جامعة سيدي محمد بن عبد الله بفاس
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UNIVERSITÉ SIDI MOHAMED BEN ABDELLAH DE FÈS
كلية الآداب والعلوم الإنسانية سايس – فاس
ⵜⴰⵖⵡⴰⵔⵉⵜ ⵏ ⵜⵙⵏⴰⵡⵉⵏ ⴷ ⵜⵙⵏⴰⵡⵉⵏ ⵜⵉⵎⵣⴳⵉⴷⴰ ⵙⴰⵢⵙ - ⴼⴰⵙ
FACULTÉ DES LETTRES ET DES SCIENCES HUMAINES SAÏS-FÈS

مركز دراسات الدكتوراه: "الآداب والعلوم الإنسانية والفنون وعلوم التربية"
تكوين الدكتوراه: اللغات والآداب والتواصل
محور : الانجليزية
مختبر: اللغة والآداب والتواصل

أطروحة لنيل الدكتوراه في الآداب والعلوم الإنسانية

في موضوع:

Gender Specific Linguistic Features in the Moroccan Political Discourse: a Content based Discourse Analysis of Unscripted Political Interviews

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تاريخ المناقشة: 03/10/2022

لجنة المناقشة :

الدكتورة فاطمة الزهراء إفلاحن	(كلية الآداب والعلوم الإنسانية – مراكش)	رئيسة
الدكتورة سعاد سلاوي	(كلية الآداب والعلوم الإنسانية– ظهر المهراز – فاس)	عضوة
الدكتورة كنزة سعداني حسني	(كلية الآداب والعلوم الإنسانية – سايس – فاس)	عضوة
الدكتور عبد الرحيم القرفة	(كلية الآداب والعلوم الإنسانية – ظهر المهراز – فاس)	مشرفا ومقررا

السنة الجامعية: 2022 / 2023

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I- Introduction

The diverse conversational styles used by men and women in their interactions appear to have been mostly disregarded in communication study. Work by feminist scholars dealing with gender disparities first appeared in the mid-1970s. Many studies have demonstrated that men and women communicate in distinct ways so as to convey their messages in a certain conversational setting. The current study intended to explore the differences/similarities in the use of linguistic elements by male and female politicians, as well as the reasons for such utilization in gendered communication in a formal situation such as political interviews. This study examined four interviews with Moroccan politicians, the duration of each one was 90 minutes. The rationale for selecting the two speakers Nabil Benabdellah and Nabila Mounib was that they were two of the most active politicians in the Moroccan political arena on social media and in TV interviews. The study corpus obtained from the official media outlets of the two television channels that aired the two politicians. This study also attempted to investigate gender stereotypes that had been highlighted in prior studies in sociolinguistics and feminist discourse analysis. A total of twelve linguistic patterns and six gender dichotomies were analyzed within the framework of three key models of gender communication which are the dominance, the difference and the deficit approaches.

The three above mentioned interconnected theories of gender were used to examine the extent to which female and male politicians used language differently.Lakoff was working on the concept that women's speech patterns are different from men's in that they affirm women's inferior social standing and hinder them from being considered as equals. The deficit model embraces an androcentric worldview, viewing men's conversational style as the standard and women's deviation

from it as a deficiency. It is similar to the 'dominance' model that claims that women's speaking style reflects their lower social rank. Similarly, the difference model or as other gender theorists called it the “sub-cultural” model implies that women's speaking style is a product of their gendered upbringing, that is, a function of feminities, rather than a result of unequal power relations with men.

II- Definition of Research Scope and Goal

As more women enter the workforce, there are several proposals for women to comply to public domain language standards. Women have been regarded to be distinct and unassertive as a result of societal inequalities between the sexes, as represented by a variety of language factors that describe the role of women in society. This paper examined the extent to which male and female politicians differ on TV panels and social media platforms. Language and gender have received a great deal of scholarly attention, thus a number of linguistic and paralinguistic aspects will be picked with care to precisely account fo the use of language due to the amount of attention that language and gender have gained academically.

Women became more emancipated along with numerous cultural shifts such as the Women's Movement, engaging in the public sector to a greater degree.The primary issue was whether the pre-defined gender traits and public speaking impact the formation of political discussion and variations in its structure between male and female politicians, or they were unimportant factors in political discourse. In other words, I investigated if a person's gender influences his or her political subjectivity.

The study was driven by the fact that discrimination on the basis of gender has not yet been eradicated, even in the 21sth century, work fields are largely taken over by men and reserved for

women. Thus, Linguistic streotypes dominated the research papers of the majority of gender theroists and sociolinguists. They agreed upon the idea that low-rank positions typically held by women, high rank decision-making positions are generally occupied by men. Gender related roles are based on gender-characteristics of men and women, because job positions that require care, nurturing, cooperation, active listening, patience…etc. are typically filled by women compared to men's jobs that require competitiveness. These are the concepts that were reinforced by the three models that were adopted as a theoretical framweork for this study. Shedding light on the issue of linguistic streotypes that women still undergo regardless their active particpation in the world of leadership and managerial status was a must during my study. This helped me to understand the excistence of such baised gender approaches as difference, deficit and dominance.The study introduced common linguistic features that were specified by leaders of the three gender models whose characteristics are associated with one gender more than the other. This paper was mainly motivated by the fact that linguistic crossing has not been properly dealt within in the context of Moroccan politics, specifically in the Moroccan political interviews.

My overall interest in this topic lies in taking the opportunity to explore the specific hindrances and challenges that women in public positions face. Going through a number of televised interviews of politicians, we can easily notice the attempt to reinforce the omnipresence of a stereotypical "women's" portfolios and subjects that are allocated to women in debates such as social and health care. To investigate if this disparities might be applied in the political context, the study set the following objectives :

1- To investigate whether the linguistic practices of men and women in political discourse differed.

2- To inspect if there is a significant difference between men and women in terms of the usage of specific linguistic features and para linguistic features.
3- To determine which gender use a specific linguistic feature more than the other.
4- To interpret the results by providing underlying reasons of either different or similar usage of specifc linguistic practices.
5- Investigating the gender linguistic-features crossing between males and female.
6- Finding out the causes of gender linguistic differences/ similarities between males and females.

So as to meet those objectives, number of questions were suggested:

1- Are these linguistic practices differing from one gendered context to the other?
2- As a consequence of male and female politicians expected gender identification or aims in the political context, are there any unfitting linguistic traits used by men and women?
3- What are the possible causes of the intersection of language with gender?
4- Do female candidates in the political context adapt their speech to fit within the norms of the political sphere?
5- Do women speak differently even in the highly normative and masculinised field as the case in politics??

To answer the above questions I hypothesized that :

- Given that women are taking a more assertive position in society than they traditionally used to take, it is expected to find more assertive uses of language in the way they position themselves and interact with their male counterparts.

- Females' language is getting closer to the predefined- male language and vice versa.

- The integration of women in the political field has led to changes in linguistic features with regard to traditional patterns and political interview on different visual and online platforms are thought to reflect such changes across genders.

- The female politicians' linguistic choices are assimilated to behaviors acceptable to the political climate monopolized by the styles of male politicians.

The significance of the study lies in its attempt to enrich the growing body of research into the language used by both male and female speakers in the political sphere. Taking into consideration that one of the most significant public speaking tasks was to talk to the public, communicate with, control and convince individuals to accept the way of thinking of the speaker. Public speaking is also one of the most powerful ways to demonstrate one's character, charm and experience with wisdom. It can rebuild, describe and alter the world. For these reasons examining the only mean that public speakers use to transmit this wisdom; that is language; is highly important.

III. Thesis structure

The introductory Chapter introduced the subject of the study: variations in language between genders. This paved the way to a brief overview of the fields that are interconnected with the thesis field of interest as well as previous studies that have examined language and gender in various fields. The direction of study was shown by listing the basic objectives, main questions and the research hypothesis, finishing with the scope, limitations and delimitations of the study.

The Second Chapter offered a theoretical summary. This section started with the meanings and contrasts of the terms, culminating in an informed decision on the potential usage of terminology, as the concepts of sex and gender are often used interchangeably. The section also

offered a historical overview of the most important linguistic theories of gender; lists and presents the key ideas and critiques of their members.

The Third Chapter shed lights on the methodology that was adopted in this research. A comprehensive step-by-step overview of the research design was given and the characteristics of the selected politicians were discussed. Additionally, the procedures and reasons are expanded on for the nature of the corpus. The chapter also presented and exemplified the working principles of the research instruments for the text analysis used in research. Finally, the procedures that were taken to be used for the study of statistical data were demonstrated.

The Fourth Chapter contained the interpretation of the research results. Both quantitative and qualitative research was part of the review. Next, a manual analysis was done to check the frequency of each of the linguistic variables that examined throughout the selected interviews, the results were presented in their respective subsections.

The Fifth Chapter Concludes the study by presenting the underlying explanations for the linguistic choices and gender linguistic practices. Reflecting upon the differences as well as similarities is the leading line that controls the concluding section. The findings were used to assess the implications and the recommendation. They also offered an outline of the priorities and research questions; points to the research's strengths and shortcomings and provided some guidelines for potential research.

III-Method

This research used both qualitative and quantitative methods to compare and analyze the above mentioned linguistic features introduced in the three gender communication models ; the difference, the deficit and the dominance models. Both content analysis (CA) and Discourse

analysis (DA) were used to account for the differences in the use in gendered political communication aspects. First, descriptive content analysis method were used to account for the frequency of linguistic features in each gender's interaction, second a discourse analysis approach was conducted to analyze and provide reasons for discursive and communicative similarities as well as differences. A quantitative analysis also knows as content analysis allowed the detection of precise words, subjects, or concepts in qualitative data. In brief, I adopted this two methods of research as they are seen as flexible research method that employed a wide range of analytical techniques to generate findings and put them into context.

In order to conduct the study, the selected interviews of the politicians were searched and downloaded from the official online platforms on which they are originally broadcasted. Since there was no search engine that did allow searching by word count, counting the frequency of both Lakoff's and Tannen linguistic aspects were done manually. The research applied quantitative research and qualitative research together to gain a more complete understating of the research questions and meets up the leading objectives.

VII- Overall results

The study has shown that :

- There were no significant differences between women and men regarding the use of both linguistic features and conversational behaviors in the selected political interviews. This conclusion was not predicted by the majority of the previous studies on gender and women discourse in politics.

- There was a strong linguistic correlation between the two speakers. The two politicians performed their role as leaders of their political parties, regadless their cultural female or male biological sex or even their gender identity.
- In the selected samples, the use of the pre-defined women's linguistic features by the two speakers did not imply any kind of hesistance or uncertainty as Lakoff claimed ; rather they were used to sound more dimplomatic, to protect one's polite face from the reactions of others, to show politeness and support speakers with the same view as a diplomatic way to keep dominating the panel. Thus, the pre-defined linguistic features that were assigned to women are used also by men to fullfil certain conversational objectives.
- Having such a highly political status as the head of two important political parties made the two speakers, specifically Nabila Mounib, adopted the linguistic features that are stereotypically assosciated with men's language because being in a male-dominated field, urge women to linguistically "act" like one in order to be heard and taken seriously by their male counterparts.
- Using certain linguistic features or avoiding using them is a matter of a personal choice for the sake of fulfilling one's discursive goals.

The expectations I set as the basis of the analysis were confirmed. Nabila Mounib tended to use a language that is described as being powerful to make her political profile more convincing. Through the examined intreviews I can say that, Females' language is getting closer to the streotypical male language. The results of my study proved that the integration of women in the political field has led to changes in linguistic features with regard to traditional patterns and political interviews on different visual and online platforms are thought to reflect such changes across genders. To put it differently, women can also be described as powerful if

they were examined in an authoritative setting as politics. When female candidates were given the floor to take part in governmental affairs, their political discursive choices are assimilated to behaviors acceptable to the political climate monopolized by the styles of male politicians.

In conclusion, the results of this study didn't support any of the three theories (dominance, deficit and difference) on women's language that characterize women's language as powerless and men's language as powerful. The findings proved that the speaker choses a language that suits the social or political context witin which they are interacting. My findings proved that the gendered discursive identity of each politician is not something a person "has" or "is" , but something a person "does" or "perform". In other words , gender was flexible. Both Nabila Mounib and Nabil Benabdellah were flexible enough to perform continuous contsructions and reconstrucions of identity; other factors interfere while interacting with the journalist namely; political performances , actions , feelings and individual vision to a specific issue.

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Declaration

I now declare that this thesis represents my original work, completed after registering for the degree of Ph.D. at FLSH Fes Sais, and has not been previously included in a thesis or dissertation submitted to any other institution for a degree, diploma, or other qualifications.

I have read the University's current research ethics guidelines and accept responsibility for carrying out the procedures following the University's Committee on the use of all the data included in this paper.

Dedication

I dedicate this humble work to

My mum, my dad, my soulmate and my supportive siblings

Acknowledgment

First and foremost, I would like to thank the Almighty for giving me the strength, knowledge, ability, and opportunity to undertake this research study and to persevere and complete it satisfactorily.

I express my sincere gratitude to my supervisor Prof. Abderahim Elkarfa for his tremendous support, extraordinary patience, academic guidance, and immense knowledge. This thesis would not have been possible without his help.

Due thanks are extended to my only best friend, Hind, who didn't hesitate to encourage me by offering her endless and unconditional support.

Last but not least, I would like to express my deep sense of gratitude to my precious family, who supported me through thick and thin. This dissertation stands as a testament to their unconditional love and encouragement.

