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Exploring Gendered Language Use

A Study of Algerian Male and Female Speech Patterns on Instagram

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Dedication

I dedicate this thesis to:

My beloved parents who have always been by my side offering their love, support, and encouragement.

My sister Sourour

My brother Sifedidine

My friends Aya, Ayat, Asmae, malak... and all of them.

And special dedication to our hero uncle Hocine, and aunty Nawal

Salsabil.

Dedication

I would like to dedicate this work to my loving parents Hocine and Latifa, whose continuous effort, support, and prayers made it possible for me to reach this level. May Allah bless them with a long life and good health.

To my beloved grandparents in heavens Mohamed Antar & Salha , Mohamed & Aicha whose memories continue to live in my heart.

My very dear cousins, Ahmed Maher, Fatima, Rabeb. May Allah have mercy on them.

To my precious sisters for other mothers Salsabil, Amira, Sawsan, Amal and Halima for the most beautiful kind of relationships, and for always standing by side in every situation.

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Abstract

This study aims to investigate the distinct linguistic characteristics present in the online interaction of Algerian males and females. Focusing specifically on Instagram platform, the research examines how gender influences vocabulary choice, the use of emojis and emoticons and code-switching patterns (e.g., between Arabic dialects, Modern standard Arabic, French, or English). Using a mixed-methods approach that combines qualitative analysis with quantitative data collection, the corpus consists of online Instagram comments written by Algerian males and females. The findings reveal that each gender employs linguistic features in distinctive ways. When discussing similar topics, Algerian men and women tend to use different linguistic styles and vocabulary choices. Furthermore, females often express emotions and feelings through more elaborate and expressive language and tend to use emojis more frequently, making their discourse more sentimental. In contrast, males are more likely to use direct

expressions and plain Algerian dialectal Arabic or to mix it with other languages, showing less emotional or supportive expression. The study demonstrates that linguistic practices in online gendered communication are socially constructed and influenced by digital interaction patterns, reflecting the dynamic relationship between language, gender, and social media communication.

Key terms:

Gender, Code-switching, Instagram captions, Emojis, Vocabulary choice.

List of Abbreviations

CMC: Computer-Mediated Communication

WL: Women's Language

LAD: Language Acquisition Device

IOS: iPhone Operating System

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General Introduction

I. Background of the study

Language and Gender is an area of study that investigates the reflection and reinforcement of language on gender identities and societal norms. The field explores how gender is expressed through speech patterns, vocabulary and other aspects. (Mercadal, 2021). According to Holmes (1995), men's and women's linguistic practices are influenced by socially assigned roles and expectations with language functioning to maintain social relationships and reflect group identity. In the other hand, gender is described as the concepts and behavior that shape femininity and masculinity.(Holmes, 2009).The relationship between language and gender has grown an importance within sociolinguistics, discourse analysis, and multimodal studies. In addition, sociolinguistics emphasize that linguistic choices frequently reflect larger social structures and cultural expectations by examining

how language differs according to social characteristics like age, class, ethnicity and gender. According to Lakoff (1975), women's language reveals in all levels of grammar of English. Differences in the selection and frequency of lexical items are appeared, the context in which certain syntactic rules are used as well as intention and other super segmental features. However Tannen (1990), stated that men's talk is mainly used to maintain independence also manage and sustain status in hierarchical social order. Discourse analysis further expands this understanding by investigating how language can reinforce or challenge gender ideologies. Wylene (2024), claimed that studying language beyond the sentence level is the main focus of discourse analysis, a research methodology which examine how spoken or written statements interact with their linguistic, social, and cultural settings. The multimodal discourse analysis, an approach to discourse which has become a significant paradigm in this field, which expands the study of language alone to include language in conjunction with other resources such visuals, scientific symbolism, gesture, action, music, and sound.

II. The Statement of The Problem

The emergence of social media in the 21st century has transformed communication, shifting interaction from face-to-face contexts to digital and multimodal environments (Arshad et al., 2022). Language use in these spaces reflects social identity, cultural values, and communicative norms, with gender playing a central role. Foundational sociolinguistic research established distinct gendered speech patterns in offline settings, distinguishing features associated with women's language (Lakoff, 1975) and contrasting conversational styles

between men and women (Tannen, 1990). In digital contexts, research on computer-mediated communication (CMC) complicates the notion of stable gendered language, demonstrating that while some patterns persist, they are also dynamic and shaped by platform design and social context (Herring, 2000, 2013). Scholars such as Androutsopoulos (2014) further argue that online language use is influenced by audience design and platform affordances, making gendered expression fluid and context-dependent rather than fixed. Despite this growing body of work, a significant gap exists in research focused on Instagram-a visually driven, text-mediated platform that offers users innovative ways to convey social meaning. More critically, little attention has been given to how gender influences language choice on Instagram within non-Western cultural contexts, particularly in Algeria. It remains unclear whether Algerian men and women follow global digital communication patterns or whether local cultural norms produce distinct linguistic performances in captions, comments, and emoji use. Therefore, this study seeks to address this gap by investigating the differences in language use between Algerian male and female Instagram users. The research examines how gender is constructed linguistically and multimodally in this specific platform context, contributing a culturally situated perspective to the sociolinguistics of computer-mediated communication. Although previous studies have contributed to understanding social media and language use. However, there are gaps that remain unexplored. For instance Dahmani (2024), have examined Algerian Instagram Content Creators influence English Learning , while Hadid (2017), analyzed gender characteristics in social media conversation ,neither study has explored gendered language use specifically, a study of Algerian Males and

Females Speech patterns on Instagram.

III. Significance of The Study

The study is significant as it addresses the impact of gender on language use in digital context , specifically among Algerian Instagram users. By analyzing males and females digital identity construction and communication patterns, the research provides insights into how cultural norms and social expectations shape online interaction.

IV. Research Objectives

The present study has the following objectives:

- 1.To examine how vocabulary choice varies between Algerian males and females in Instagram daily conversations.
- 2.To analyze the differences in emoji use between Algerian males and females Instagram users.
- 3.To investigate how language and gender influence code-switching practices among Algerian Instagram users.

V. Research Questions

1. How does vocabulary choice vary between Algerian male and female Instagram users in daily conversations ?
2. How does gender influence emoji choice and frequency among Algerian males and females Instagram users?

3. How do Algerian Instagram users use code switching to express identity based on gender?

VI. Methodology

Methodologically, the study adopts the mixed-method approach to examine how Algerian Instagram users use language differently. A corpus-based linguistic analysis is used to quantify and compare language aspects, such as emoji use, vocabulary selection, and emotional expression, with the captions and comments of male and female users. This enables the identification of measurable patterns and differences in communication styles. Multimodal discourse analysis approach is conducted to measure and compare the use of specific language features such as emoji use, vocabulary choice, emotional expression and code-switching across male and female users captions and comments. This allows for the identification of measurable patterns and differences in communication styles. By merging these two approaches, the study intends to provide statistical insights into language patterns as well as a sophisticated comprehension of the social and cultural variables that influence digital communication on Instagram.

VII Structure of The Dissertation

The dissertation contains two main chapters in addition to the methodology section. The first chapter introduces the theoretical framework of the study by discussing gendered communication in real world, the linguistic features of gendered speech, code-switching practices, and the different approaches to

language and gender. The chapter also explores the relationship between language use and gender identities and social interaction. The second chapter addresses the digital communication, and gendered communication digital platforms. Additionally, it provides definitions of social media and presents Instagram as a significant social media platforms, presenting its features as well as its advantages and disadvantages. Finally, the methodology section illustrates the research design, data collection procedures, and the methods used to analyze the selected Instagram data.

