep abreast with the word which is taken a place.

References:

- Brown, P. (1980) "How and why Are Women More Polite: Some Evidence from a Mayan Community." In Coates (ed.) (1998)

- Cheshire, J. (1982) Variation in an English Dialect: A Sociolinguistic Study. Cambridge University Press.

- Coates, J. (1986) Women, Men and Language. Longman.

- Coates, J (ed.) (1998) Language and Gender: A Reader. Blackwell.

- Coates, J. & D. Cameron (eds.) (1989) Women in Their Speech Communities Longman.

- Evidence from a Mayan Community."In Coates (ed.) (1998) Farb, P. Word plays: What happens when people talk. New York: Knopf, 1974.

- Flexner, S. (1960) Preface to the Dictionary of American Slang Thomas Y. Cromwell; New York.

- Godard A. & L.M. Patterson (2000) Language and Gender the Eihosha LTD.

- Holmes, J. (1992) An Introduction to Sociolinguistic. Longman.

- Jack F.B. and R. Strauss (1911) The Woman's Book: Contains Everything Woman.

- H. Widdowson. (1998), sociolinguistics; Bernard spolsky. (led) Oxford University Press. New York.

- Jack F.B. and R. Strauss (1911) The Women's Book: Contain Everything a women.

- Janet, H. (2000), introduction to sociolinguistics. (3ed) London Pearson education limited press.

- Jeperson, O. (1922) Language: It's Nature, Development and Origin Allen &Unswin, New York.

- Lakoff, R. Language and woman's place. New York: Colophon/Harper & Row, 1975.

- Jong, E. How to save your own life. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1977.

- Kramer, C. Folklingustics. Psychology Today, June 1974, pp. 82 – 85.

- Lakoff, R. Language and women's place. New York: Colophon/Harper & Row 1975.

- Lockwood, W. B (1969) language in society Lndo – European Philology Hutchinson Romaine, S (1994).

- Milroy, L. and S. Margrain (1980) "Vernacular language Loyalty and Social Network." Language in Society, 9, 43 – 70.

- Reik, T. (1954) Men and women speak different languages. Psychoanalysis, 2, 3-15.

- Ritti, A. (1972). Social junctions of children's speech (Doctoral Dissertation Columbia University, Teachers College, Dissertation Abstracts International, 1973, 34, 2289B.

- Siegler. D, R. Siegler (1976) "Stereotypes of males' and females' speech" Psychological Reports 39: 167 – 70

- Tannen (1990) you just don't Understand. Women and Men in Conversation Ballantine Books.

- West, C. (1984) "When the Doctor is a 'lady': Power, Status and Gender in Physician – Patient Encounters" Symbolic Interaction 7: 87 – 106.

- West, C. and Zimmerman, D. (1977) "Women's Place in Everyday Tall Reflections on Parent – Child Interaction." In Coates (ed.)

- Zimmerman, D. H., & West, C. Sex roles, interruptions and silences conversation. In B. Thome& N. Henley (Eds.), languages and sex: Difference dominance. Rowley, Mass.: Newbury House.

- Gray, j. (1992) Men are from Mars, women are from Venus, U.S.

- Flotow, luise von (2004). Translation and Gender. Shanghai: Shanghai foreign language education press.

- Fishman, M. (1980). An Introduction to sociolinguistics. Maldren: Black Well Publishing.

- https:// www.google.com .gender + differences + in + language.

- Tavakol. M, Mohagheghi, M, A, (The university of Nottingham), UK. Online (2011) June 27.

Appendix

Appendix

Student Test

This test serves as a data collection tool for a research project to investigating the differences in using vocabulary between Sudanese men and women in social context.

Please answer the questions, your answers are very important and will be of much help for the completion of this project.

Thank you

Tick   male   ☐   female   ☐

Questions: please put a tick √ in the box to the answer of your choice:

1- When you greet a close friend what do you say?

اذا كنت تريد ان تحي صديق عزيز ماذا تقول ؟

☐   ١- وين يا أصلي (Wen yaAsli)

☐   ٢- وين يا قلب (Wen y galeb)

☐   ٣- إجابة اخرى another answer

2- What name do you give to the purple color?

ماذا تطلق على اللون البنفسجي؟

☐   ١- فوشي (Foshe)

☐   ٢- بنفسجي (purple)

☐   ٣- إجابة اخرى Another answer

3- What name do you give to the grey colour?

<div dir="rtl">

ماذا تطلق على اللون الرمادي؟

١- رمادي (Grey)

٢- فئراني (Fearane)

٣- إجابة اخرى Another answer

</div>

4- What name do you give to the light green colour

<div dir="rtl">

ماذا تطلق على اللون الأخضر الفاتح

١- تيفاني (Tiffani)

٢- لون زينب (Lone Zinab)

٣- اجابة اخرى Another answer

</div>

5- What name do you give the dark blue colour

<div dir="rtl">

ماذا تطلق على اللون الأزرق الغامق

١- نيلي (Nely)

٢- كحلي (Kohli)

٣- اجابة اخرى Another answer

</div>

6- If you cut finger with razor blade and you are hurt? How do you express the feeling of pain?

<div dir="rtl">

اذا كنت تقطع شيئاً بالموس وجرحت اصبعك ماذا تقول ؟

١. سجمي (Sajmi)

٢. اخ (Akh)

٣. اجابة اخرى Another answer

</div>

7- If you feel bored by someone what do you say?

<div dir="rtl">

اذا كنت تشعر بالملل من شخص ما ، ماذا تقول له ؟

١. اقطع وشك (Aktawashak)

</div>

٢. اتفكفك (Atfkfak)

٣. اجابة اخرى Another answer ☐

8- If you see a child falling on the ground, what do you say?

اذا رأيت طفلاً وقع على الأرض ماذا تقول ؟

١- يا لطيف (Yalatif) ☐

٢- كرعلي (Korali) ☐

٣- اجابة اخرى Another answer ☐

9- What do you call a diligent student in his studies?

ماذا تطلق على الطالب المجتهد؟

١- حفار (Hafar) ☐

٢- مجتهد (Mojtahid) ☐

٣- اجابة اخرى Another answer ☐

10- If you want to tell new news, what do you say?

١- عندي خبر لنج (EndiKabarlanj) ☐

٢- عندي شمار (EndiShmar) ☐

٣- اجابة اخرى Another answer ☐

١١- If someone dies, what do you say?

اذا مات أحدهم ماذا تقول؟

١. مات (Mat) ☐

٢. اتلحس (Etlahas) ☐

٣. اجابة اخرى Another answer ☐

12- If you see a beautiful girl, what do you say?

اذا رأيت فتاة جميلة ماذا تقول؟

١- قرضة (Garda)

٢- نجفة (Najafa)

٣- اجابة اخرى Another answer

13- If you see a handsome boy, what do you say?

اذا رايت شاب جميل ماذا تقول؟

١- قيافة (Gyafa)

٢- قرض (Garad)

٣- اجابة اخرى Another answer

14- When you want to describe someone from a rich class what do you say?

اذا اردت أن تصف شخصاً من طبقة الاغنياء ماذا تقول؟

١- ولد ميكي (WaldMeky)

٢- مرطب (Morateb)

٣- اجابة اخرى Another answer

١٥- If you see something lovely or nice what do you say?

اذا رأيت شيئاً ما جميل او جذاب ماذا تقول؟

١- كسار(Kssar)

٢- جميل (Jamil)

٣- اجابة اخرى Another answer