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine gender differences in language use in a setting of political interviews. Four interviews with two Moroccan politicians were selected namely Nabila Mounib and Nabil BenAbdellah. Being two of the most activepoliticians on social platforms and TV interviews in the Moroccan political arena was the reason behind choosing them. The interviews were downloaded from the official media platforms of the two TV Channels that hosted the two politicians. The corpus was composed of four interviews whose duration was 90 min each. This study also aimed at exploring the gender linguistic stereotypes illustrated in previous studies in sociolinguistics. A total of twelve linguistic patternswere analyzed under the three fundamental models of gender communication: the dominance, the difference, and the deficit approach. This research used quantitative content analysis and discourse analysis to analyze the data. The researcher used videos and transcripts of the four interviews to answer the research leading question whether or not gender affects the linguistic practices of politicians. This study tends to fill an existing research gap by conducting a comparative analysis of two Moroccan politicians' linguistic practices. The results reported that those linguistic features, namely: hedges, intensifiers, tag questions, precise colorterms, empty adjectives, minimal responses, interruptions, overlaps, emphatic stress, rising intonation,super polite forms and use of strong words, were used with the same frequency by the two politicians.The results of this study do not seem to support any of the three mentioned above gender theories whose common point revolves around the same idea: that women's language is powerless, whereas men's language is seen as powerful. This dichotomy was not valid in the political context within which this study was conducted.

Keywords: content analysis, gender, language, political discourse, the deficit model, the dominance model, the difference model.

Résumé

L'objectif de cette étude est d'examiner la diversité entre genre et langage dans le contexte politique ; spécifiquement dans les interviews politiques. Quatre interviews de deux politiciens Marocains ont été sélectionnées. Le choix s'est porté sur deux des politiciens les plus actifs sur les plateformes sociales et lors des interviews télévisées dans l'arène politique Marocaine. Les interviews ont été téléchargées à partir des plateformes de médias officielles des deux chaînes de télévision qui les ont accueillis. Le corpus est composé de quatre interviews dont la durée est d'environ 90 min. Cette étude visait également à explorer les stéréotypes de genre qui ont été illustrés dans des études précédentes dans le domaine de la sociolinguistique et de l'analyse du discours féministe. Un total de douze modèles linguistiques a été analysés selon les trois paradigmes utiliser dans les recherches linguistiques sur le genre :la domination, la différence et ledéficit. Cette recherche a utilisé l'analyse de contenu quantitatif et l'analyse du discours pour l'analyse des données. Le chercheur a fait appel aux vidéos et à la transcription des quatre interviews comme moyen de répondre à la question principale de la recherche qui est : Le genre influence-t-il les choix linguistiques des personnalités politiques ? Les résultats ont montré que lesdeux politiciens ont utilisé avec la même fréquence les caractéristiques linguistiques suivantes : lesremplisseurs, les intensifieurs, les termes de couleur précis, les adjectifs vides, les réponses minimales, les interruptions, l'hésitation, l'incertitude, l'intonation montante, les formes super polies et l'utilisation de mots forts. En bref, les résultats de cette étude ne correspondent pas avec les paradigmes du genre mentionnés ci-dessus, dont le point commun s'articule autour la même idée quelles femmes n'incarnent pas le pouvoir des styles linguistiques détenues par les hommes. Cette dichotomie n'était pas valable dans le contexte politique dans lequel cette étude a été menée.

Mots clés : analyse de contenu, analyse de discours, discours politique, genre, langage, paradigme dedomination, paradigme de différence, paradigme de déficit.

ملخص

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى فحص الاختلافات اللسانية بين الرجال والنساء في الحوار السياسي .وقد تم اختيار أربع برامج حوارية مع اثنين من السياسيين المغاربة وذلك لكونهما من بين السياسيين الأكثر نشاطا على الساحة السياسية المغربية سواء على منصات التواصل الاجتماعي أوفي البرامج التلفزيونية .وقد تم تنزيل البرامج الحوارية من المنصات الرسمية للقناتين التليفزيونيتين اللتين استضافتا السياسيين وتبلغ مدة كل منها 90 دقيقة .هدفت هذه الدراسة أيضًا إلى استكشاف الصور النمطية الجندرية التي تم توضيحها في الدراسات السابقة خاصة في مجال علم اللغة الاجتماعي وتحليل الخطاب النسوي .كما تم تحليل ما مجموعه اثني عشر نمطًا لغويًا في إطار النماذج الرئيسية الثلاثة للتواصل بين النوعين وهي منهج الهيمنة ومنهج الاختلاف ومنهج العجز . واعتمد هذا البحث على تحليل المحتوى الكمي وتحليل الخطاب لتحليل البيانات حيث استخدمت الباحثة مقاطع الفيديو والحوارات الأربع كوسيلة للإجابة على سؤال البحث الرئيسي وهو :هل يؤثر الجندر على الخيارات اللغوية للسياسيين؟

أفادت النتائج أن هذه الأنماط اللغوية أي :الاحتياطات اللغوية، والصفات الفارغة، والأشكال اللغوية المهذبة، وكثرة الاعتذار، والتحدث بشكل قليل، وتجنب استخدام الشتائم والألفاظ البذيئة، والأسئلة الذيلية، والقواعد والنطق الصحيحين بشكل مفرط، والطلبات غير المباشرة، والتحدث بشكل مائل، تم استخدام جميعها من قبل السياسيين بنفس الوثيرة. باختصار، لا يبدو أن نتائج هذه الدراسة تدعم أيًا من مناهج الفوارق الجندرية الثلاث المذكورة أعلاه، والتي ترى أن الاختلافات اللسانية بين الرجال والنساء تأتي على شكل ثنائيات متضادة . فالسياق السياسي الذي تندرج فيه هذه الدراسة أثبت عدم إمكانيّة تطبيقها على كلّ السياقات خاصة التّفاعليّة منها.

الكلمات المفتاحية :النوع، اللغة، السمات اللغوية، تحليل المحتوى، تحليل الخطابات، الخطابات السياسية، نموذج الهيمنة، نموذج الاختلاف، نموذج العجز

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Operational definitions of key terms and concepts

Language: Language is a speech sound produced by human beings to express their ideas, emotions, thoughts, desires, and feelings (Larkin, M. T, 2013).

Gender: Gender is a term, borrowed from grammar, to describe individuals' social identity (woman/girl, man/boy) and personality or behavioral tendencies (e.g., masculine, feminine, androgynous, transgender). Gender as a social identity is usually (but not necessarily) related to an individual's biological sex. Feminists and most behavioral science researchers prefer to use gender, rather than sex (male, female), to describe humans in order not to imply that any differencesbetween the groups are directly, essentially, or solely related to biological influences. (Joan C. Chrisler, 2016)

Sex: Refers to a set of biological attributes in humans and animals. It is primarily associated with physical and physiological features including chromosomes, gene expression, hormone levels and function, and reproductive/sexual anatomy. Sex is usually categorized as female or male but there is variation in the biological attributes that comprise sex and how those attributes are expressed. (Pryzgoda and Chrisler, 2000).

Political communication: Political communication is the role of communication in the political process. It can take place in a variety of forms (formal or informal), in a variety of venues (public and private) and through a variety of medium (mediated or unmediated content). It includes the production and generation of messages by political actors, the transmission of political messages through direct and indirect channels, and the reception of political messages. (Blumler, J. G, 2016).

Political interviews: It is an interview in which the people interviewed are political decision-makers who hold, or actively seek to hold widely publicized public offices. They aim to test public officials and subject-matter experts on policy affairs and questions of concern to the general public. (Ball, S. J, 2013)

Gendered language: Refers to the discursive differences of men and women in a specific context (Thomson, R., Murachver, T., & Green, J, 2001)

Linguistic features: Grammatical or phonological characteristics of a language including tag questions, hedges, apologies, statements that disclaim responsibility, exclamations, forms of politeness, fragmented sentences, and illogical sequences. (Hosseini, M., & Tammimy, Z, 2016).

Linguistic behaviour: Linguistic behavior as a cultural potential consists of a multitude of congenital and acquired individual features such as actual human qualities realized through communicative abilities and unique psychophysiological qualities of a person, expressed in the attitude to the language and linguistic activity. Interruptions, overlaps, rising intonation are considered linguistic behavior. (Bennett, J, 1990)

Hedges: Take the shape of vocalized pauses such as "ah," "yeah," "er," "uh," in addition to useless words or phrases that can fill the void during an interaction. (Lakoff, 1975).

Intensifiers: Intensifiers are words like very, rather, totally, that alter adjectives, adverbs, and verbs by increasing or decreasing their intensity (Lakoff, 1975).

Tag questions: Are often used for checking information that we think we know is true. (Lakoff, 1975).

Empty adjectives: Express the speaker's approval or admiration of something; charming, cute, and divine are some of the mostly used by women. (Lakoff,1975).

Rising intonation: Is considered a sign of uncertainty, it portrays discourse as powerless or weak. (Lakoff,1975).

Avoidance of strong words: A statement of intense emotion particularly, anger or dissatisfaction addressed to a specific person. (Lakoff,1975).

Color terms: Gender related differences researches in color vocabulary indicate that womenhave more extensive color vocabularies than men. (Lakoff, 1975).

Overlaps: Simultaneous discussion by two or more conversational participants. (Lakoff, 1975).

Identity: Identity is used in this book to describe the way individuals and groups define them-selves and are defined by others on the basis of race, ethnicity, religion, language, and culture" (Deng ,1995).

Gender stereotype: A gender stereotype is a generalized view or preconception about attributes or characteristics, or the roles that are or ought to be possessed by, or performed by, women and men. A gender stereotype is harmful when it limits women's and men's capacity to develop their personal abilities, pursue their professional careers and/or make choices about their lives. (Ellemers, 2018)

Masculine style: All aspects or stereotypes attributed to men's way of talking (Jones, 2016).

Feminine style: All aspects or stereotypes attributed women's way of talking. (Jones,2016).

Deficit theory: Deficit" is an approach attributed to Jespersen that defines adult male language as the standard, and women's language as deficient. This approach created a dichotomy between women's language and men's language. This triggered criticism to the approach in that highlighting issues in women's language by using men's as a benchmark. As such, women's language was considered to have something wrong inherently with it. The 'Deficit Model' refers to how this language use contributes to women's lower status and weaker position in society. (Coates,2015)

Dominance theory: Its origins in linguistic research began in the early 20th century with Otto Jesperson, followed by other linguists like Robin Lakoff and Dale Spender, who contributed new research on the way men and women use language in the 1970s and 80s. Lakoff developed a theory called the Dominance Approach *(*on women's language). (Uchida,1992)

Difference theory: The difference theory is the idea that males and females really do converse differently. (Tannen ,1990)

Discursive theory: It suggests that gender is constructed in and through discourse and that it is fluid and discursively constructed through interaction within the structures of a culture. (Morison, T., & Macleod, C. 2013).

Performativity: To say that gender is performative is simply to say that how we understand gender, and how we position ourselves as gendered or sexual beings in relation to others is achievedthrough the repetition and enactment of these activities. (Butler,2004).

Gender Doing: Is to advance a new understanding of gender as a routine accomplishment embedded in every day interaction. (West, C., & Zimmerman, D. H. 1987)

Abbreviations and Acronyms

Abbreviations and Acronyms	Meaning
LH	**Lexical Hedges or Fillers**
TQ	**Tag Questions**
RI	**Rising Intonation on declaratives**
EA	**Empty Adjectives**
PCT	**Precise Color Terms**
I	**Intensifiers**
HG	**Hypercorrect Grammar**
SP	**Superpolite forms**
SW	**Avoidance of Strong Swear Words**
ES	**Empathic Stress**
CA	**Content Anlysis**
DA	**Discourse Analysis**

Symbols and Codes

Symbols and Codes	Meaning
↓	Interruption
	Overlapping
Capitalization	Emphatic stress

General Introduction

I- The Background of the Study

Several sociolinguistic studies (JS Damico, N Simmons-Mackie, H Hawley (2005), Labov (2007), O'Barr (1978) have proved that language has been and will continue to be a source of power and control from the era of ancient civilizations to the present day. Language theorists Coates J (1986), Fishman (1983), Tannen D (1983) have emphasized language's cultural and social significance in communication and revealed specific features of gendered linguistic and paralinguistic characteristics.

Austin (1998), Coates (2015), Fishman (2019), Lakoff (1973), Tannen (1993) have shown that men and women communicate differently. In other words, women and men adopt different linguistic behaviors to transmit messages in a specific conversational context. For instance, the use of specific linguistic features by women (like hedges,tag questions, intensifiers, color terms, super polite forms etc). Those linguistic features were claimed to make her language sound “like a woman” because and according to West (1987) a woman is assigned the gender she has to display; she has to “do it”. West and Zimmeramn argued that:

> “Gender is something that humans created. As humans, we have categorized and defined many aspects of life. If someone was not in favor of their gender role or did something that was not deemed "correct" for that gender this person would be committing an act of social deviance.”
> (West ,1987, p.127)

This is to say those women were assigned codes and constructions during childhood that are considered the foundation of everyday activities regardless of the context (intimate, professional). I argue that West and Zimmerman's notion of "gender doing" could find its validity just to a certain very young age. In other words, when we start growing, we tend to go against rules and guidelines given to us by "indicators," as West and Zimmerman called them. We tend to find our appropriate comforting box, adopt the social identity (e.g. sexual orientation) we feel we are, and communicate this identity via a dynamic discourse without feeling imprisoned by "biased approaches" such as femininity or masculinity. Same argue goes for the use of language, West and Zimmerman argued that the child is assigned even the type of language, and if men didn't respect the "norms", they are accused of being "effeminate", i.e that person is seen as a female and vice versa for girls. They simply see it as "irrespective of genital markers". Thus, Men and women communicate differently regarding style, issue, content, and use (Kendall, 2001). What if we take a professional setting as politics? Will women speak "like a woman," or her gender will be as fluid as the setting requires?