VIII. Definition of Key Terms

Gender: Butler (1990) and West & Zimmerman (1987), defined gender in sociolinguistic studies as the social cultural and behaviors that society assumes are suitable for males and females.

Code-switching: a switching from the linguistic system of one language or dialect to that of another (as for different social or cultural contexts) (Merriam-Webster,n.d.).

Instagram captions: is an Instagram characteristic used to illustrate photos and videos when post them. (khusnia&Taufik,2025)

Emojis: a digital image that is added to a message in electronic communication in order to express a particular idea or feeling (*Cambridge University Press,n.d.*).

Vocabulary choice: accorging to Richards and Rodgers (1986,p.255) "vocabulary is

a core component of language proficiency and provides much of the basis for how learners speak, listen, read, and write”.

PART 1. Literature Review

CHAPTER ONE: LANGUAGE & GENDER

This chapter discusses the link between language and gender , with an emphasis on how linguistic practices reflect and influence social norms and gender identities. It explores how men and women use language differently in light of power, social context, and cultural influences. The chapter also illustrates the linguistic features of gendered speech including code-switching patterns based on certain norms, and analyzing how different approaches such as the deficit, the dominance and the rest of the approaches shape the relationship between language and gender, and how modern perspectives see gender as something that is formed through language rather than merely reflected by it, and it gives a brief summary of significant contributions to the area.

1.1. Gendered Communication in Real World

Popular books on gender and communication, such as Tannen (1990) and Gray (1992), suggest that males and females communicate differently. These works describe females as speaking in ways that are pleasant, supportive, cooperative, and attentive. In contrast, males are portrayed as communicating

more directly and confidently, especially when debating or trying to persuade others. These well-known books reflect common cultural beliefs about how men and women typically communicate. Research across different cultures shows that many people share similar assumptions about gender traits. For example, women are often viewed as warm, caring, helpful, and relationship-focused qualities linked to being communal and attentive to others needs and emotions. Men, on the other hand, are often seen as assertive, independent, powerful, and capable traits associated with leadership, status, and goal achievement (Hall & Carter, 1999).

1.2. Language

Language is a structured system of communication that encompasses writing, speech, and nonverbal cues shaped by intricate grammatical rules. It plays a crucial role in the formation of societies, allowing people to express their ideas and emotions. Based on common linguistic traits, they estimated five to seven thousand languages spoken worldwide are divided into major groups such as Indo-European and Semitic (Kennedy, 2024). Many definitions of language have been proposed. Henry Sweet, an English phonetician and language scholar, stated: "Language is the expression of ideas by means of speech-sounds combined into words". Early childhood is the most successful time for language acquisition, the process by which people acquire a language. This phenomenon is explained by a number of theories, such as the idea of innate predisposition and learning by observation,(Kennedy ,2024). Many definitions of language have been introduced. "Language is the expression of ideas by means of speech-sounds combined into

words. Words are combined into sentences, this combination answering to that of ideas into thoughts" (Sweet, 1900,p.1). Also it is defined as " a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group cooperates (Bloch & tager,1942,p.5).

1.3. Gender

Gerard Van Herk, views gender as a socially constructed identity instead of a solely biological classification, meaning that variations in language use between males and females are affected by society, surrounding environment and social interaction. In the context of sociolinguistics, studies on language and gender gained prominence due to the work of Lakoff (1975), in which she argued that women's language can be distinguished by linguistic features such as hedges, tag questions, rising intonation, intensifiers, fillers, and super-polite forms. Furthermore, Wodak (1997) highlighted that gender is viewed not only as a biological trait, but as something that people actively "do" . This idea fits with the notion that "one is not born, but rather becomes, a women" defining gender not just as a biological category but as a socially produced (Beauvoir, 1949,p. 267). Many scholars have explored the concept of gender across linguistics and sociology indicating that this term is beyond biology integrating grammatical, social, performative and sociolinguistic dimensions.

1.3.1. Grammatical Gender

In grammatical discussions, gender refers to " language system in which nouns are classified by feminine and masculine or neutral" (Corbett, 1991, p. 1). For

example, in French “la table” (the table) is feminine, so naturally the adjectives must agree “la table est lourde”.

1.3.2. Social Gender

In sociological research the duties, actions and expectations from society about an individual based on their apparent sex are all relevant to social gender. Gender is “ a routine accomplishment embedded in everyday interaction”(West&Zimmerman, 1987; p. 126). As an illustration , in some countries , men are expected to be assertive in nature while women are meant to be caring and nurturing.

1.3.3. Performative Gender

Here gender refers to being constructed through the repetition of certain linguistic acts, behaviors or social practices rather than being an inherited identity. “Gender is performatively constituted by the very ‘expressions’ that are said to be its results”(Butler, 1990, p.33). “Gender is the repeated stylization of the body, a set of repeated acts within a highly rigid regulatory frame that congeal over time to produce the appearance of substance, of a natural sort of being”(Butler,1990,p.43). an example where a teenage male embodying with his peers using a “tough” attitude, here the kid is performing a specific type masculinity that he is not born with but using it to fit in the social scenario of a male .

1.3.4. Gender as a Sociolinguistic Variable

In sociolinguistic research, gender refers to how language usage and speech patterns are affected by gender in different social settings. Gender cooperates with other social factors rather than operating in isolation by itself such as age; social classes to control the linguistic behavior (Labov, 1972). In a classroom discussion, female students are more expected to use polite terms such as "I believe..." or "perhaps..." and pay more attention to the pronunciation of their words, while males students may use more direct remarks or informal language in their participation.

1.4. Gender and Language

Language and gender is a field of study that examines linguistic practices and gender, investigating how language both reflects and creates gender-related social identities, roles, and power dynamics. Holmes (1995) contends that socially imposed roles and expectations have an impact on both men's and women's linguistic practices. In addition, the function of sustaining social relationships, and reflecting group identity is served by language. Similarly, Tannen (1990) implies that socialization into various conversational cultures results in gendered communication patterns. As stated by her, women utilize status to foster relationships, whereas males tend to negotiate it. However, her difference approach has drawn criticism for minimizing inequality and power. Cameron (1992,2005) challenges the idea of fixed gendered speech patterns, contending that gender is expressed through language in certain contexts and that social norms, identity, and power rather than just gender affect linguistic behavior.

1.5. Linguistic Features of Gendered Speech

Males and Females communicate distinctively depending on the social setting. For instance, women are more likely to speak with high intonation and use tag questions. Moreover, they are more emotional than males when it comes to expressing feelings. They may use generalization, metaphors and superlatives (Holmes, 2013; Romaine, 1994). The distinctions in gendered communication have been investigated in several Studies.