Previous research on language and gender Austin (1998), Bamberg (2011), Brown (2003), Jang (2007), Yu, (2013) has widely found that the general public has some presumptions on how men and women usually speak or should commonly speak in politics. This potentially implicit stereotypical distinction is most profoundly embedded in the social spheres in which one gender has historically dominated or may still dominate over the other. For instance, it is possible to name politics, legal practice, science, and academia as traditional male domains. At the same time, household work, women empowerment, and youth issues are known as women's domain or field of interest. As Linsay R. Larner states:

> "The films emphasized masculine themes, such as sports and the military, to tie the Presidency with men-dominated institutions. Forming the connections first made thesemessages more credible, persuasive, and uncontestable" (p, 22)

Thus, Laner argues that leadership has been presented as a "male" prior field based on the masculine traits that a leader should have and display to take over the leading role assigned to him.Conversely, women are seen as too weak and "feminine" to take control of a party and manage oroutline a political agenda; I argue that women in politics are torn between who they are and how they are expected to act and speak. They end up falling into a "double binding" effect in gender. Irecall here a very concise explanation:

> "A double-binding relationship is one in which a more powerful person tyrannizes and victimizesa less powerful person, communicating in a mystifying way that binds the victim and leaves him or her no room for safety. The mystification operates through subtle, covert messages that contradict the overt messages, but the victim can neither comment on the discrepancy nor leave the relationship" (Jenkins, 2014)

Jenkins accounts for double–binding in all types of human relationships. I want to narrow his definition to women in politics. Taking into account the above discussion about women vs. men themes of interest and the "double –binding effect. I hypothesize that when women in political institutions demonstrate behavior that is described as "masculine," meaning more representative of the "typical male," they can meet with negative perceptions, judgments, and backlash. If they choose a more feminine behavior, they might be seen as weak or submissive; if they are too caring and collaborative, they might not be heard or dismissed. They may be viewed as bossy and unlikable, if they are too dominant or direct. Women face expectations of a choice between being one way or another; either way is a lose-lose situation. This is the essence of double binding in gender. The latter could be the source of the countless stereotypical gender binaries that were presented in the majority, if not all, studies regarding gender linguistics.

One of those studies that I see as an extreme offense to women's natural discursive abilities was introduced by Robin Lakoff's 1975 in her book "Language and women's place." She tackled gender and language under her widely discussed deficit theory. The latter focuses on men's language as the standard and women's language as insufficient as it differs from the norm. Lakoff and other supporters of her approach, Otto Jespersen and Deborah Tannen, claim that language is influenced by sex, not considering any other external factor that may affect the discourse of men and women. Thus, criticizing Lakoff's claims can lead us to question whether social context can interfere with the use of language, taking into account that language is channelized by a series of thoughts, alternatives, and reflections people make that go hand in hand with the specific social context in which they display their conversational tools.

Language reveals, as well, the identity of each of its users in various situations. Diana Binnenpoorte (2005), Swann (2003), Vignozzi (2017), Vignozzi (2017) conducted interesting research through which they answered many important questions about the use of language by men and women. They dealt with issues linked to gender and language in a social context, professional setting, or workplaces, such as in everyday interaction, an educational environment, films, social media, and newspapers. Their claims reinforced the traditional stereotypical biased "masculine language "vs. "feminine language" dichotomies. Butler (2014), in her book "Gender Trouble"which is widely considered the most influential text in gender studies and a major founding text ofqueer theory. It became a key text in the history of feminism and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender rights as by forcing readers to think again about the fundamental identity categories ofthe modern world. Butler's "Gender Trouble" sparkled a series of debates that continued to the present day, which made her the leader of queer linguistics and a scholar in gender studies and identity.

Her approach was based on her critical question; why do we have to label ourselves as straight, gay, lesbian, male, or female? How do those categories contribute to prejudice in society, and how can questioning these labels help change society? At this stage, she developed her widely discussed the approach of "performativity." She argued that assumptions about what should be normal result in creating abnormalities that strengthen conflicts and discomfort for people who are labeled as differentor abnormal in one way or another. Butler's argument through her theory that we perform gender, weare not born with it; we become "it." She gave a clear example during her lectures at Yale university in 2016, in which she stated exactly what she meant by performativity in gender:

> "A bunch of guys decides that beating the shit out of each other is amusing. Only guys are seenin this fight club. "Oh, that is such a manly thing to do."Girls see the bloodied guys and wonderwhy anyone would find a fight club fun and stay away. One girl lacks common sense and joins the fight club, beating up many of the members but is eventually overpowered them. She goes down fighting. The reaction was: "Damn, that was manly as hell." ". (Butler, 2016)

According to Butler, gender is not always tied to our sex. We are not born with it but labeled by it. Thus, I argue that even the language that a woman/ man chose to communicate with is performative since, language is tied to the identity of the speaker and mirror the setting within which they interact.

We face two diverged claims I will be testing through this paper. The first one is led by the three interrelated approaches," the difference," "the deficit," and "the dominance," whose common belief is that women and men speak differently due to their sex/ gender (Jespersen, 1922), (Lakoff, 1973), (Tannen, 1997), (Zimmerman, 1998). The second is the performativity and diversity approaches whose claim is that gender doesn't affect language; the latteris context-dependent and influenced by social context and other external factors (Butler, 2014), (Baxter, 2010),(Cameron, 2010), (Baum, 2004), (Howe, 1997).

I hypothesize that gender is "fluid" and "diverse," i.e., the sex assigned at birth does not

necessarily make a differencein our language. I also argue that sex and gender are different concepts. The two terms cannot be used interchangeably. I will test my hypothesis by studying the language used by two Moroccan Politicians in four televised interviews. The study will weigh up first the gender linguistic featuresand practices Lakoff and Tannen introduced by adopting a quantitative content analysis. Second, I will use the discourse analysis method to account for the reasons behind the differences/similarities inlanguage used by the two politicians.

Based on what I have stated, gender and language are crucial issues to study. Since men and women have been claimed to vary in many aspects of brain function, language usage is not an exception. The upcoming sections of this chapter will introduce an academic background to this study. It contextualizes the study by illustrating the role of language at the level of the relationship between gender and power. Secondly, the chapter provides brief historical perspectives on global gender equality policies, efforts, commitments, and attempts to achieve fair representation in the Moroccan political context. This part was included to prove the strong presence of women in political institutions; hence their political speech is worth examining. The chapter introduces the subject matter, the research objectives, questions, and assumptions. Finally, the chapter explains the significance and justification of the study and defines the scope and limitations of the study.

I.1 Statement of the problem

There is a vast amount of research considering gender differences in language use which has concluded that differences between genders exist in speech (Lackof ,1975); (Thelander ,1986); (Lunsford ,1995); (Mral ,1999); (Stephens, 2003; et al.).They have found differential patterns in men's and women's talk in different contexts and societies (e.g., Lackoff, 1975; Herring, 1992; Holmes, 1993; Tannen, 1999; Koppel et al., 2003, Hamdan et al., 2013). Most have shown that males and females speak differently in casual interactions and professional and male-dominated settings. In other words, these studies examined the different forms of linguistic variables used by each gender. They conclude that men and women speak differently in any given social context (e, g naturally occurring conversations or professional context (e, g parliament).

The studies mentioned above stated that men use powerful discursive behaviors to impose authority and control over the audience. This area of politics was male-dominated for a long time, and women didn't have equal access to its institutions. However, women became more emancipated along with numerous cultural shifts such as the Women's Movement, engaging in the public sector to a greater degree, thereby affecting the field of political debate. The fundamental problem is whether the pre-defined gender characteristics introduced by Lakoff (1975) along with her student Tannen (1993) exist in the public speaking context as in political interviews. Thus speakers are said to use discourse that abides by the linguistic disparities introduced by Lakoff and Tannen (men's powerful language vs. women's powerless language).

Sociolinguists, such as Lakoff (1973), Coates (2015), Tannen (1990), have claimed that the linguistic features used by both sexes vary. For example, Lakoff (1973) argues that femalelanguage holds more respectfulness, which makes it less persuasive or powerless in simple terms.The male language, on the other hand, is aggressive and decisive. Tannen (1990) agrees with Lakoff and adds that different subcultures of women and men can lead to the use of various linguistic features, a condition that can lead to varying subcultures of men and women.

Baker (2008) claims that biological sex influences the primary method of determining one's gender and psychological factors, and various socialization patterns often crystallize it. He explains that when speakers start going into the process of constructing their gender bonding, theirlanguage starts laying on multiple degrees of femininity and masculinity. I argue here that most linguistic features are common to all speakers, regardless of gender and sex; it is what I name a context-dependent language. That is to say; the speaker adopts the language that fits within the context.

To reflect on the inequality between sexes, Sher idan (2007) conducted countless linguistic and para-linguistic studies about the speech habits of young boys and girls to be able to reflect upon the source of inequality. The overall analysis showed that even kindergarten studentsuse different linguistic phrases related to gender. When attempting to not abide by the pre- attributed social roles or use the verbal language of other genders, children are encouraged and taught to use the correct means of gender. In particular, directions are given to girls to unquestionably recognize them as part of society (Tannen, 1997). When children reach adulthood, the instructions are construed on all levels of language and those concerning nonverbal actions.

I argue that various social roles result in multiple forms of linguistic communication used by men and women. Among other factors, maturity and a higher level of academic training can stimulate one's independence and thus cause interesting changes and instability to the pre- arranged social and linguistic hierarchy. Female Speakers start using gender-free linguistic expressions regardless of the high possibility of facing certain harsh disapproval. In both the private and public domain, the executive order was violated by men and women taking the positions freely; they were eventually abused. By obtaining an aspirated level of education, women are no longer limited to fulfilling the role of homemakers and mothers alone. Although the number of males conducting powerful jobs continues to increase moderately, women may do the same jobs as men by being trained, thus reducing the above disparities. That being said, the process of being gender-free through a social hierarchy comes very naturally.

Switching the pre-defined gender roles is a concept that is omnipresent in different daily contexts. Whatever one does, there will be judged. On the one hand, one would be professionally effective but blamed for gender rebellion by exhibiting job-preferred personality traits. On the other hand, if personality attributes for particular genders are retained, one can disqualify themselves from professional progress. The same outlook applies to the gendered differences in the use of words. If a man uses the "language of women," he is considered effeminate or womanly.Using female linguistic characteristics makes men sound like an outcast and linguistic freaks (Taylor, 1982). In Regina Flannery's article Men's and women's Speech in Gros Ventre, Masculinity is also expressed where she argues that the expressions used by women are more modest and that women used man's words that would be considered mannish. A man who used women's words would also be inconvenient. Based on these claims, I can argue that when womenintegrate this political sphere with all the widely discussed male-dominated propaganda, they willbe expected to use the "language of politics," which is introduced as a powerful language associatedwith men, and categorized as mannish. In other words, does gender affect the discursive context orvice versa?

Lakoff (1975) confirmed that standard linguistic features are more socially related to one gender than the other. However, a person of one gender adopts linguistic features more frequently used by the other gender in some contexts because of biological (girl or boy), physical (strong or weak), and social aspects (occupation, academic level). This linguistic crossing has not been adequately dealt with within Moroccan politics. Thus, this research is mainly done to examine whether the chosen female politician is projecting the stereotypical image that is transmitted by the three widely discussed theories of gender (deficit, dominance, and the difference) or is she going to perform the role assigned to her regardless the sexist label that society has constructed.

A simple look at the studies mentioned above on gender and language showed their focus on differences and similarities among males and females. This focus in itself is not an issue. On the contrary, these studies tended to clear many misunderstandings and misconceptions and pavedthe way to examine language use in various contexts ranging from the least formal type of discourse, such as naturally occurring conversations, to the most formal ones like court or diplomatic discourse. However, I argue that focusing these studies on men in contrast to women and considering each group as a homogeneous entity without considering other dimensions (academic level, cultural background, religious orientation, sexual orientation, and political orientation) may affect the discursive choice of the speaker; is the problem. To this end, the currentproject aims to examine the theoretical notion of gendered language through politics critically andto explore gender representation in all its intricacies within political interviews. Also, the primary focus of the research, as highlighted earlier) is to analyze whether the selected two politicians reproduce or challenge traditional and stereotypical notions of language and gender. It also aims toconfirm that gender, culture, occupation, ethnicity, and social educational background significantly impact language use.

Thus, this research is mainly done to examine whether the chosen female politician is projecting the stereotypical image that is transmitted by the three widely discussed theories of gender (deficit, dominance, and the difference) or is she going to perform the role assigned to her regardless the sexist label that society has constructed. Ethnicity and social and educational background significantly impact language use.

I am motivated by the urge to raise one question through this gender linguistic analysis I am conducting, why do we find the need to label people and categorize them based on physical traits they didn't choose? Society attempts to ignore their role and how they play it; instead, it focuses on genitals. Aren't we going to start focusing with a label-free eye on the social identity that a specific person wants to project without feeling imprisoned in a double-biding situation?

I.2 Objectives of the Study

Through interviews, TV panels, and face-to-face dialogue, I hope to study politicians' linguistic practices and their link to gender in the Moroccan setting. My overarching interest in this topic is in investigating the stereotypes linked with women in public roles. Women are repressed in numerous socio-political organizations, especially the media, prioritizing their attractiveness and other sexual features over their intellectual abilities. The omnipresence of stereotypical "women's" portfolios and themes assigned to women in social and health care debates is noticeable. This dissertation's main objective is to study the linguistic practices of Moroccan politicians and their relationship to gender in TV /social media panels. The study aims at achieving the following purposes:

1. To investigate whether the linguistic practices of men and women in political discoursediffer.
2. To determine which gender uses a specific linguistic feature more than the other.
3. To interpret the results by providing underlying reasons for either different or similar usageof specific linguistic practices.
4. To investigate the gender linguistic features crossing between males and females.
5. To Find the causes of gender linguistic differences/ similarities between males and females.
6. To examine whether gender influence our use of language, or is it fluid.

The objectives outlined above are related to the two significant linguistics and gender studies. These two fields will be the basis of this dissertation's linguistic analysis.

I.3 Research questions

The focus of this study is to examine and address the following questions:

1- Do men and women speak differently even in the compelling fields as the case in politics?

2- Do female politicians resist the pre-defined dominant constructions of "femininity" in communication? In other words, do they reproduce or challenge traditional and stereotypical female notions of femininity related to language?

3- Does gender affect our choice of the language we use? Or are there other variables or aspects that do so?

4- Do women speak submissively even in the highly normative and masculinized field, as the case in politics??

I.4 Research assumptions and Hypotheses

Given these research questions, the following hypotheses have been proposed:

Hypothesis 1: Given that women are taking a more assertive position in society than they traditionally used to take, it is expected to find more assertive uses of language in how they position themselves and interact with their male counterparts.

Hypothesis 2: Females politicians use predefined "feminine" and "masculine" linguistic characteristics interchangeably in their political discourse.

Hypothesis 3: Female politicians resist dominant constructions of "femininity" depending on their Academic level, social and cultural background, religious orientation, etc.

Hypothesis 4: Language has a context-dependence nature; in other words, speakers tend to adopt discursive behavior that fits their social context.

Hypothesis 5: Gender is Fluid and not static.

I.5 Significance of the study

While previous studies have looked at the differences between males' and females' use of language, no comparative research has engaged with the question of the differences in the language used in Moroccan political interviews of male and female speakers. This study is relevant since researchers in the previous ones have found contrasting results, which makes me raise the same question: Does gender affect our language use and linguistic choices?

The significance of this study lies in its attempt to determine the extent to which gender interfere with language use in the political sphere, specifically in a setting of a "professional" naturally occurring interactions between two politicians and journalists. There is no broad, adequate foundation of empirical studies for linguistic crossing, and this study can help to broaden it.

As we all agree, one of the most significant public speaking tasks is to talk to the public, communicate with, control, and convince individuals to accept the speaker's way of thinking. Public speaking is also one of the most powerful ways to demonstrate one's character, charm, and experience with wisdom. It can rebuild, describe and alter the world. For these reasons examining the mean that public speakers use to transmit this wisdom; that is, language is critical.

The questions of this paper drove towards three significant research angles. To begin with, Coates (1986) and Holmes (1995) have concluded that women are more likely to use a collaborative style of speech, whereas men are more likely to use a competitive type of speech. Men show less politeness-related techniques than their female counterparts, especially in informal contexts (Holmes, 1995). I argue that these arguments can be fully or partially criticized for over-generalizing linguistic variations between men and women. It is a common folk linguistic assumption and a perception among some politicians that women adopt a more cooperative style and men in the political and debating context adopt a more competitive, more or

less offensive communicative style. Second, this study is related to a growing body of research into the language used by both males and females in the political sphere. The ever-increasing literature includes works in all domains; employment, academia, media, movies, and the music industry (Mavisakalyan, 2011). Studies have been conducted more precisely on women as active political candidates; they were analyzed linguistically in public contexts. Baxter (2010) discussed girls' issues when asked to talk in formal, public, and unfamiliar contexts (pre-defined as male-dominated fields). Baxter and other scholars in gender and language suggest that a powerful public voice does not have to 'connote the public authority's normative, male vocalist, trust and performance. Thirdly, this study will add value to the ongoing debate about factors affecting language use; here, I recall education, religion, social background, etc. I hypothesized that when it comes to discursive positions of either women or men, the reflection should be on the capacity to choose a powerful/powerless discourse depending on the social context within which the two genders are interacting, regardless of being culturally coded.

Much research has been conducted based on how male and female politicians are portrayed in media or how they are talked about, which was a central idea for most linguists and language experts. There is, however, a lack of research on the possible gender-based use of language by politicians, not to mention the comparative construction of linguistic or discursive identity. This research also contributes to the linguistic methodology by shedding light on the literary techniques and methods used for data collection and examination procedures.

This work aims to contribute to gender and language field of research, as no current sociolinguistic study, as highlighted earlier, has investigated the gendered linguistic practices in the Moroccan political discourse, specifically in Moroccan political interviews.

1.6 Overview of the Study Contents

The introductory chapter introduces the overall interest of the study that is examining whether gender influences the choice of language in the given context. It paves the way for a brief overview of the fields interconnected with the thesis field of interest and previous studies examining language and gender in various areas. The direction of the study was shown by listing the primary objectives, leading questions, and the research hypothesis, finishing with the study's scope, limitations, and delimitations.

The Second Chapter offers a theoretical summary. This section starts with the meanings and contrasts of the terms, culminating in an informed decision on the potential usage of terminology, as the concepts of sex and gender are often used interchangeably. The section also offers a historical overview of the essential linguistic theories of gender; lists and presents their members' key ideas and critiques.

The third chapter sheds light on the methodology adopted in this research. A comprehensive step-by-step overview of the research design is given, and the characteristics of the selected politicians are discussed. Additionally, the procedures and reasons are expanded on for thenature of the corpus. The chapter also presents and exemplifies the working principles of the research instruments for the text analysis. Finally, the procedures that are taken to be used for the study of statistical data are demonstrated.

The Fourth Chapter contains the interpretation of the research results. Both quantitative and qualitative research was part of the review. Next, manual analysis was done to check the frequency of each linguistic variable examined throughout the selected interviews; the outcomes are presented in their respective subsections.

The Fifth chapter concludes the study by presenting the underlying explanations for the linguistic choices and gender linguistic practices and reflecting upon the differences and

similarities in the top line that controls the concluding section. The findings were used to assess the implications and the recommendation. They also outline the priorities and research questions, point to the research's strengths and shortcomings, and provide some guidelines for potential research.

Summary

This introductory chapter set the background of the study. It mirrored first the problem that this paper is willing to discuss. It examines whether, indeed, women's language is different and inferior to men's language. This is based on three approaches (dominance, deficit, and difference) whose common aim is to prove that there are differences in the way men and women use language. They argue that men's language is the standard and, therefore, superior.

On the other hand, the language women use considered insufficient as it differs from the norm and is therefore inferior. I introduced two approaches that stand as "liberal" as opposed to the previous ones: the diversity and the performativity approaches. They suggest that we perform the gender we want to present to others through repeated behaviors representing specific gender roles or norms. They both agree that gender is achieved through language, not the way around. I introduced the dissertation's essential questions that revolve around one key question: Does gender influence language?

To account for the research main questions, several assumptions set the study forward by highlighting the concept of gender fluidity, i.e., the shift that a person may undergo by adopting another identity, choosing different expressions/tones to communicate, etc. Thus, I hypothesized that there is nothing as 'static gender" or "static labeled language," but there is gender and identity fluidity.

Chapter One: Literature Review and Theoretical Framework

Introduction

This chapter is primarily concerned with investigating the main research areas underpinning the purposes of the present study, i.e. language and gender studies. Thus, it comprises overarching sections, each corresponding to one of the above mentioned study areas. Within the former field, that is, gendered communication and its aspects in the context of political interviews, this study is limited within the boundaries of gendered discourse. General types of communicative styles of male and female politicians, trends in examining the fine lines between sex and gender are also discussed, and their intersectionality within official discursive platforms. Since the present study is rooted in language and gender, the development and approaches concerning language and genderstudies are explored in the second section, where the focus is on how gender is examined within discourse analysis. The last section is devoted to elucidating the various linguistic features and practices that will be discussed in the analysis section of this paper.

II.1 Women's political participation

As mentioned earlier, people use language to convey their ideas and distinguish opinions of others, categorize them, connect or separate them, and mark their similar and different characteristics. As a result, language plays a critical role in the development of the majority, if not all, daily human interaction in general and in the political sphere in specific terms.

Gender differences in how politicians communicate usually attract attention. Both linguists and sociolinguists studies Jang (2007), Cameron (2010), Newman (2008) explain stereotypedfemale

and male behaviors and national and cultural differences in verbal and nonverbal communication among representatives of ethnic groups. I consider those studies mentioned above problematic sources that trigger examining gender communicative behavior—to this matter, questioning whether both male and female politicians tend to use similar or different linguistic features to convey their political message. Language, power, and gender are three fields of research that were combined to account for this paper's leading questions. Both male and female politicians use language to transmit their powerful political messages and to prove that their version of the story is politically powerful. The latter can't and will never be achieved without using or adopting a specific linguistic behavior that meets the nature of the field they belong to.

As Ennaji (2016) discussed in his article "Women and political participation in Moroccoand the North African States," the democratic engagement of Moroccan women is significant to the nation's democratic and modernization processes. Their meeting in politics has benefited from fundamental shifts in the global economy, national and international support for social and political reforms in the nation, adjustments in political priorities, the increasing significance of democracy globally, and the expanded role of women's movements globally. The women's movement was identified as new women's plan for political engagement, and its ultimategoal called for the elimination of all barriers toward the active involvement of women in all aspects of public and private life. A 30 percent target for women to be reached in decision-makingwas set to be partial if it's not fully achieved. Similarly, Resolution 1990/15 of the UN Economicand social council calls for legislatures, political parties' trade unions, and technical and other professional organizations to take in a 30 percent minimum percentage of women in leadership positions to fulfill a balanced representation (UNESCO, 2017).

Women have historically been viewed as less valuable than men in numerous contexts dueto the persistent gender disparity in society. As a result, equality has been rejected due to similarbeliefs and cultural traits, patriarchal cultures may have gone unrecognized in the past (Baum, 2004). However, the rise of movements for equality in the 20th century led to acknowledgment on a worldwide level. As the feminist movement gathered momentum, women's rights for abortion, paid maternity leave, equal opportunity laws, and other improvements were made. Despite a global trend toward equality for men and women, there are still disparities and resistanceto change at all stages of life.

Molyneux (2020) stated that men are more comfortable with power than women. It is typical for men to hold power when a woman is seen doing something strange and unfamiliar. Women exercising politics make them un-feminine and hard to deal with socially. This presumption enables a culture to exclude women from active involvement in all of its policies; Iam assuming here how power is distributed, and that distribution is justified in one way or

another among members of society. That's what triggers further academic research regarding women and politics.

A fair amount of academic research dealt with the connections between gender, language, and power. We have different perceptions as to how men and women can behave linguistically. It is expected that men are direct while women are not. That disparity does not establish a disadvantage for women in itself; it is a paradox that women are obliged to undergo to seem and sound sane. If a woman is indirect, she is judged as being dishonest or fuzzy- minded in various ways. She is likely to be called a fool or a bitch if she is explicit. Denying women's expressive power is a political act. To this respect Lindsay R. Larner highlights that:

« Scholars have defined two gender-associated language styles as rhetoricaltools that are used by men and women to achieve certain objectives.
Masculine language is commanding and instrumental; it is consideredconducive to politics.
Feminine language is intimate and unifying; it is
considered too passive for politics.” (Larner,2009, p 4)

Larner's citation connotes that women's language is too weak for politics as it doesn't abide by the "masculine" norms. Projecting "sex" on the role of the politician (a man or a woman) reinforces this labeling even at the level of language.

No one can deny that women have fought long and hard for women’s ability to vote and occupy office, from suffragettes to modern feminists. Tracing back to newly posted records by Masad (2020) and the report provided in the same year by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), New Zealand was the first country to allow women the right to vote in 1893. The latest was Saudi Arabia in 2015. As of 2015, women have the right to vote in every countryaround the globe. Many nations today have female heads of state, and some, like Finland, also have a female-dominated government. These accomplishments have been made possible significantly because of policies promoting gender equality. The implementation of quotas by 12nations helped raise the proportion of women in parliaments in the Arab world, where development has been the slowest, from 10 to 18 percent between 2012 and 2017. The latest report provided by the UNDP proved that regardless this gender revolution, the race of political growth of both genders is still unequal. In politics, parliaments, and other areas of public life, women are still underrepresented. Less than 23 % of legislators are female, with an average of 18% throughout the Arab world, compared to more than 77 percent of men, creating a gender disparity of more than 50%. Deeply embedded preconceptions still dominate attitudes about female candidates, and political opponents frequently draw on these assumptions to cast doubt onwomen's skills.

Those records pave the way to question why the issue is still the same. In other words, why women's political participation is still an issue. Are they still associated with the underestimated stereotypical idea that they don't fit into such powerful fields due to the widely embedded assumption that women are weak? First, linguistically, since their language is alreadyclassified as deficient based on " pre-defined linguistic features introduced by Lakoff's deficit approach " (Lakoff, 1975). Second, in terms of character, when imposing her presence on a powerful platform, as in politics. The latter is the umbrella under which gender and power will beelaborated to reflect upon the actual linguistic gendered behavior and explain the reason behind the use of "powerful" or "powerless" language by speakers in the selected political context, as thecase in political interviews.

The following section will briefly tackle women's participation in Morocco and their struggle to be part of the so-called male-dominated sphere. A few questions will guide the discussion:

-How did women get to step into the Political sphere through history and overcome the social, religious, and identity issues?

-How does language interfere in the exercise of power by women as a way to achieve equity and equality with their male counterparts?

II.1.1 Women's political involvement in Morocco

Women's issues have recently risen to prominence as a political issue attracting the attention of policymakers, activists, researchers, and politicians too. Political engagement by women is a matter of central concern for democracy. Both sustainable society and stable democracy are based on the involvement and participation of its people at all levels in public discourse and decision-making. It is also a central topic to gender equality, one of the two universal of UNESCO.

Contextualizing debates about women's status in Morocco within the country's recent political experience is essential regarding the ongoing call for gender equality. In Morocco, women's status in politics is a highly debatable topic; therefore, any discussion of the issue generates deep-rooted passions, particularly concerning the country's national political development. By putting too much emphasis on the status of women, the progressive growth of women in public life is seen as a growing recognition of women in political institutions.

The only way to truly comprehend Moroccan Women's ongoing struggles to secure their political rights and the significant obstacles they face makes sense is by placing their relationship to politics in its historical context. According to Brechenmacher (2021), who clearly stated that Moroccan women were granted the right to vote in 1963, it wasn't until 1993 that a woman was chosen to serve in that nation's parliament. But during the past 20 years, the Moroccan government has taken significant steps toward advancing gender equality in public and political life. Morocco started a historic reform process in the early 2000s in response to the demands of women's rights activists. This process resulted in the revision of the country's labor code in 2003 and the modification of the family code (Moudawana) in 2004, strengthening the equality between men and women under the law.

A considerable change came with the Moroccan constitutional changes (the Moroccan Constitution) that passed legislative laws linked to the general election to uphold the constitutional clauses supporting women's political involvement. Women in Morocco, led by a broad-based and politically qualified women's movement, have steadily gained a more incredible political voice and inclusion in the political system, leading to several structural, legal, and political reforms that have reinforced women's rights. Such reforms provide a crucial context within which women can make more state claims and signal to society about women's future direction.