1.5.1. Women Language

Studies on women's language begin in the early 20th century and gained scholarly attention in the 1970s by Robin Lakoff (1975), demonstrating how cultural expectations impact women's speech. Other scholars besides Lakoff such as Deborah Tannen, William Labov, Penelope Eckert and Janet Holmes have contributed and enriched the understanding of gendered language. Lakoff (1975), describes women's speech as characterized by the following linguistic features:

- **Lexical Hedges:** Are words or phrases used in conversation as a filler to reduce the level of directness, certainty such as "I think, perhaps, I mean, well".
- **Tag Questions:** A tag question (Lakoff, 2004) is defined as a small yes or no question added to the end of a direct statement to ask for confirmation. Tag questions are used by women who are unsure of their statements, allowing the hearer to provide corrections. Usually the form of the question is:
 - Positive Statement + Negative tag
 - Negative Statement + Positive tag

- **Empty Adjectives:** Lakoff (2004) states that empty adjectives are affective words that express emotion rather than concrete making the conversation friendlier and softer. For example: lovely, gorgeous, divine...
- **Color Accuracy:** According to Lakoff (2004:43) only female can easily distinguish between colors compared to males.
- **Intensifiers:** From Lakoff's theory of intensifiers, this is more characteristic of female language. An intensifier is a word that can strengthen a statement so that the listener recognizes the speaker. For example, I like it so much.
- **'Hypercorrect' Grammar:** Hypercorrect grammar is the consistency of standard verb forms. The use of the standard verb, an avoidance of vulgar terms. For example: ain't, and precise pronunciation, such as sounding the final 'g' in words such as going instead of the more casual goin'.
- **Avoidance of Strong Swear Words:** Lakoff (2004) believes that women's swearing differs from men's. Men and women have different preferences in using swear words. Men often use crude and forbidden swear words, while women use more civilized versions of swear. According to Jiang, 2023, male have different communication objectives from females. In their interactions, men solve problems. For men, dominance and quantifiable results are the goals of a conversation. Their independence and ultimate goal are more important to them. Male-perspective conversations are typically more practical and focus on identifying and solving problems.

1.6. Code-switching

Numerous researchers have sought to characterize code-switching and code mixing. Included in this group are Amuda (1989), Atoye (1994), and Belly (1976). Hymes (1971) characterizes code switching as a widespread term for the alternate use of two or more languages, dialects of a language, or even different speech styles, while Bokamba (1989:278) describes both notions as follows, Code switching involves the blending of words, phrases, and sentences from different grammatical (sub) systems across sentence boundaries within the same speaking event. In a simpler way Myers-scotton (1993) states that code-switching is the use of two or more languages in the same conversation. It is argued by Myers-scotton (1993) that code-switching utterances made by speakers are shaped by their intention and different languages related with social meaning. Aanalyzing this from gendered research angle, different communicative goal, with the later considered to be more frequently employed by females to build "rapport" and males to assert identity. Nowadays, code-switching is widely used as part of everyday communication. Also, it is mainly influenced by gender. However, there is a variation between males and females in the use of code-switching, although they share some similarities.

1.7. Vocabulary Choice

Another crucial element of gendered language studies is vocabulary choice, stating how both males and females utilize different words revealing a great amount of data in both sociology and linguistics research .Robin Lakoff (1975) was among the scholars to present vocabulary choice differences in a full systematic and academic framework. "Women's discourse aims at building

relations and enhancing intimacy, while men's discourse focuses more on sharing information and stating independence"(Tannen, 1990). The following is an example of vocabulary choice :

- **Female speaker:** "This dress is absolutely wonderful and elegant!"

-**Male speaker:** "This looks good"

Vocabulary is understood to be a socially acquired behavior rather than an inherited trait .According to Chomsky(1965) in his theory(LAD) the acquisition of a language is an innate ability, however this theory remain only related to the structure of a language not the selection of vocabulary. While William Labov(1972) highlights that language variation including vocabulary choices are influenced by social factors such as education, upbringing, cultural norms and family.

1.8. Difference in Verbal and Non-Verbal Features Used by Males and Females

Jespersen (1922) was one of the scholars who affirmed Lakoff's theory. In his research on language and gender, he determined that women possessed a vocabulary size smaller than that of men and that men were primarily responsible for adjusting a community's dialect. His idea was that women's language skills were weaker. This supports the idea that women's humor was viewed as inferior to men's because it was not powerful enough due to its association with a less sophisticated linguistic style. Dale Spender(1989) outlined her central thesis that males are more powerful in society. She used her mixed-sex research on interactions, identified power disparities between the sexes, and talked about how men's language use and ability to steer talks contribute to their gender domination (qtd. in Mei, 2006: 7–8). The verbal and nonverbal traits that men and women

utilize, together with the degree to which they differ, are shown in the following tables.

Table 01: Different Verbal Features Used by Men and Women

Men	Women
Loud talk	Soft talk
Downward intonation	Upward intonation
Talk slowly	Talk fast
Relaxed pitch	Strident pitch
Powerful manner	Powerless manner

Note. Adapted from Shazu (2014)

In addition to verbal expressions, the non-verbal qualities also play a crucial role in shaping gendered communication behaviors as shown in the following table.

Table 02: Different Non-Verbal Features Used by Men and Women

Men	Women
Take more physical space	Give their physical space

Staring, and keeping a straight face	Mild eye contact, and more face expressions
Use dominating gestures	Use submissive gestures
Head and gaze straight	Tilt slightly their head
More straightforward declaration	Being silent to show dissatisfaction
Debating and challenging in a conversation	More apologetic even if it is not they are right

Note. Adapted from Shazu (2014)

1.9. The Interplay between language and gender

Language and gender constitute a significant field of study within sociolinguistics, and should not be viewed as a single theory or a specific method. This area of study focusses on all the components of language, including vocabulary, grammatical structure, sounds and the social norms that regulate language use. It gives rise to significant concerns regarding whether men and women communicate differently and, if so, whether these differences originate from language structures or language users. Additionally, researchers investigate whether these linguistic variations are indicative of more general social norms that govern gender roles in society. This subject has produced a great deal of discussion and argument in the final decades of the twentieth century. Many of these problems are still unsolved despite ongoing inquiry and analysis, and no firm conclusion has yet been reached. (Alalfy, 2022). In the late 20th century, West and Zimmerman (1987) suggested that gender is performed through interaction, emphasizing that linguistic behavior is socially constructed rather than intrinsic. Gendered speech patterns are influenced by situational context, social identity, and

community norms, according to Eckert and McConnell-Ginet (2003). Based on Holmes, 1995 and Talbot 2010, current research on male and female linguistic behavior, including assertiveness, politeness strategies, and cooperative speech patterns, shows that social expectations and situational factors influence these differences.

1.10. Approaches to Gender and Language

Since the release of Lakoff's seminal work *Language and Woman's Place* in 1975, scholars have examined the relationship between language and gender from multiple perspectives. These perspectives are commonly categorized as the deficit approach, the dominance approach, the difference approach, and the dynamic or social constructionist approach. While these approaches developed over time, the emergence of newer frameworks did not necessarily replace earlier ones. At any given period, these perspectives coexisted and often existed in tension with each other. Currently, most researchers tend to adopt a dynamic approach.

1.10.1. The Deficit Approach

The deficit approach, prominent in early research, is exemplified by Lakoff's work, which proposes the concept of "women's language" (WL). WL is said to include features such as hedges, empty adjectives like charming or nice, and exaggerated intonation patterns. Lakoff characterized WL as weak and lacking assertiveness, implicitly comparing it to male speech as the standard. This approach was criticized because it suggested that women's speech was inherently flawed and implied that women should adopt male speech patterns to be taken

seriously.

1.10.2. the Dominance Approach

The dominance approach interprets gendered differences in language as a reflection of men's social power and women's subordinate status. Scholars using this framework investigate how language can reinforce male dominance, noting that the exercise of power often overlaps with performing gender roles.