Despite the actual political progress, Morocco's legislative body is overwhelmingly male-dominated regarding representation and political power (Gattioui, 2021). Thus, Women face many hindrances and challenges during campaigns. Those challenges are said to be unmatched by the ones faced by men. However, as reported by Gattioui (2021) the success that Moroccan Women have shown in holding sets in various political institutions. She stated that the gender quotawas implemented in Morocco before the 2002 parliamentary elections. This quota set aside 30 seatsin the parliament for women, who are chosen from a national list based on the vote percentage received by each political party. The rule was changed in 2016 to include 60 reserved seats insteadof 30. Due to this, the rate of women in parliament has steadily climbed; it is now 24 percent, up from 16.9 percent in 2011 and 10.4 percent in 2007. Women have attained and preserved extraordinary political success and power, even in adversity. Today various NGOs, civil society organizations, and individuals are increasingly active in changing the culture and structure of the political system of Morocco to include female politicians to a greater extent.

Highlighting the political improvement that women had been undergoing will not shadow the various hindrances widely discussed within different media and institutional platforms. Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung Jossour (2017) presented a significant obstacle to gender equality in politics, according to most Moroccan women politicians, is patriarchal social attitudes. The absence of young girls' access to education, women's relative lack of economic clout, and the marriage of minor girls are just a few examples of the structural injustices that continue to impede gender equality and, by extension, women's political engagement. Other obstacles include the majoritarian voting system and male-dominated political parties that frequently choose candidates based on non-transparent factors and mostly elect women. The experience of women's political mobilizationand their demands for rights in Morocco offers an important example of how marginalized and adversely integrated communities, even with significant barriers, can achieve a more excellent political voice. In the case of Morocco, this implies a highly restricted political space, major institutional obstacles limiting the autonomy and action of women, and their legal call to be voted for, intermingled, making decisions, and most importantly, making the changing social needs.

This discussion cannot go without calling back the blessings of Morocco's feminist movement. According to Sadiqi (2017), this movement has contributed significantly to the progress of women's political engagement and gender equality. All the changes that took place would not have been accomplished without the feminist movement's endless fighting, which was founded on actual expertise and connected to the realities and real experiences of women in the middle of the mass movement. Thus, the presence of women in the political field is never taken

for granted. They went beyond contributing to governmental decisions to proving their efficiency as leaders of many political parties; a prominent example is Nabila Mounib (one of the leading characters in this study), the head of the left political party. However, many stereotypes are still omnipresent regarding how women are seen as politicians, and this is what I am going to discuss briefly in the next section.

II.1.2 Gender stereotypes in politics

Gender stereotype research has generally stressed that female candidates are viewed differently than male candidates (Huddy, 1993). In this section, I argue that putting male candidates in a higher position and their female fellows in the second class put women at a disadvantage through all kinds of political procedures, namely, elections, voting etc. I base my assumption on the gender contrast tackled in previous studies (Karpowitz and Mendelberg , 2014) (Miller , 2008).They claimed that voters' perceptions of masculinity meet long-standing, widespread expectations for political leaders in a way that benefits males as candidates and underestimates women. I also second the argument discussed by Miller that The "gender affinity effect" or "affinity bias." The latter refers to the fact of grabbing it towards people who are like ourselves, who have a similar appearance, beliefs, and backgrounds, and we tend to avoid or dislike people who are different from us. (Kathleen Dolan,2008) states:

> “Affinity bias has a particularly effect of women and people of color, they can end up beingoverlooked or left out”

Placing the above short definition of what it means by Affinity gender effect in the field of politics and leadership, I can claim that gender may influence a specific person's political choices. In other words, gender affect the way citizens evaluate candidates running for election. The belief

approach, on the other hand, places more emphasis on a different, more political part of gender stereotypes: the notion that women are expected to be more liberal and Democratic than men. According to this viewpoint, female candidates are stereotyped as more qualified to manage compassion-related issues because of their more liberal political approach than male candidates.

Gender stereotyping was explained by Williams (1999), who distinct its origins. The trait approach and the belief approach. The former is based on voters' beliefs about a candidate's gender-related personality qualities, which lead to expectations that men and women have different areas of knowledge. Thus, female candidates are perceived as more empathetic and kind than males when dealing with the elderly. Yet, male candidates are anticipated to handle a military crisis more competently because men are often seen as more challenging and aggressive than women. On the other hand, the belief approach emphasizes a different, more political part of gender stereotypes: the notion that women are expected to be more liberal and Democratic than men. According to this viewpoint, female candidates are stereotyped as more qualified to manage compassion-related issues because of their more liberal political approach than male candidates.

Williams (1999), Caroll (1985), Darcy (1987) portrayed female politicians asbetter able to handle topics that have been labeled “compassion” issues like; poverty, education,child-related and health policy issues but worse at dealing with big business, handling the military,or defense issues. Resulting in a patriarchal system that favors men. The historical analysis below provides a broad picture of how women and men understood stereotypes based on public philosopher’s relations and how these were typologically structured into stereotypes. Many texts investigate hierarchical gender relationships with a critical approach.

Other researchers Broverman (1972), Williams (1999) did share the same earlier claim male and female politicians tend to have different political orientations or interests. They all agree that men are concerned with taxation, and economic policy, i.e., all the domains related to business, sport, housing, diplomacy or international relationship, etc. In contrast, women are more concerned with welfare issues, i.e., everything linked to family issues, youth, education, human rights, children, etc. As a result, and based on the references mentioned above, stereotyping appears to impact candidate evaluations. Those claims trigger the nature of the discourse picked up by "male" or "female" politicians to fulfill a specific political task. Thus, on this basis, why women were labeled to talk about specific "soft" topics, whereas "debatable, critical" ones are leftto men. Does gender affect our choice of topics/themes? Does gender affect the language used? This question will be empirically reflected upon in the coming sections. This is the leading question that guides my discussion and is the basis for testing my research hypothesis.

II.2 Language, gender, identity, and politics

A language is a form of communication that shows each user's identity in various scenarios(Eckert P, 2003). The linguistic traits that characterize people's speech or writing reflect their gender when they talk or write. Determining one's gender or social identity is influenced mainly by biological sex, but psychological factors and socialization practices also affect it. When a person establishes their gender identity, their language is classified as feminine or masculine to varying degrees. This notion of masculinity vs. femininity in language use is the focal point of the upcoming theoretical discussion (McConnel-Ginet, 2003).

Language and gender is an academic discipline that introduces students to studying gender-language interconnectedness. It is one of the most dynamic and fascinating areas of study in the subject of language use in society. It is marked by numerous disputes and intense conversations concerning various methods that, interpreting, and implementing the relationship between language, gender, and politics.

Many linguists have examined the field of gender and language since the early 1950s, analyzing gender-specific and archetypal linguistic behavior. Still, it wasn't until Lakoff released her paper "Language and Women's Place" (Lakoff, 1973) that the topic became a complex subject. Language and the Women's place is a famous monograph through which Lakoff believes that language is central to gender inequality, both in terms of language directed against women (i.e., the asymmetry of master and mistress) and language used by women themselves. Lakoff was the first to identify a set of language characteristics and study the widely known characteristics of female colloquial language.

In this chapter, I will review the literature on language and gender juxtaposed to ground my answer to the overarching research question – Do male and female politicians use language differently– based on previous studies on language and gender in the public sphere. The next point will examine gender link with identity and politics; all this will be done under gender communication and discursive analysis. I will conclude with the most important theories and approaches linked to the field of language and gender. A brief review of the linguistic features or practices I will examine is worth mentioning for a clear academic idea of their functionality and relevance to the current study.

II.2.1 Language and gender in workplaces and in public settings

Men's speech, according to Coates (2015), is competitive and verbally aggressive, whereas women's communication is cooperative and other-oriented. Conversely, conversation differs from public discourse, which is more formal, involves institutional protocols, and is typically focused on a specific aim. Men's communicative characteristics (challenging, disruptive, and assertive utterances), according to Holmes (2003), served the objective of making power the taken-for-granted aspect of their talk. Thus, they feel more confident in all settings, mainly on official or political grounds. The theorists mentioned above share one idea that gender discursive behavior is biological, which means that a woman is assigned to talk in a specific way since she was born a woman. I argue here that they overlapped two concepts; sex and gender Thus, the discursive behavior of a man or a woman is assigned to an infant at birth which develops the given gender identity that abides by the childhood discursive norms based on one's sex.

II.2.2 Gender vs. Sex

It is essential to distinguish between the two terms sex and gender. Examining the two former concepts and their relevance to the topic under study is crucial to justify using the proper term in the right context. Feminist theorists (Lakoff, Tannen, Butler) think that a distinction shouldbe between sex, sexuality, and gender concepts. The two terms are frequently used interchangeably. However, this is erroneous. "The biological property or attribute that differentiates male and female from another as an examination of the person's gonadal, morphologic (internal and external); chromosomal, and hormonal characteristics," according to the Med lexicon medical dictionary.

An individual's sex is allocated to them at birth based on biological traits; thus, there is male or female sex (Deaux, 1985). Gender, on the other hand, is a more difficult concept to grasp. Gender refers to a socio-cultural construct. When referring to "social, cultural, and psychological conceptions imposed upon these biological disparities," gender, according to Lipman-Blumen (1884), refers to "all those cultural expectations connected with masculinity and femininity that go beyond biological sex differences." A person's biological sex is assigned to them at birth. An individual is raised to adopt a set of gender-labeled social rules based on sex as they grow up. In other words, gender is a social extension of biological sex, whereas sex is a natural categorization based chiefly on reproductive capability. Gender relies on biological sex, amplifies physical difference, and even carries biological difference into fields where it has no relevance.

Talbot (1998) argues that gender is "socially constructed," which means that people develop characteristics considered masculine and feminine. Gender is therefore acquired. People commonly refer to a feminine lady or manly man. Furthermore, gender is not a dichotomy; one guy can be more masculine (or feminine) than another. There are comparative and superlative versions of the masculine in grammatical terms in the majority of languages and dialects all over the globe, i.e., more masculine and most masculine. However, this is not the case with males (there is no male or "most male"). People are gendered, and they are actively involved in the process of their gendering, as examined earlier by Talbot. Following this logic, it is evident that sex-exclusive and sex-preferential are part of practicing gender and behaving as proper men and women in specific cultures. Here I refer back again to Talbot's statement on gender vs. sex; they are cultural (and not biological) since they differ from one cultural aspect to the other.

Talbot (1998) states that this confusion between the two concepts has been present for decades, not just at the academic level but also on the social level. When discussing social actions rather than physiological characteristics, we are talking about the concept of “gender doing”. Gender is neither something we are born with nor have, but rather something we do (West, 1987). Let's consider a tiny child following his father with pride. He is doing everything he can to be like his father – a man- as he saunters and puts out his chest. Althoughhis father is unlikely to wander, the little boy is developing a character that embodies the qualitieshe admires in his adult male role model. A little girl does absolutely the same thing as she puts onher mother's high-heeled shoes, spreads make up on her face, and walks around the room. Althoughthese little kids are unlikely to strut or mumble as adults, their childhood performances contain aspects that may affect app ear in their adult either masculine or feminine actions. The girl is likelyto adopt that strut at times, but adults are unlikely to find it as endearing as her downgrading act.

On the other hand, there's a reasonable probability that the boy won't be considered attractive if he tries a little mincing. In other words, gendered performances are open to anyone but come with a price. Society in the person of the kids' family may restrict who can play specific personae without repercussions. It is where gender and sex collide, as the organization seeks to match up different ways of acting with biologically based sex tasks.

Contextualizing what has been said earlier into gendered discourse in the field of politics, one can recall Talbot's remarks on women's denial to be ranked below their fellow male politicians. Cognitively speaking, trying to account for this issue from the biological angle is still widely debatable and irrelevant to most gender studies researchers'. A vast body of research has

attempted to establish related differences in brain capacity, i.e., the inclusive claims that women innately outperform men in the language and that men outperform women in visual and spatial matters; however, this is politically very sensitive. Talbot (1998) made the following statement about the acquired nature of gender:

> "Linguistic interaction is a behavior which has been learned, and there is littlepoint in trying to account for it by talking about innate qualities. In societies with sex-exclusive differences in language use, choosing from a range of lexico grammatical options is part of gender performance. The word choice's perhaps not the right one, since the forms for use by women and men are enforced by prescriptive rule […] Speakers are corrected, one way or another if they produceinappropriate forms. […] gender, thus, is not biological but psycho- social; it should always be considered in social relations between people." (Talbot, 1998)

Gender is not something we are born with or have, but something we do and perform. Gender, therefore, is the social development of biological sex, whereas sex is a physiological categorization based chiefly on reproductive capability. The debate goes on to say that the contrastbetween sex's natural character and gender's social nature is far from apparent and that there is noclear line where the former ends and the latter begins. Here raises one crucial question: what do humans use to reflect or communicate their gendered identity? The thing that is done through language is the only way to communicate efficiently. In the next section, I will tackle the link between language and gender and how these two field of research interfere.

II.3 Gender and Language

Language is a system of symbols that exposes a method and pattern for describing the objective world in terms of abstract thoughts and senses. Another way to look at it is that the differences in language systems and structures reflect our various perceptions of the world to some extent. I argue that, in some ways, language represents the construction of cultural traditions, the process of civilization, the creation of national spirit, and the enhancement of social life. So, could this representation be influenced by gender? In other words, do men and women express themselves differently in the same context.

Previous studies tackled men and women language use in phonology, vocabulary, and grammar, as well as syntactic alternatives. Eckert (2003) emphasized that men have better social status due to conventional societal conditions, which results in their speaking rights. At the same time, he continued to explain the interaction impact of gender and language. Chinese linguistChen Songcen highlighted the two aspects of gender and age variations that occur when using languages, regardless of the nature of the language used, combined with the elements of age. Theirappearance is due to social psychological characteristics of speakers of different genders and ages,rather than human socialization distance or communication issues. According to a study done in this context, there are variations in sexual salutation for strangers with the same occupation in a specific culture. The survey also demonstrates that the young and old have diverse diction and conversation patterns. Differences in gender and age cause the diversity of languages for two clearreasons: first, when people's traditional social statues differ, their mental states differ; second, menand women adopt different roles in society, and their participation in social activities and the scopeof their actions in the community vary greatly.