Furthermore, both men and women participate, consciously or unconsciously, in maintaining these hierarchies.

1.10.3. The Difference Approach

The difference approach highlights the idea that men and women belong to distinct subcultural groups. Emerging in the 1980s, this perspective arose as women increasingly resisted being positioned as subordinate. Historically, women's perspectives were overlooked because "culture" was often equated with male culture. Advocates of this approach argue that women have a unique voice, psychology, and experiences of relationships, work, and family life. This framework allows researchers to examine women's language on its own terms, emphasizing its strengths rather than framing it through powerlessness. However, applying this approach to interactions between men and women has been controversial, as critics argue it can overlook the role of power in mixed-gender communication.

1.10.4. The Dynamic Approach

The dynamic or social constructionist approach focuses on the fluid and

interactive nature of gender in discourse. Here, gender is seen not as a fixed category but as something actively performed in social interactions. West and Zimmerman (1987) describe this as “doing gender,” emphasizing that identity is continuously constructed through language. Scholars adopting this perspective may also draw on insights from other approaches, reflecting the overlapping nature of theoretical frameworks. The key shift is that gender is now understood as an achievement enacted in speech rather than a static attribute. Today, the deficit approach is largely considered outdated by researchers, though it persists in popular thinking, as evidenced by the continued popularity of assertiveness training for women. The dominance, difference, and dynamic approaches have all contributed valuable insights into gendered language patterns. While social constructionism currently dominates, earlier frameworks, particularly the dominance and difference models, remain influential in understanding sociolinguistic research from the 1980s and 1990s. Coates (2004).

Conclusion

In conclusion, the chapter highlighted the relationship between language and gender and how communication is influenced by social and cultural expectations. It also emphasizes how linguistic practices reflect and influence gender identity. Moreover, different perspectives on how language reflects identity, power and social roles, are provided by various approaches to language and gender. As result, language and gender remain closely related fields that contribute in the understanding of social interaction and human communication.

Chapter Two : Digital Communication

This chapter describes the concept of digital communication and its importance in facilitating interaction between people, and how social media is contributing in community building, entertainment and creativity, also communication and the representation of gender identity in online platforms. It discusses how communication occurs through digital platforms particularly Instagram as a widely used digital platform. The chapter aims to give a comprehensive picture of how communication has changed as online platforms and digital technology. Therefore, it analyzes the verbal and non-verbal qualities used by males and females.

2.1. Digital Communication

Digital communication became an essential part of daily life. It transforms how people communicate and transmit information (Yadagiri, 2020). Furthermore, Gallager(2007) clarifies that digital communication (DC) is a system that transmit information via binary sequences and coded digital signals claiming that modern technologies developed significantly with the emergence of digital system and information theory , increasing the efficiency and reliability of communication processes.

2.2. Gendered Communication in Digital Platforms

Recent research highlights that gendered communication in digital spaces continues to reflect social norms while also adapting to platform-specific features. For example, Zibin et al. (2025) found that social media interactions often show women using more relational and expressive strategies, while men tend to adopt

more direct and role-oriented styles, influenced by cultural expectations. Similarly, Meirandani et al. (2025), in their analysis of language use on Instagram and TikTok, observed that female users frequently employ collaborative and emotionally engaging language, whereas male users favor concise and assertive expressions. Moreover, Kondakciu et al. (2021) argue that social media platforms allow individuals to strategically construct and negotiate gender identities through both textual and visual self-presentation. Together, these studies demonstrate that digital environments do not eliminate gender differences in communication; rather, they provide new multimodal tools through which gender is performed, reinforced, or redefined.

2.3. Social Media and Communication

The term “social media” has never had a clearly defined meaning (Boyd, 2015). While browsing a news article about the dangers of social media, it could be about photo-sharing platforms, instant messaging, video-sharing platforms, or a combination of all these different platform types. (Becker, 2018; Milmo, 2020; Shapiro et al., 2020). Furthermore, social media has become a central part of people's everyday lives. Without a doubt, it provides opportunities for social interaction, gender identity self-image formation, and the creation of strategic profiles that conform to social norms and expectations (Seidman, 2014; Zeitzoff, 2018). Moreover, people utilize social media for a variety of reasons, motivated by their unique requirements, according to uses and gratifications theories (Katz et al., 1973; Sundar & Limperos, 2013). According to Sundar and Limperos (2013) and Vannucci and Ohannessian (2019), young people may use social media for a

variety of purposes, including identity formation and exploration, information sharing or seeking, self-expression, entertainment, building social connections, pursuing social status, marketing, and monitoring activities.

2.4. Instagram: A Key Platform

Instagram is a social platform and mobile application which provides photos and videos sharing. The platform enables users to use digital filters and upload their visual content in different social media networks. Kevin Systrom and Mike Kreiger were the founders of Instagram in San Francisco, California. The primary name of Insagram was "Burbn", its main focus was matching different characteristics of famous social media platforms such as "Foursquare. After the joining of Keiger photos sharing has become their specific focus. Instagram is a mix of Instant camera and Telegram, it provides special features, 20 filters that help enhancing the lighting and the tone of the content. Moreover, following each other, liking and commenting on images, and also using hashtags to establish different communities are all specific features offered by Instagram. (Amaral, 2015).



Figure 1 .Evolution of Instagram Logo (2010-2016)

2.5. The Advantages and Disadvantages of Instagram Platform

In Instagram, the huge number of users make the posts highly visible among the others. In addition, the exposure of the posts can be significantly increased with keywords, and hashtags, which encourages users to like, comment and repost. Furthermore, Instagram has become the second largest social media platform due to its high presence in online world, and it has a wide research that is continuously increasing. In addition, the mixture of colors movement, like, comment, and reposting enable the users to engage and interact (Fuciu, 2019). In contrast, Instagram can be a curse, for example, young adults have unrealistic expectations of their own appearance due to the abundance of fitness inspiration, modeling techniques, and professional lifestyle images on Instagram accounts, which eventually lead to feelings of body shame and insecurity. Furthermore, Instagram effects do not end at physical appearance, researchers claimed that

Instagram users tend to express success and happiness, while the other users start comparing what they have in their life to what others publish on the platform (Shehzad, 2025).

2.6. The Features of Instagram

Studies on news shared through certain platforms such as Twitter and Instagram have increased by Hase, Boczek, and Scharkow ([2022](#)) to distinguish between their affordances. The researchers claimed that the platforms share the same affordances. The algorithmic curation, refers to the way algorithms select the content based on the users interest and engagement. Hypertextuality, enables users to access other posts, videos, through links. Interactivity refers to how users get engaged with the content. Visuality, visual elements such as videos and images that help interpreting news. Hase and his colleagues considered visuality as a central affordance on Instagram, and investigate it in context of media professionals' news storytelling practices on the platform.(Kallio, 2025).

2.7. Digital Linguistic Features of Instagram Communication

2.7.1. Emoji

Emojis are a central non-verbal feature of online discourse created by Shigetaka Kurita, who developed a standardized set of 176 pictographic icon in the late 1990s aimed at improving digital communication functioning as a visual tool that complete or replace written text to express emotions (Li and Yang, 2018). As social media platforms became more popular in the 2010s, their widespread increased. It is claimed that more than six billion emoji are sent in social media platforms everyday (Evans, 2017), and half of Instagram comments contains

emojis (Dimson, 2015). For example, emojis can help in reducing misunderstanding and illustrating intentions, for instance, a simple sentence can convey different meanings depending on emojis use since they are highly context-dependent. From sociolinguistic perspective, emojis are described as context-sensitive semiotic resources and dynamic that contribute actively to the construction of social identity, meaning and interpersonal stance in computer-mediate communication (Androutsopoulos, 2014; Danesi, 2016). Emojis usage can be gendered, with females using higher frequency and diversity of them to indicate affiliation, mitigation and emotions, while males appears to be more associated to emojis that are linked to humor, irony and or practical practices (Herring&Dainas,2022)

Emoji						
Meaning	Admiring	Laughing	Surprised	Annoyed	Wondering	Sad

Figure 2. Instagram Emojis and Their Meanings

2.7.2. Code-switching in Social Media

Code-switching has three types performed by many researchers which are: The Inter Sentential code-switching, The Intra Sentential code-switching, and the Tag switching. Research findings on Instagram and TikTok platform claimed that

the Intra Sentential code switching might have been observed in the comments, captions, or narrative content. In addition, this type of code switching reflect the linguistic flexibility of the speaker and the dynamic nature of language use in digital communication. Researches examines the understanding how social identity, context, and the need to express particular nuances or emotions affect language choice and switching patterns is possible through intra-sentential switching. It can shed light on how people manage their multilingual identities and modify their language use to interact with a variety of online audiences (Daulay et al, 2024).

2.7.3. Multimodality

According to Kress & van Leeuwen (1996), multimodal refers to how people communicate through the use of multiple modes at the same time. It is a technique that merges different modes such as sounds, images, and writings. (Sugiarti, 2024). Social media platforms are characterized by multimodality which provides a combination of text, images, emojis, videos to facilitate interaction and self-expression.

3. Instagram Use in Algeria

Algeria is among the Arab countries with the highest Instagram usage, representing about 3.25% of accounts in the Arab region (Rabah, 2022). Algerian teenagers may face a contradiction in identity because of their abusive use of social media particularly Instagram. This conflict appears in the difference between their real-life identities, shaped by family interaction, educational environments, and the identities they construct and perform on Instagram. As a

result, they navigate two parallel environments simultaneously, which leads to the development of dual identities, a real identity and a virtual one (Dekhil & Sarnou, 2022).

Despite the widespread use of Instagram in Algeria, there is a limited research on this platform usage among Algerian users regarding gender disparities. Social media in general was the primary focus, paying less attention to platform-specific analysis like Instagram. Therefore, this study seeks to contribute to filling this gap by analyzing how male and female users interact on Instagram and investigating the variations in their online behavior and language use (Daulay et al., 2021).

Conclusion

This chapter provides an overview of digital communication and the function of social media in modern interactions. The chapter also highlighted Instagram as a crucial platform outlining its primary function including direct messaging, Explore page filter and editing tools and photos and video sharing. In addition, it has demonstrated how social media enables a quick interactive and multimedia contact. In summary, this chapter has created a foundational understanding of digital communication and Instagram as a platform for interaction. Providing the required framework for the study concentrate on the linguistic behaviors or features in social medical platforms specifically Instagram.

Chapter 03: Methodology and Data Analysis

Chapter 3: Methodology and Data Analysis

Introduction:

This chapter outlines the methodological approach that was implemented in analyzing gendered language use among Algerian males and females Instagram users. Furthermore, it describes the study's research design and methodology, methods of data collection, and corpus selection. The results and discussion of certain comments driven from Instagram posts are covered in the chapter. The study further examines how both Algerian males and females use language in digital platforms specifically in Instagram and to what extent they differ.

. 31.Research Design and Methodology

Integrating both quantitative and qualitative data, the study adopts a mixed-method approach, entailing not just analyzing and collecting data ;but the combination of both approaches. This enhances the understanding of the study and strengthen its robustness either qualitatively or quantitatively (Creswell & Plano Clark,2007). In this regard, the current study is descriptive by nature, aiming at describing several differences between both males and females language and identify in the linguistic characteristic of each as they occur naturally in digital communication.

Additionally, the research study is guided by Multimodal discourse analysis (MDA). Kress and Van Leeuwen (2001) suggest that through a range of modes such as written text, layout, images and symbols, the meaning in digital

communication is formed. Since Instagram is defined as a visual-first social networking service rather than purely text-based (Meta, n.d), captions, visual materials, post, reels and hashtags are all examples of Instagram modes that helps in enhancing meaning making. Analyzing Instagram speech does not just require a focus on linguistic elements, but also the demands attention on to visual components. Corpus analysis is used to examine the collected comments as a naturally occurring language to identify the different speech patterns of both genders, "from this perspective, we can investigate how speakers and writers exploit the resources of their language. Rather than looking at what is theoretically possible in a language, we study the actual language used in naturally occurring text" (Biber, Conrad, Reppen, 1998, p. 1).

The previous approaches are appropriate for this study enabling an extensive examination of linguistic characteristics such vocabulary selection, emoji usage and code-switching.

3.2. Methods

Data was collected by observing Instagram comments written by Algerian users in response to posts created and published by the researchers. The three posts aimed to obtain spontaneous and natural interactions on the selected topics (see appendix1,2 and 3). An observation was made regarding Instagram comments written in English, Arabic, French and Algerian dialect by Algerian males and females. Since the internet language or "Net speak" mixes between spoken and written language in digital contexts, grammatical accuracy was not the primary concern in the comments. As a result, nonstandard grammar is generally

accepted in online discourse, along with the use of abbreviations, emojis, non-standard capitalization and other informal linguistic features (Crystal, 2001).

3.3 Corpus

The data for this study were collected via Instagram, a widely used social media platform in Algeria, especially among adults. This application was selected due to its interactive features, which allow users to participate in immediate and authentic contact through comments and posts.

The corpus of this study contains a collection of naturally occurring language, making it useful for the analysis. It consists of 60 comments in total gathered from three Instagram posts addressing different topics that were published on the 30th of March, 2026, namely: Gaza (18 comments), Travelling (23 comments) and Cyber-bullying (19 comments) aligned with purposive sampling. The 60 comments includes repeated comments made by the same users. The corpus includes:

- Comments written by both genders males and females.
- Mixed-gender interaction.
- Captions and visual element related to the the topics.