Gender disparities in language can be classified as absolute or relative; sociolinguistics focuses mainly on relative gender language differences. In general, relative gender differences indicate that men and women exhibit considerable variances in traits when speaking the same language or dialect and frequently create gender variations. It is what this paper will either confirm or disprove, i.e., if there are differences or not in terms of the gendered linguistic behavior each gender uses or adopts. The question that could be raised here is, what are the reasons behind the linguistic differences many sociolinguists found through their studies?

Sociolinguistics researchers explain several phenomena of language gender difference from the stand points of social structure, consistency, and rights. They believe that the formation of language differences is due to the unequal status of males and females. For a thousand years, the conventional paradigm of "men outside, women inside" has ruled society, with men perceived as the dominators of rank and authority. They manage the outside world and go out to make money for the household, while women are seen as weak and only undertake activities within the family. West (1987) believed that men had absolute authority in society, so their control followed their societal positions. Interrupting other people's discussions indicates their social power and dominating force. Likewise, women's subjugation and reliance on social status result in the ruled stance in talks.

Sociocultural influences significantly impact a person's mentality, behaviors, ideological activities, religious views, and values. People have varying recognition and expectations for distinct gender roles and actions based on their cultural beliefs. Thus, in traditional conceptions, women's language is gentle and courteous, whereas men's language is comparatively straightforward, arrogant, and firm. Inherent social expectations will naturally generate severe social stress, causing people to limit their activities based on their gender mode. When a child is

born, society has various effects on boys and girls. First, they will be given a gender-specific name to develop in the expected path to satisfy their physiological and social duties. Society wants the kid to grow into a proper man capable of overcoming dependence, fear, and inactivity and developing a more positive, independent, and adventurous personality. Speeches demonstrate manhood. Therefore, boys who speak brutally or with rude keynotes are accepted and acquiesced by society, even if their address is incoherent and dumb. On the other hand, girls usually maintain clean, tidy, and quiet to become kind, virtuous, and kind-hearted. As a result, they speak like proper ladies, with correct pronunciation and grammar. There can't be any taboos or spells in their speech. As we can see, there are great expectations for girls' discourses, and they should pay close attention to every area of their manners, particularly their speech. Different gender roles will receive varying social and gender approval levels throughout this process. Gender role identity and culture circle have a good relationship.

We can conclude from this that there is a “correct manner” that is assigned to either boys or girls and which has influence on gender role recognition during the socialization process. During the recognition process, boys and girls eventually learn to develop according to their genders. Diverse cultural habits and communication approaches will inevitably become a part of features, forming different ideological men and women. At the same time, girls' and boys' attitudes are growing distinct, and the same thought and behavior will result in different language effects. Furthermore, males' and females' acceptance and adoption of social contact during childhood would undoubtedly influence their communication methods. Even when kids grow up, it is difficult for them to reject the current model. Does this mean that gender is a static concept? In other words, a fixed linguistic behavior is assigned and should be adopted. Otherwise, the gender, male or female, will be seen as “strange” or “unusual.”

To sum up, language is a creation of the objective world and can alter people's inner worlds (Edward Sapir,1921). Language can represent a wide range of social circumstances while also specifying and limiting the substance of the language. They both affect each other. Gender differences in language show that language users' cultural psychology and social value orientation are influenced by social and environmental stress and family culture and experience. Understanding of language sequential laws and actual linguistic research are impacted by age, education level, occupation, and social standing and alter with societal growth. Analyzing the two selected politicians would show whether there is an intersection between gender and language, or other variables must get on the line to justify the study findings. Thus, this research has both theoretical and practical implications. It also aids the further understanding of language systematical laws and functional linguistic studies. Gender, therefore, is the mirror that reflects the speaker's identity. The following section will deal briefly with the relationship between gender and identity.

II.4 Gender doing and identity

The examination of gender identity is fundamental to the topic of gender doing or gendered identity as performance. The discussion of the notion of identity as performance essentially takes roots in exploring gender identity. Judith Butler introduced performativity in her seminal book gender Troubles (Butler, 1990). Thus, the notion of performativity originated within the field of gender studies and then became a prominent perspective in the study of identity in general. In her book, Butler has introduced a non-essentialist attitude of self-contributing a concept of identity asa social construction, arguing that gender identity cannot be recognized as a pre-set delimited set of attributes but rather as a flexible structure. She has changed the focus of

gender identity studies to account for further dimensions of gender as social role and not as sexist classification. Butler thinks on response of the idea that gender is static :

> "The misapprehension about gender performativity is this: that gender is a choice, or that genderis a role, or that gender is a construction that one puts on, as one puts on clothes in the morning,that there is a 'one' who is prior to this gender, a one who goes to the wardrobe of gender and decides with deliberation ." (Butler ,2009)

Indeed, Butler goes far as to argue that gender, as an objective natural thing, does not exist: "Gender reality is performative, which means, quite simply, that it is real only to the extent that it is performed." In other words, there is no imposed mechanical body that female speakers should embody, but rather the speaker establishes who they want to be and how they want to speak at that moment.

Thinking about identity as a process or an identification allows us to explore how people assume identities for themselves and attribute identities to others. In this sense, I can recall here Zimmerman (1998) who stated that identity is not something a person has or is. Still, somethinga person does or performs, i.e., being a man or a woman, or belonging to any social group, is about being flexible enough to perform practices, performances, actions, feelings, and ideas. To empirically account for this, Bergvall (1996) explores a conversation among engineering studentsto see how gender identities are produced and enacted in a study based on the notion of gender as performance. Engineering is still seen as a primarily male-dominated field of study and employment. As a result, Belenky observes that female engineering students are confronted with contradicting pressures to which they are expected to respond. To succeed in their studies, they must, on the other side, exhibit aggressive competitive behavior, which is often classified as masculine behavior. In this sense, female students must perform' feminine language by utilizing

speech patterns demonstrating tentativeness, supportiveness, and cooperativeness, yet being aggressive and competitive. Bergvall (1996) argues that traditional notions of masculinity and femininity cannot explain the communicative behavior of female engineering students because, for example, their behavior would have been seen as odd under a different model. However, the concept of gender as performance provides an accurate interpretation of language as a contextual tool without combining it with any other limitation, such as gender. Bergvall (1996) states that the performance model is concerned with the flexible implementation of gender roles in various social settings rather than the dichotomous, categorical parts of feminine and masculine. In other words, she confirmed that gender is not static; that is to say, it is fluid as it changes from one context to the other. The type of identity projected is what the speaker wants to uncover in their conversational setting.

Zimmerman (1998) refers to three types of identities as discursive, situated, and transportable. Because identities (subjects) are formed through contact, the first type of identityis one that a person possesses in a particular speech situation: speaker, listener, questioner, and answered. As the conversation progresses, the subject will assume many discursive identities. Situated identities are those people adopt when participating in a particular social activity. In class, one issue behaves as the professor and the other subjects as students; however, once the lesson is done, the professor exits the classroom and receives a phone call from his sister, adopting the situational identity of a brother. Finally, transportable identities are those that accompany an individual through a variety of interactions. Your masculinity is something you transport from home to work and then to the pub. These identities do not have to be related to a specific event unless the interactants make them so. It is related to the fact that humans are material beings, havinga shape, skin color, walking style, and so on.

This paper focuses mainly on the last type, a transportable identity that highlights the sociolinguistic shift a person makes from one social situation to another. In this regard, viewing portable identities in group characteristics 'is functional. When the mobile identity of a female politician is oriented in discourse, we may have certain expectations of what a female politician means based on the features used in her political communication. Thus, the specificities of the transportable identity are decided by the exigencies of real-time conversation rather than being predetermined and unavoidable. The upcoming part is concerned with reflecting upon the relationship between language and politics; in other words, what are the common discursive styles of male and female politicians.

II.5 Gender, language and politics

I claim that the world is still holding the idea that males are more at ease with power than women; that it is natural for men to seek and exercise control; and that for a woman to do that is considered exceptional and dangerous for her femininity at the same time. This belief enables many cultures, to partially exclude women from full and active participation in any of their political involvement.

There has been a vast amount of research whose objective is to link academically the three major controlling fields of this paper that are gender, language, and politics. Researchers Baxter (2010) , Brechenmacher (2021) , Lasswell (2017) have agreed that, due to differential evolutionary forces, biological characteristics, and socialization, men and women have different goals for social interactions and distinct communicative styles to achieve them. First, men have historically dominated the disordered public realm, developing tendencies for asserting independence and supremacy and displaying aggression. As a result, their tone is competitive,

dominating, and aggressive. Sociolinguists, for instance, have demonstrated that they employ instructions to show leadership.

Holmes (2008) claims that women tend to build intimacy and keep unity when in political positions. Thus, their communication is encouraging and inclusive. They utilize inclusivepronouns to welcome the addressee into the dialogue and share personal experiences to unite theiraudience. This language is regarded as too inadequate and submissive for political actions such asexpressing contentious issues and convincing others. Could these thoughts be credibilized in the context of Moroccan women. According to James (1993) men were not allowed to cry or expresssadness, and women were not allowed to express anger, including using cures. But the expression of sorrow is one of powerlessness and helplessness, whereas the expression of anger is of strength.So, while these rules appear to equalize the sexes, they increase male power and decrease female power. When women express their rage, their power is diminished (e.g., "you are cute when you are mad").

Both men and women are covered under the umbrella of a power game that connotates the intelligent use of a suitable language for the context speakers are interacting. In their publications, several typically knowledgeable analysts have made surprise assertions about the relationship between gender and power. Conley (1978) contends that observable differences in male and female conduct are due to "gender poser" rather than neutral social actor -as if one were independent of the other. Maybe these views should be understood as evidence that the phrase "women and power" juxtaposed to "men and power" still has the power to outwit us all. I think people that have expectations about how women should speak as a politician. She is supposed to be the character that mirrors the field she belongs to. The latter can't be achieved if she is really

discursively described as “weak”. The thing that made the above disparities fall into one huge basket of generalization.

Gitter (1976) investigated the impact on leadership potential of solid verbal communication (empirically validated as powerful and persuasive language) and weak verbal communication (empirically validated as unconvincing with circular reasoning). Gitter's findings supported that a speaker adopts a reliable vocal communication style that is more accurate in their leadership selection. On the other hand, Jennifer J Jones (2016) examined the linguistic style of Hilary Clinton entitled "Talk "Like a Man." Female politicians conform to masculine communication styles to evade the "double bind." The latter is linked to women's stereotypes, especially at work or in any professional setting. Working women are frequently challenged with double binds induced by gender stereotypes and norms concerning gender roles, making it difficult for women in business to hold leadership positions. According to Jennifer J Jones (2016), a double bind is a circumstancein which a person making a decision receives contradictory information. No matter what the person chooses, it will be perceived as wrong. Clinton tends to abide by the norms of what is expected to have as a leader. This study reveals hidden insight into Clinton's strategies as she navigated the labyrinth toward leadership. Changes in Clinton's linguistic style reflect the performance of gendered roles, expectations of political leaders, and the masculine norms of behavior that permeate political institutions.

II.6 Theories and Approaches of Language and Gender

As mentioned above Cameron (2010), Holmes (1997), Tannen (1990) proved that language is used differently by men and women in the various contexts. The field of language and gender has gained significant attention over the last few decades. Many explanatory theoretical accounts and approaches to language and gender relationships have been led by research, and many dominant theories have been implemented. This section discusses the ideas that underlie the differences between male and female language use. According to Coates (1986), research on language and gender can be divided into studies focusing on dominance and those focusing on difference. The discussion will move into the six critical approaches and theories of language andgender.

West and Zimmerman, Lakoff, Tannen, Cameron and Butler etc, have been extensively investigating and critically evaluating the area of spoken communication and the varying tendencies in female and male speech for over forty years and probably more. Despite differing beliefs about the source of these differences, most agree on the fundamental question. Those differences cannot be attributed to any other factor other than gender. Currently, several theories, approaches, or frameworks approach the issue from a slightly different angle. There are six of them:

- The deficit approach
- The dominance approach
- The difference approach
- The Butlerian approach or performative approach
- The Anti-essentialist approach
- The reconciling approach

II.6.1 The deficit approach

According to the deficit approach, women's speech is deficient compared to men's, whether by nature or nurture. It is the common idea that often underpins, for example, the provision of assertiveness training for women, where assertiveness is seen as something women lack. This model is always linked to the linguist Robin Lakoff and her influential work 'Language and Women's Place.' In this study, Lakoff identified several differences in how women used language compared to men. She published a set of basic assumptions about what marks out the language ofwomen. Among these claims that women:

- **Hedge**: using phrases like "sort of," "kind of," "it seems like," and so on.
- **Use (super)polite forms**: "Would you mind...", "I'd appreciate it if...", "...if you don't mind".
- **Use tag questions**: "You're going to dinner, aren't you?"
- **Speak in italics**: intonational emphasis equal to underlining words - so, very, entirely.
- **Use empty adjectives**: divine, lovely, adorable, and so on
- **Use hypercorrect grammar and pronunciation**: English prestige grammar and clear diction.
- **Use direct quotation**: men paraphrase more often.
- **Have a particular lexicon**: women use more words for things like colors, men for sports.
- **Use question intonation in declarative statements**: women make declarative statements intoquestions by raising the pitch of their voice at the end of a statement, expressing uncertainty. For example, "What school do you attend? Eton College?"
- **Use "wh" imperatives**: (such as, "Why don't you open the door?")
- **Speak less frequently**
- **Overuse qualifiers**: (for example, "I Think that...")

- **Apologize more**: (for instance, "I'm sorry, but I think that...")
- **Use modal constructions**: (such as can, would, should, ought - "Should we turn up the heat?")
- **Avoid coarse language or expletives**
- **Use indirect commands and requests**: (for example, "My, isn't it cold in here?" - really a request to turn the heat on or close a window)
- **Use more intensifiers**: especially so and very (for instance, "I am so glad you came!")
- **Lack of a sense of humor**: women do not tell jokes well and often don't understand the punchline of jokes.

Lakoff proposed the differences she observed were part of 'Women's Language,' which was generally regarded as inferior to men. The 'Deficit Model' describes how this language contributes to women's lower status and societal position. Another critical study to consider was completed in 1988 by (Cameron, 1988). They tested Lakoff's hypothesis that features of 'Women's Language' would be used more frequently by women in their courtroom study. Their findings, however, suggested that these characteristics were more closely associated with power, social status, and social class. As a result, they proposed that' Powerless Language' would be a more accurate definition of the characteristics identified by Lakoff. According to them, men would also frequently use these features, and their use was determined by social status rather than gender. It is the notion that this paper will try to prove or disapprove in the upcoming section.

Another guiding critical study that was the top point of this model was introduced by Jespersen (1922). He gathered data on how men and women spoke in terms of pronunciation, vocabulary, and syntax and published his findings in his well-known book 'Language; its nature, Development, and Origin.' In the case study, he chose to make it the platform upon which he

justifies his findings; he chose people of Caribbean descent; he recorded gender differences. Men were more successful than women in acquiring new vocabulary while socializing with immigrants; thus, men's language was more extensive than women's. Jespersen believed that the underlying reason for this disparity was that women received less technical education than men. Second, he assumed that women were more conservative and spoke in traditional ways. Women used euphemistic expressions and even restrained themselves from using specific words containing body parts, whereas men preferred coarse language. Men also used alliterations, whereas women did not consider acoustic properties. Women's use of half-finished sentences was explained as a result of them speaking before thinking it through; as a result, men were described as more intelligent than women. To summarize, Jespersen considered women's language inferior to men's standard or everyday language. Feminists criticized his research and his male-centered, sexist, and condescending viewpoint.

Lakoff was one of the first researchers to assert that the social role of women was to talk like ladies, which included hypercorrection, euphemisms, no-joke telling, nodding confirmation, and so on. She claimed that girls were taught particular linguistic uses, i.e., a gendered mode of communication.

Despite the conceptual criticisms, it should be noted that Lakoff's work emerged at a time when the field had yet to establish itself and that, as Lakoff stated, it was not a definitive account of gender differences in language but rather a road map for future research. While Lakoff was developing the deficit model, other researchers tried to explain gender differences in language use through the 'dominance approach,' which is what the following part deals with.

II.6.2 The Dominance Approach

According to dominance theory, men and women could express language differently due to inequitable power relations between men and women. Because men wielded more power in politics and culture in social life, men dominated the language. This theory was mainly associatedwith Dale Spender, Pamela Fishman, Don Zimmerman, and Candace West. It states that Men, dueto their power, could exert control over many aspects, including language use. West (1987) his fellow linguists and sociolinguists all supported this theory and its characteristics. Even so, some studies argued against this theory, pointing out that the term "power" in this theory is misrepresented. They claimed that the communicant's gender is less important than experience andsocial status in a communication process. It means that if women have a higher social level than men, they can express language more effectively. The "dominance approach" offers a classical negative judgment about female speech patterns, which the author saw as the result of women's political and cultural subordination to men. As a result, women's linguistic differences and flaws are attributed to a gender imbalance in empowerment. In contrast, men's speech style reflects theirpolitical instruction and cultural dominance over women (Freeman, 1996). Furthermore, Talbot (1998) was one of the leaders that adopted the dominance approach in the early 70 s and 80s that introduced what they called biased language; he stated that:

> “Feminism is a form of politics dedicated to bringing about social changes and ultimately arresting the reproduction of systematic inequalities between men and women. Feminist interestin language and gender resides in the complex part language plays, alongside other social practices and institutions, in reflecting, creating, and sustaining gender divisions in society.” (Talbot, 1998 ,15)

The sociolinguists mentioned above and linguists worked through their studies on three interconnected forms. For starters, there are grammatical uses that disregard the existence of women (such as the masculine generics he, men, chairman, etc.). Second, lexical items portray women as stereotypical or insignificant figures (e.g., a blonde). Third, some words undervalue women (e.g., bitch, tart). Several writers and institutes have created checklists and guidelines for inclusive, alternative, and non-sexist language items. Still, many of these attempts have been rejected in some contexts due to political correctness.

Spender (1993)' s model of the approach understudy was the best platform for "a monolithic view of male power" and gave the impression that all men were capable of dominating all women, which is not the case as stated by Talbot (1998). It should be noted accordingly that language forms are viewed as manifestations of a patriarchal social order in this framework, so gender linguistic differences are accounted for as manifestations of male privilege. Interestingly, It was stated by O'Barr (1978) investigated male and female courtroom language and concluded that linguistic differences are not caused by gender but can be explained by the concept of status and power. As a result, the relationship between gender and power is indirect and influenced by nonlinguistic processes. Some studies contend that women are essentially defined by a lack of power, whereas men assume interactional power by default, even if they have a less powerful professional status.

Another approach that is always examined hand in hand with the dominance model is the different approach. The following section will shed light on the most critical aspects of this crucial model regarding language and gender studies.

II.6.3 The Difference approach

According to the difference framework, women's speech patterns reflect the social and linguistic norms of the specifically female subcultures where most of us spend our formative years.Tannen compares the difference between men and women to the difference between speakers fromtwo cultures who are unfamiliar with each other's customs and, as a result, frequently misunderstand one another. Tannen was the leading linguist when it came to this model. She pursued this additional research and popularized the "Difference approach" with one of her masterreferences, "You just don't understand: Women and Men in Conversation (Tannen, 1990). Tannensuggests that this situation leads to "miscommunication." Tannen distances herself from the Dominance approach by avoiding blame. As she stated: "Taking a cross-cultural approach to male- female conversations…without accusing anyone of being wrong or insane" She also received six points for male and female language. These are the primary six points:

- Status vs. Support
- Independence vs. Intimacy
- Advice vs. Understanding
- Information vs. Feelings
- Orders vs. Proposals
- Conflicts vs. Compromise

I will go back to these last six points in detail during the discussion. On the same line, Maltz (1982) described six differences in conversational styles that contribute to miscommunication. The different perspective of minimal positive responses was one of the examples that best demonstrated the fundamental idea of gender differences in conversations. Yes, aha, mm-hmm, and nodding were minimal positive responses. Both men and women used

the responses but in different ways. As a result, miscommunications may occur as a result of the differences. Minimal positive responses meant "I am listening to you for women," while "I agree with you or I am following your argument so far" for men. As a result, women used minimal responses more frequently than men. Miscommunications are possible in mixed-gender conversations.

A woman may interpret infrequent minimal responses by a male listener as a sign that he is not listening to her, whereas to him, it simply means that he does not agree with her on everything. On the other hand, a woman indicated listening by frequently responding, whereas a man would interpret this as agreeing with him. So, if a woman later changed her mind, a man would interpret it as her frequent change of opinion. Men saw bringing up a problem as an opportunity to act as experts and offer guidance, whereas women sympathized and shared their concerns. To summarize, Maltz (1982) defined women's speech as friendly and men's speech as uncooperative.

Maltz (1982) not only went on to explain the notion of gender difference, but they also believed that men and women had distinct subcultures with distinct sets of interactional rules. However, these subcultures were formed in childhood, i.e., between the ages of 5 and 15, when boys and girls socialized with members of their sex. Girls worked in small groups to establish and maintain relationships of equality, intimacy, and cooperation. On the other hand, boys played in more extensive, hierarchically organized groups, affirming their dominance through verbal posturing. They also paid attention to the audience because the size of their audience was roughly equal to the success of their performance. As a result, the communication links established in childhood were carried over into adulthood. Because their conversational goals differed, women's speeches were collaborative, and men's were competitive.

The other essential dichotomy mentioned at the beginning, interconnected with the preceding one, was independence versus intimacy, reflected in men and women having different perspectives on the same situation. Tannen described the case of Linda and Josh, a married couple. An old high school friend informed Josh that he would be in town the following month and invited him to spend the weekend with him. Linda was upset when Josh told her about it because he had made plans without consulting her first. To Josh, discussing the plans would imply that he was not independent, whereas to Linda, it would mean that her life was intertwined with someone else's. Linda was upset because of Josh's lack of manners and a sense of failure in their relationship, and Josh was upset because Linda limited his freedom and controlled him. The dichotomy occurred as a result of men and women seeking different things. While women sought closeness and support (intimacy), men were more concerned with status, focusing on independence.

The third dichotomy was advice versus understanding, which Eve and Mark's story exemplified. Eve underwent breast surgery to remove a lump in her breast. She believed that the stitches had altered the appearance of her breast. She found cutting into her body distressing and discussed her feelings with her sister and a female friend. They both sympathized with Eve, but neither offered a solution to her problem. When Eve communicated her worries with her husband Mark, he did not sympathize like her sister and friend but instead advised Eve to have plastic surgery, which upset Eve. She felt he was repulsed by her appearance and asked her to have another surgery, whereas he wanted to provide a solution to the problem.

Furthermore, while Eve only wanted comfort that her feelings were normal, Mark's suggestion implied that she did not have the right to feel that way and that she needed to fix the problem. The issue was the different purposes of the conversation. While women talked about

their problems to get confirmation and support for their ideas, men played the role of a problem solver, offering advice. Men saw problems as a source of difficulty, whereas women saw them asa source of empathy.

The fourth dichotomy was between public and private speaking, also known as information and feelings. Men were typically associated with public speaking, while women were usually associated with private speaking. Tannen used a letter from an anonymous woman to a psychologist to illustrate her point. The woman was perplexed by her husband's habit of arriving home from work and remaining extremely quiet. She explained that her husband was not a calm person, especially when there were guests present, and that he was the life of the party.

Furthermore, at parties, the husband would tell jokes and retell work stories that the wife was interested in hearing and asking about. The psychologist explained that men rarely talked after returning home from work, whereas women, despite being equally tired, felt the need to share their thoughts, feelings, and events from work. Tannen believed that men felt more at ease speaking in public than women, who preferred private speaking. The fundamental reason for this gender disparity was the purpose of their discussions. For most women, the purpose of a conversation was to establish rapport, i.e., to make connections and negotiate relationships by sharing experiences. Conversely, men saw talking as a way to maintain their independence and status in a hierarchy. It was accomplished through storytelling, joking, and demonstrating various skills, i.e., reporting.

Women expressed their feelings and thoughts while men reported pertinent information. Both men's and women's verbal behavior began in childhood, with girls criticizing peers who wanted to stand out and boys learning how to get and keep attention in larger groups. To sum up,

the perception of the home was critical. Home meant freedom from (verbally) proving themselves to men, so they often remained silent. On the other hand, women saw home as a safe place to share with their loved ones without fear of being judged. As a result, women found it difficult to understand men who avoided unjudged sharing. In contrast, men found it difficult to comprehend talking for the sake of talking and not sharing relevant information.

The following dichotomy is ordered versus proposals. Tannen noticed that women frequently began sentences with let’s, implying that their husbands should do something. On the other hand, husbands interpreted those as orders rather than suggestions, jeopardizing their status in the family. This could be related to boys' and girls' habitual conversational styles. Men perceiveda threat to their level and dominant position because they gained status by telling others what to do and resisting being told what to do. Women used requests or suggestions to avoid conflicts, which men perceived as manipulation or a secret directive, so competition was unavoidable.

Finally, the final dichotomy was conflict versus compromise, demonstrated by Dora and Hank's car situation. Dora had to drive to work in cars that Hank had chosen and purchased. Even though she didn't like some cars, she never complained. Dora nearly died in a car accident, so they were looking for a new, used car. Dora was dissatisfied with Hank's decision and tried to persuade him to buy another vehicle. Leading up to the crash, she had agreed to make concessions, but now she was adamant about getting her way. Despite Dora's expectations, Hank remained silent, which made Dora realize that some conflict and argumentative discussion were required. Women gave men the right to believe they were always right by attempting to avoid conflict and agreeing to compromise. Men continued with their usual style, evoking feelings of

frustration and dissatisfaction in women, all of which could be resolved by flexibility on the part of both men and women.

The cultural difference approach was criticized for viewing miscommunication as a misunderstanding, which was nobody's fault, and for refusing to recognize power relations (Troemel-Ploetz, 1991), (Uchida, 1992). Secondly, it failed to recognize gender\similarities. In her construction of genderlect, Tannen (1990) worked on the populist genre and individual examples, which was criticized for overgeneralization and simplification. Tannen believed that the cultural difference approach could not explain all language differences and miscommunications. Instead, the strategy was a potent tool for preserving the male supremacy structure. Realizing that the notions of gender, language, and power were interconnected, Uchida (1992) suggested the combination of the dominance and the deficit approach in constructing gender. The case is differentwhen it comes to other researchers that say one shouldn't adopt just one model to account for genderuse of language differences or similarities. Still, it should look at it from different angles dependingon the context in which the interaction is happening.

II.6.4 Butlerian theory: Performativity.

Gender performance is the idea that gender is ingrained in daily practices, discovered, and conducted based on cultural standards of femininity and masculinity. Gender is subjected to specific social norms, causing people to think of binary oppositions such as male vs. female, man vs. women, and nature vs. culture. People are imposed with identities and gender forms. If a persondoes not fit into all the norms set on them, they face threats such as marginalization, isolation, othering, and exclusion from society. Types of identities were examined earlier in the

previous sections. Regarding performativity, one should consider gender roles and gender norms. These two aspects are portrayed as artificial categories created and reproduced by society.