3.4 Participants

Using purposive sampling, the individuals in this study are Algerian instagram users between (22-41) years old whose comments were publicly shared .Users gender identity was deduced using:

- Usernames
- Profile pictures if available

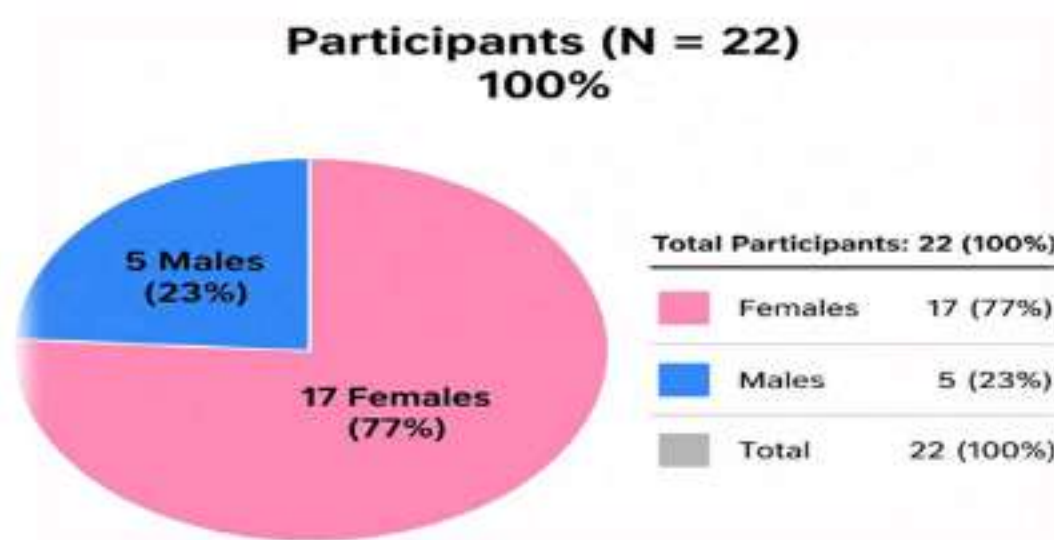


Figure 3. Gender Distribution of the Participants

3.5 Ethical considerations

Instagram posts and comments gathered from public Algerian instagram pages .Thses pages were selected due to their elevated level of interaction and varied population including both males and females. The corpus varied concepts, which foster impromptu and naturalistic language use, include humor, lifestyle content, social issues and everyday events. To guarantee ethical research practice, only public comments were collected. Personal accounts and private messages were not authorized.

The study was based on analyzing Instagram comments publicly, and since participants did not provide consent to be part of the research we protect their privacy and anonymity by not mentioning their usernames, profile picture, or personal information. All comments were treated confidentially and used only for academic and analytical purposes. Although the data is publicly accessible, ethical responsibility was maintained by ensuring that participants could not be identified from the findings. This approach aligns with ethical guidelines for conducting research on publicly available social media data.

.36. Data Analysis Procedures

The data analysis for this study follows a systematic procedure by closely examining the linguistic features found in Instagram comments. Each comment is thoroughly observed and reviewed aiming to ensure its relevance to the research questions about gender differences in language use. The data are classified according to specific linguistic features relevant in online discourse. The features include:

- Code-switching
- Vocabulary choice (intensifiers
- Emoji usage

In this research, Instagram comments are regarded as a part of digital communication in which meaning is formed and distinguished via linguistic and visual features. The previous features were chosen due to their importance and highly observed use in social media interaction and their relation to gender

language studies in the digital context. Gendered language approaches including the Difference Approach, the Deficit Approach and the Dynamic Approach are utilized for better understanding of the results.

3.7. Results and Discussion of Findings

This section demonstrates and discusses the findings drawn from the collected comments produced by Algerian males and females. Table 3.1 describes quantitatively the general results. The first post on traveling generated 23 comments, the second on Gaza generated 18 comments, while the third on Cyberbullying generated 19 comments in total.

Table 3.1 Description of Instagram post's caption

Posts	Caption (text)	Number of Comments
Traveling	Caption 1	23 Comments
Gaza	Caption 2	18 Comments
Cyberbullin g	Caption 3	19 Comments

3.7.1 Results of Gendered Speech Pattern in Instagram Comments

Considering the three levels of analysis _ emojis, vocabulary choice (intensifiers) and code switching, Table 3.2, Table 3.3 and Table 3.4 present the quantification of data at every level of analysis respectively, highlighting gender differences for each Instagram post.

Table 3.2. Gendred speech features in Post 1 (cyberbullying)

Post 01 Cyberbullying	Use of emojis	Use of vocabulary (intensifiers)	Use of code-switching
Males	0	0	2
Females	7	1	2
Total	7	1	4

The table 3.2 presents the results of gendred speech patterns identified in Instagram comments related to the topic of cyberbullying. The findings show that females used emojis and intensifiers more frequently than males, while both genders used code-switching equally.

Table .3.3 Gendred speech patterens in Post 2 (Gaza)

Post 02 Gaza	Use of emojis	Use of vocabulary (intensifiers)	Use of code-switching
Males	1	0	0
Females	15	0	0
Total	16	0	0

Table 3.3 presents the results of gendred speech patterns in Instagram comments related to Gaza. The findings demonstrat that females emojis more frequently than males with 15 accurrences compared to one accurrence among males. However, neither males nor females used intensifiers or code-switching.

Table.3.4 Gendred speech patterens in Instagram comments. Post 3 (travel)

Post 03 Travel	Use of emojis	Use of vocabulary (intensifiers)	Use od code-switching

Males	1	0	1
Females	25	1	2
Total	26	1	3

Table 3.4 illustrates the use of gendered speech patterns in Instagram comments related to travel. The results show that female users employed emojis more frequently than males, they also showed higher use of intensifiers and code-switching compared to males. Female accounting for 25 compared to just 1 male out of total of 26 emojis. Females use of language intensifiers is not at the highest level where both genders record only 1 use. code-switching is more common to be used by female users with 2 instances compared to 1 for males, for a total of 3 times across both genders

3.7.2 Emoji Use

Emojis are considered as an essential part and a daily practice in digital platforms whether in private messages, stories, captions or comments that helps in the engagement of the individual in online interaction, serving as a paralinguistic element for expressing emotions, attitude or word replacement. As shown in Table 3.5, through the analysis of the comments, it is observed that Algerian female users tend to employ more emojis across all three posts (47 occurrences) with redundant use of a single one in the same comment in comparison with males (2 occurrences). According to the data, Emojis are mostly used alongside with written language to help in conveying emotional engagement or support. On the other hand, emojis are typically singular and used less frequently or sometimes not at all by Algerian males' users.

Table 3.5 Gender differences in emoji use across the three posts



	Gender	Emoji Frequency in Post 1	Emoji Frequency in Post 2	Emoji Frequency in Post 3	Emoji Total frequenc y
Emoji 1 	Males	N° 0	N° 0	N° 0	N° 0
	Females	N° 2	N° 0	N° 0	N° 2
Emoji 2 	Males	N° 0	N° 0	N° 0	N° 0
	Females	N° 3	N° 0	N° 0	N° 3
Emoji 3 	Males	N° 0	N° 1	N° 1	N° 2
	Females	N° 0	N° 5	N° 9	N° 14
Emoji 4 	Males	N° 0	N° 0	N° 0	N° 0
	Females	N° 0	N° 2	N° 0	N° 2
Emoji 5 	Males	N° 0	N° 0	N° 0	N° 0
	Females	N° 0	N° 3	N° 3	N° 6
Emoji 6 	Males	N° 0	N° 0	N° 0	N° 0
	Females	N° 0	N° 4	N° 0	N° 4
Emoji 7 	Males	N° 0	N° 0	N° 0	N° 0
	Females	N° 0	N° 1	N° 0	N° 1
Emoji 8 	Males	N° 0	N° 0	N° 0	N° 0
	Females	N° 0	N° 0	N° 1	N° 1

Emoji 7 	Males	N° 0	N° 0	N° 1	N° 1
	Females	N° 0	N° 0	N° 1	N° 1
Emoji 9 	Males	N° 0	N° 0	N° 0	N° 0
	Females	N° 0	N° 0	N° 3	N° 3
Emoji 10 	Males	N° 0	N° 0	N° 0	N° 0
	Females	N° 0	N° 1	N° 0	N° 1
Emoji 11 	Males	N° 0	N° 0	N° 0	N° 0
	Females	N° 0	N° 0	N° 1	N° 1
Emoji 12 	Males	N° 0	N° 0	N° 0	N° 0
	Females	N° 0	N° 1	N° 0	N° 1

From the Difference Approach perspective, this variation represents how both genders can perform their speech in different ways. Females adopt a more emotional and relational style, while males by nature are less emotionally expressive where word are more than enough to express their ideas. This lower emoji usage is more likely to be related to communication control in public online settings or have a link to the notion of masculinity. For example , the first comment in figure 03 is produced by an Algerian male instagram user, while the second is written by an Algerian female.



Figure 4. Emoji Frequency and Redundancy in Males and Females Comments

Female commenters appear also to use emojis repetitively with written text or sometimes using it by its own. Emojis that symbolizes love (❤️), crying (😭), praying (🙏) and broken-heart (💔) are highly noticed by females in comments on Gaza.



Figure 5. Females Emoji Pattern in Comments

This is compared to the comments in Figure 05 in which males comment are plain direct prayers showing no employing of visual icons.



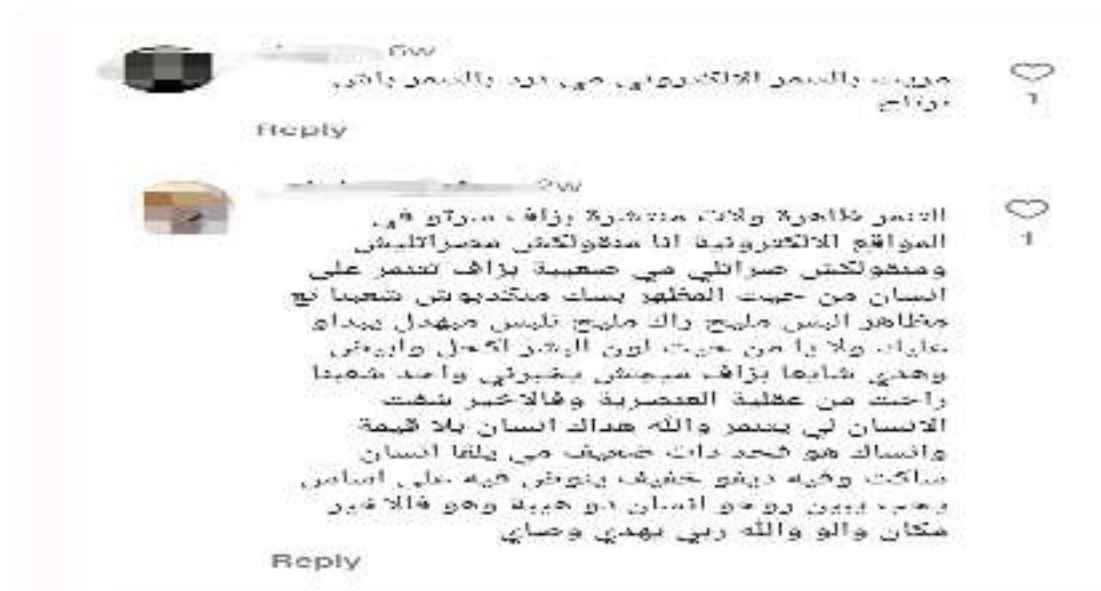
Figure 5 : Algerian Males Commenting Style in Instagram

In cyberbullying comments, noticeable remarks in the males comments is the near absence of emojis which emphasizes their reliance on verbal expression, but with female participants, there is a certain amount of emojis that shows their solidarity with a victim or telling their own experience with a slight decrease of its use.

Figure 6. Algerian Females Response to Cyberbullying post



Figure 7. Algerian Males Responses to Cyberbullying Post



3.7.3. Vocabulary Choice

The data reveal a clear difference between both genders in terms of vocabulary across languages specifically intensifiers which tend to be utilized by female participants in building what is referred to in linguistics studies as “rapport”. This can viewed in describing a trip as “truly wonderful and spontaneous”, using intensifiers such as duplicating emojis(🍷🍷). Notably in the posts of cyberbullying and Gaza, females use more expressive language making the written language soft, using expressions that promotes feelings and support, with few users chooses to add pieces of advice for bullying victims or stretch the length of the text.

Table 3.6 Types of Intensifiers used by males and females across the three posts.

ntensifier type	Post 01	Post 01	Post	Post 02	Post 03	Post 03
	Males	Females	02	Females	Males	Females
			Males			

Lexical	1	1	0	0	0	1
Intensifiers						
Oaths	2	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.6 reveals notable gender differences in the use of intensifiers across the three posts. Oaths "والله" appeared exclusively among males in post 02, while lexical intensifiers "truly", "خاصة" were minimal for both genders, and single emojis were entirely absent across all posts and genders. The study challenges conventional sociolinguistic research that associates intensifiers primarily with female speech by showing that Algerian male users use intensifiers more frequently with (3 occurrences) than female users with (1 occurrence) in their Instagram comments, indicating that internet platforms such as Instagram may change conventional gender language norms or could be associated with cultural and societal norms showing that Algerian community is different from the western one and that traditional sociolinguistic researches may not be generalized to different societies.



Figure 8 . Samples of Males and Females Use of Intensifiers

3.7.4. Code-switching

Across the three posts, different languages were used in commenting by Algerian males and females. Table 3.7 shows the frequencies of using code-switching in the comments.

Table 3.7. Frequency of code-switching by gender across posts

Posts	Males use of code-switchng	Females use of code-switching
Post 01	02	02
Post 02	00	00
Post 03	00	02

Code switching was traced in the pots of travelling and cyberbullying, with 0 code-switching employed in the Palestinian issue post from both genders. In the traveling post, 0 males used thins linguistic feature compared to 2 females who have used it.

Figure 8. Code-switching in Females Comments



Males were noticed to use original French words but using Arabic characters such as "مي" instead of "mais" or "باسك / باسمك" instead of "parce-que". This style is not generated from nothing but likely related to the historical background or the Algerian public also this mode of shifting is also considers as a normal every day practice for Algerians.

Figure 9. Code Switching Style in Algerian Males Speech



Recapitulation of findings

The research analyzed the Algerian males and females Instagram comments across the three posts (Travel, Gaza, Cyberbullying) examining emoji use, vocabulary(intensifiers), and code-switching

Emoji use: Females used emojis more frequently than males across all three posts, while males used them minimally or not at all.

Vocabulary (intensifiers): Males used lexical intensifiers such as oaths and simple words , in contrast females preferred duplicated emojis as intensifiers.

Code-switching: Both genders showed limited code-switching, mainly in the travel and cyberbullying posts. Males displayed a distinctive pattern of writing French words in Arabic script, reflecting Algeria's multilingual identity.

Overall, the findings confirm that gender significantly shapes digital language use, while also describing that Algerian communication norms do not always align with Western sociolinguistic generalizations.

Conclusion

In this chapter, research design methodology, methods of data collection and analysis were outlined. Additionally, group of selected corpuses with its analysis, and participant's information were involved in this section taking ethical consideration with no revealing of personal information. Overall, the chapter a comprehensive explanation on the methodological framework used in this dissertation, describing how it was conducted to fulfil its objectives and answer its questions. The study's findings show that Algerian Instagram users' linguistic behaviour is significantly influenced by their gender.

General Conclusion

This dissertation investigated the linguistic features in online communication among Algerian male and female users specifically Instagram, with a focus on how gender influences vocabulary choice, the use of emojis, and

code-switching practices. Qualitative analysis and quantitative data are two mixed approaches used to analyze the corpus on Instagram comments which are produced by both males and females in order to identify frequent linguistic patterns. The findings show that gender has a significant role in shaping online language use. Algerian female users tend to use emojis and expressive vocabulary which contribute to an emotionally elaborated language. In contrast, male users are more likely to use Algerian dialectal Arabic, slang, and code-switching with other languages, while generally revealing less overt emotional expression in their online interactions. Overall, the study demonstrated that linguistic practices in digital communication are socially constructed and reflect broader gender-related patterns within Algerian society. It highlights that Instagram serves as a space where gendered communication styles are both reproduced and negotiated through language. These findings contribute to a deeper understanding of the relationship between language, gender, and social media interaction. Despite these insights, the study is limited by the scope of its corpus and the dynamic nature of online communication, the number of the participants was limited compared to three posts, also the comments were focused only on three posts, which are "Travel", "Cyberbullying", and "Palestine cause". Males and females language and linguistic behavior may change in diverse topics. Future research could expand the dataset or explore other social media platforms to further examine how gender influences digital language practices in different contexts. In conclusion, this research sheds light on the sociolinguistic dynamics of gendered language use on Instagram and emphasizes the importance of digital platforms in shaping contemporary communication patterns among Algerian users.

Limitations

The study has several drawbacks to be noted despite its contributions. First, only feefty comments are drawn from three posts which make the generalizability of the findings limited. Second, the study is narrowed to a single platform which is Instagram, that may not reflect the linguistic behavior of both males and females users in other social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, and Tiktok. Third, the three chosen topics; Gaza, Travel, and Cyberbullying may not accurately reflect the variety of topics Algerian users discuss online. Although the corpus consisted of 60 comments, it does not represent the wider Algerian community, as the participants were recruited from the researchers' social circle and did not represent users from different regions of Algeria. Therefore, the findings should be interpreted as exploratory and limited to the participants included in this study.

Future Recommendations

Future research may address handle limitations to expand the corpus and include a larger and more different sample of comments across several topics and platforms. The validity of the results would also be strengthened by using self-reported gender identification and conducting surveys or interviews in addition to corpus analysis. In conclusion, this study demonstrates the sociolinguistic dynamics of gendered language on Instagram and emphasizes how crucial it is to take cultural context into account when examining digital communication. It emphasizes how Algerian users actively perform, negotiate, and express their

gender identities through language on Instagram, which is more than just a platform for content sharing.

The topics of travelling and cyberbullying were selected because they represent two contrasting communicative contexts on social media. Travelling is generally associated with positive emotions, self-presentation, and audience engagement, whereas cyberbullying was selected because, although it is becoming more and more common on social media platforms, it is still an understudied problem in Algeria. Existing research has paid limited attention to how Algerian social media users engage with and respond to cyberbullying-related content. The topic of Gaza was selected because of its high emotional sensitivity and its prominence in online discussions. Algerian social media users have been heavily involved in the ongoing situation in Gaza, which makes it a pertinent backdrop for examining how people use language and emojis to convey their ideas, feelings, solidarity, and identities.

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Appendices: Instagram Posts

Appendix1: Cyberbullying post



Appendix 2: Gaza Post



Appendix 3: Travelling Post

←

Posts

Follow

less

30 March



♡ 20

💬 23

🔄

🛡️ 2

🔖

nd others

واش كانت آخر وجهة ليك ؟
وواش تتمناو الوجهة المقبلة ؟
"What was your last destination? And what
destination do you wish for next?"
#سفر #سياحة #boarding#travelingram_click ngram#
🌈✈️🌊 less

See translation

الملخص

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى استقصاء الخصائص اللغوية المميزة الموجودة في التفاعل الإلكتروني ، تبحث الدراسة Instagram بين الذكور والإناث الجزائريين. ومن خلال التركيز بشكل خاص على منصة في كيفية تأثير الجنس على اختيار المفردات، واستخدام الرموز التعبيرية (الإيموجي) والرموز الانفعالية، وأنماط التناوب اللغوي (مثل التناوب بين اللهجات العربية، والعربية الفصحى، والفرنسية، أو الإنجليزية). وباستخدام منهجية البحث المختلط التي تجمع بين التحليل النوعي وجمع البيانات الكمية، تتكون وقد كشفت المدونة اللغوية للدراسة من تعليقات إلكترونية على إنستغرام كتبها ذكور وإناث جزائريون النتائج أن كل جنس يوظف الخصائص اللغوية بطرق مميزة. فعند مناقشة موضوعات متشابهة، يميل الرجال والنساء الجزائريون إلى استخدام أساليب لغوية وخيارات معجمية مختلفة. إضافة إلى ذلك، غالباً ما تعبر الإناث عن العواطف والمشاعر من خلال لغة أكثر تفصيلاً وتعبيراً، كما يستخدم الرموز التعبيرية بوتيرة أكبر، مما يجعل خطابهن أكثر عاطفية ووجدانية. وعلى النقيض من ذلك، يكون الذكور أكثر ميلاً إلى استخدام تعبيرات مباشرة والاعتماد على العربية الجزائرية الدارجة أو مزجها بلغات أخرى، مع إظهار قدر أقل من التعبير العاطفي أو الداعم. وتظهر الدراسة أن الممارسات اللغوية في التواصل الإلكتروني القائم على النوع الاجتماعي هي ممارسات مُشكّلة اجتماعياً ومتأثرة بأنماط التفاعل الرقمي، بما يعكس الاجتماعي. العلاقة الديناميكية بين اللغة والنوع الاجتماعي ووسائل التواصل

Résumé

Cette étude vise à examiner les caractéristiques linguistiques distinctes présentes dans les interactions en ligne des hommes et des femmes algériens. En se concentrant spécifiquement sur la plateforme Instagram, la recherche analyse l'influence du genre sur le choix du vocabulaire, l'utilisation des émojis et des émoticônes, ainsi que sur les pratiques d'alternance codique (par exemple entre les dialectes arabes, l'arabe standard moderne, le français ou l'anglais). En adoptant une approche mixte combinant une analyse qualitative et une collecte de données quantitatives, le corpus se compose de commentaires publiés sur Instagram par des hommes et des femmes algériens. Les résultats révèlent que chaque genre mobilise des caractéristiques linguistiques de manière distincte. Lorsqu'ils abordent des sujets similaires, les hommes et les femmes algériens ont tendance à employer des styles linguistiques et des choix lexicaux différents. En outre, les femmes expriment souvent leurs émotions et leurs sentiments à travers un langage plus élaboré et expressif et ont tendance à utiliser les émojis plus fréquemment, rendant leur discours plus sentimental. À l'inverse, les hommes privilégient des expressions plus directes et l'usage de l'arabe algérien dialectal simple ou mélangé à d'autres langues, manifestant moins d'expressions émotionnelles ou de soutien. L'étude montre que les pratiques linguistiques dans la communication genrée en ligne sont socialement construites et influencées par les dynamiques de l'interaction numérique, reflétant la relation dynamique entre la langue, le genre et la communication sur les réseaux sociaux.

Mots-clés

Genre, alternance codique, légendes Instagram, émojis, choix du
vocabulaire.