Judith Butler, an American post-structuralist philosopher, popularized the concept of gender as performance. Butler was the leader of the notion that gender is non-binary, fluid, and 'over.' These descriptions, I would say, share the common assumption that gender is mutable, not fixed. Most contemporary public debates about what it means to be a man or a woman will include some version of this thesis, thanks mainly to the work of the American philosopher Judith Butler. Her theory of 'Performativity' overturned ideas and beliefs about gender by shedding light on the many processes that produce it, and its far-reaching implications are still widely misunderstood. Unfortunately, popular culture frequently reduces performativity to the notion that 'gender is a social construct.' This catchphrase pits the 'social' against the 'natural,' implying that gender is merely a choice-encrusted layer on top of the ostensibly more fundamental reality of sex. Butler, on the other hand, was careful not to argue for a simple dichotomy between nature and culture or between sex and gender. Gender was not predetermined by nature or biology for her, nor was it simply 'made up' by culture. Butler, on the other hand, insisted that gender is found in repeated words and actions, words and actions that shape and are shaped by bodies of real, flesh-and-blood humans. Crucially these repetitions are rarely performed freely.

Butler demolished the sex/gender dichotomy to argue that no sex is also not gender. All bodies are gendered from the beginning of their social existence (hence, no presence is not social), which means that there is no such thing as a "natural body" that exists before its cultural inscription. It appears to point to the conclusion that gender is something one does, an act, or more precisely,a sequence of actions, a verb rather than a noun, a "doing" rather than a

"being." Butler elaborates on this concept in the first chapter of Gender Trouble (Butler, 1990):

"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 sub- stance, of a natural sort of being. A political genealogy of gender anthologies, if it is successful, will deconstruct the substantive appearance of gender into its constitutive acts and locate and account for those acts within the compulsory frames set by the various forces that police the social appearance of gender." (Butler, 1990)

Butler made further reflection upon her idea of gender as a performance by stating that gender plays a massive role in sexuality and captures a person's ability and right to make a selection at the global level. Unless and until the human mind abandons thinking in terms of binary oppositions and insistently maintain its norms, it will be closed to necessary changes and differences. According to Butler (2014), the concept of gender must be broadened to include variations, forms,and perspectives that do not conform to norms. Butler defines gender as "The mechanism throughwhich notions of masculine and feminine are produced and naturalized, but gender may very well be the apparatus through which such terms are deconstructed and denaturalized."(Butler, 2014). Gender, in other words,is a concept that reflects limitations, stability, and reconstruction. It is supported by hetero normatively, which refers to accepting heterosexuality as a natural social norm.As a result, through the subversion of gender roles and the creation of different performances, this permanent, long-standing, and well-established gender structure may be deconstructed.

In the prologue to *Gender Trouble: Feminism and the Subversion of Identity*, Judith Butler describes her book as a provocative intervention to feminist theory and one of the foundational

texts of queer theory. She describes her goal as follows: "I was most concerned in 1989 with criticizing a pervasive heterosexual assumption in feminist literary theory." (Butler, 2014).

Butler objected to the idea of gender being performed on masculinity and femininity and lowered to this. She believes feminist theories that accept these social standards limit their discussions and defenses. She is opposed to taking certain sexual notions as stereotyped norms. She makes it clear that her goal is not to impose certain gender realities or patterns on the reader. Butler shows that her theory, especially her concept of performativity, has both theatrical and linguistic dimensions with these statements: "Moreover, my theory sometimes waffles between understanding performativity as linguistic and casting it as theatrical. I have come to think that thetwo are invariably related, chemically, that's a reconsideration of the speech act as an instance of power invariably draws attention to its theatrical and linguistic dimensions."

The last idea drives us towards raising the question: how is linguistic performativity connected to gender? This part cannot go without highlighting the critical academic reference of Austin (1975), who believed that language does not simply reflect a speaker's perceptions of reality or the actual interactional situation but that speakers can use language to initialize reality: in other words; that we "do things with words." For example, the term "I promise" constitutes what follows as a promise or an obligation to perform specific actions for others; the words "I order you to follow me," spoken by the right person, in the proper social role, at the right time, constitute what follows an order (and not a request or suggestion).

All in all, Butler has been adopting performativity to account for the concept of gender. She primarily argues for the performativity of gender, which means that gender is viewed as a

way of doing rather than a way of being. In this sense, the way people speak is not attributed to their gender. Instead, their use of language is just one way they express their gender identity by how a male or female should act according to social conventions. She explains that gender performances are susceptible to subversion and, as a result, cannot be inherently associated with one sex. In the 1990s, the study of language and gender transitioned from an exclusive focus on women's language as deficit and dominance/difference models to the discursive construction of gendered identities and relations, with a feminist and social theory orientation.

II.6.5 Social constructive Theory

Because the well-known gender theories examined above, mainly 'the Dominance,' 'the difference,' 'the deficit,' received countless limitations, language researchers need to conduct advanced research on theories linked to gender and language. With time, language study has evolved into a medium for comprehending gender as a vital component in developing social identities. According to Freeman (1996), "understanding the social world requires the use of language." Aside from forming social identities, it also plays a vital role in creating social connections (Ochs, 1993). According to Ochs, gender is determined by modest language characteristics. Ochs also claims that language is dialogue-based and does not contribute much to developing social identities; social identities are negotiated and constructed throughout the contact process. The last idea goes hand in hand with the notion that states that gender is something we "do" and not something we "are." As far as the title of this part is concerned, gender, from a sociological standpoint, is a social fiction that we seek to sustain via our everyday social activities rather than an inner personality structure. We observe and judge one another through the lens of gender. We do not regard each other as generic individuals, but as men and women, with gender-specific expectations of what people are and

should be. We hold each other accountable for behaving in a way our culture deems proper for our gender (West, 1987).

Socially speaking, we are considered how we will act because people have gendered expectations of us. We work to transmit and give a specific image that will allow us to be classified into one of two opposing sex categories: we make decisions about what we can and cannot wear, how we trim our hair, ad whether or not we shave. We diet, girdle, pad, exercise, and even have surgery to change the form of our bodies. We keep an eye on how we act. We know the appropriate range of movements and postures for our gender: men are more dynamic and forceful, while women are more confined and quiet. Historically, the load on women has been considerably moresignificant than on men: the range of attractive features and bodies, as well as the requirements forclothing and comportment, have been much smaller, necessitating more rigorous self-monitoring and modification as argued by (Kessler, 1985).

Being made liable for acting in gender-appropriate ways in a value system that favors a specific type of masculinity puts women in a dilemma. At the same time that women are expected to put more significant effort into their bodies, appearance, and demeanor, they are devalued for wasting time on unimportant matters. At the same time, as women are supposed to facilitate conversation by asking questions and seeking out topics that men will find intriguing, they are criticized for talking too much.

Talking about the political sphere, one can determine that the existence of gender hierarchy is undeniable. Women are seen as inferior to men and politically inappropriate for the whole political agenda. Social groupings use gender-specific expectations to determine who will influence decision-making. As far as this paper's topic, in politics, we are far more likely to be

convinced by males than by women: in the absence of knowledge, we will presume that men are competent, but women are not. The ability of men to exert persuasion appears to be independent of their interactional style or apparent purpose. Whether and on what terms we are willing to be affected by women is determined by our gender. Men are more likely to be swayed by women who speak tentatively and prioritize group interests. As a result, while engaging with males, women are forced to choose between having influence and being perceived as competent.

On the other hand, women in all-women groups are more willing to be affected by forceful and self-interested women, but women prefer group-oriented women. Thus women in female groups must choose between excreting authority and being appreciated. The last mentioned idea could be quickly confirmed by checking out interaction in small groups in interviews or on social media platforms through the lives and comments section.

Social constructivism theory goes hand in hand with the concept of "doing gender" by West and Zimmerman, who argues that gender is always relevant in any social setting because it is an integral aspect of human identity and societal systems. Gender, according to West and Zimmerman, is an essential aspect of social structures, informing societal hierarchies and power systems. As a result, societal structures, orders, and inequities are critical in explaining how gender identity might be achieved in a given interaction. This is the same notion that social constructivism accounts for.

II.7 Female and male linguistic characteristics

Men and women behave differently mentally in how they attempt to influence others. These gender differences in communication and persuasion methods have consequences for

gender differences in men's and women's leadership styles. As a result, this chapter will concentrate on gender differences in leadership styles.

Previous researchers Baxter (2010), Campbell (1988), Lakoff (1973) in the field of language and gender reveal several significant variations in conversation characteristics and qualities between men and women through their studies. Men and women have different communication styles, but they also have different ways of influencing other people. Even though influence strategies used by male and female managers or leaders differs based on the gender of the person they are attempting to influence; Gender variations in communication styles and persuasion methods have resulted in traditional gender roles that have affected both men's and women's workplace actions. Some of these prejudices have even hurt women's workplace behavior and perceptions of female employees, managers, and leaders.

Coates (1986) examined in her book *Women, Men and Language* and discovered thatwhen women talk to each other, they also stick to one topic for an extended period, allow all speakers to finish their sentences, and try to get everyone to join. Conversely, men rarely discussed their relationships and feelings, preferring to "compete to prove themselves more educated about headlines linked to various contexts travel, sport, and so on." According to Coates' study, the amount of discourse produced by men and women differs in public, formal circumstances vs. private, intimate contexts. This pattern can be explained in a variety of ways. Men like a public, referential conversation, whereas women prefer and appreciate personal, dynamic conversation. Each gender may contribute more when they are most at ease. Politeness, or sensitivity to the needs of others, may also play a role. Men view formal public environments as opportunities for display, but they appear to be more reserved in private interactions. Women seem to be more concerned about their addressee's conversational requirements.

Based on the gender theories examined above, one can account for the significant differences at the level of the use of language and mainly at the level of gender communication inpolitical conversational settings. The most crucial distinction between men and women and their communication styles is that men and women interpret the purpose of discussions differently. Academic study on psychological gender differences has revealed that women use communication to strengthen social bonds and build relationships. In contrast, men use language to assert dominance and obtain concrete results, as stated by several researchers in the field Maltz (1982), Wood (1996) and others. Reflecting more on the idea of women in the political setting trying to cope with those pre-defined masculine spheres, Basow (2003) argues that women are more expressive, tentative, and polite in conversation, whereas men are pushier and power-hungry. According to other academic studies, women use less authoritative speech: they swear less, speak more respectfully, and employ more tag questions and intensifiers and other linguistic features thatI have already listed in the previous sections (Lakoff, 1973). Many different characteristics were listed by various language and gender researchers; according to theorists, these gender variations in communication styles disadvantage women when interacting with others since they talk more cautiously than men, who are known to speak more assertively, giving the appearance that male is more confident and adept as leaders as argued by Lakoff. Several gender variations in communication styles make women appear submissive to men, implying that they should be considered second-class citizens; they are seen as marginalized, especially in politics, where men are said to be dominant and hold power. Women's classification makes them seem unsuited for leadership or managerial position.

Understanding the differences and the similarities in the level of the usage of language by male and female politicians is essential for forming and maintaining effective relationships by

being aware of how other genders interact and modifying one's communication style accordingly. Gray (1993) claims that men and women approach communication so differently that they are from different planets: they have other objectives, ambitions, and ideals, which is proven through the way they communicate. Reinforcing the idea of "difference" and "dominance" of one gender over the other, studies have introduced lists of dichotomies that categorize linguistic practices of women and men. Having reviewed a large number of studies in the previous sections Wardhaugh(2010) presented five claims related to women vs. men language:

1. Women and men develop different patterns of language use.
2. Women tend to focus more on the practical functions of interaction than men do.
3. Women use linguistic devices that stress solidarity more than men do.
4. Women tend to interact in ways that will maintain and increase solidarity. In contrast (especiallyin a formal context), men tend to interact in ways that preserve and increase their power and status.
5. Women are stylistically more flexible than men

Despite differences, men and women do not create unique speech styles because the borders are not well defined, and both men and women can use the same traits. Females tend to speak in one class and males in another, but there are no forms that are entirely female or male, and there is always a sex overlap specifically in a field as politics, as stated by (Swann, 1992).

Swann (1992) went on to describe some of the conversational traits used by male and female speakers that academics have discovered:

1. Male speakers tend to interrupt more than females.
2. Males utilize more direct speech than females.
3. Females tend to give more conversational support, such as "Mmh," "Yeah," and "Right." than males.

4. Females are more likely to use features indicating tentativeness, such as tag questions, hedges, and expressions that make them sound more hesitant and uncertain.

Listed above are only the most common characteristics of male and female speech styles. Those characteristics are far from exhaustive; there are numerous exceptions and individual, societal, and stylistic variants. Furthermore, the system of male/ female speech styles coincides with the concept of powerful/ powerless speech in communication. Various linguistic features liketag questions, hedges, apologies, statements that disclaim responsibility (for example, I'm not sure), exclamations, forms of politeness, fragmented sentences, and illogical sequences are examples of powerless speech. A powerful speech should be straightforward, direct, and rational. The link between powerless speech and feminine speech styles promotes the old gender stereotype of women as weaker and less capable members of society. However, gender is not enough in communication to determine how influential or helpless a person is. We must consider a wide rangeof factors that were introduced by (Mohammad Hossein Keshavarz, 2001)

- Social Aspects: including communicators'' positions and functions, their origins, educational, occupational, professional, and financial standing, and the social distance between them.
- Time and interaction setting: situational context, formal/ informal interaction context.
- Physiological considerations: gender, age, and physical condition of the speaker.
- Psychological aspects include communicators'' state of mind, mood, attitudes, feelings,and emotions, as well as their close / friendly/ casual/ formal relationship.
- Speech type: business, intellectual, political, conversational, etc.; themes, issues,discussed; formal/informal manner, etc.
- Pragmatic elements include the speaker's aims, intents, technique, etc.

- The speaker's conversational/communicative ability.

The point is that the same speaker can use different speech styles in different situations. It makes us go back to the aspects of performativity. The speaker adopts his speech depending on the social context they are taking part. Therefore, male/female speech style is not synonymous with powerful/powerless speech. The style choice depends on who people talk to, when and where they communicate, what they say, and why they say it.

Looking at various political interviews from a general angle, one can expect that both male and female speakers use a powerful speech style or at least what has been defined as a masculine and dominant speech style for male speakers. It can be explained, in my opinion, by the fact that while writing an article, a report, or a comment, the interlocutors, regardless of gender identification, want to be persuasive. I also noted that while discussing and getting included in conversations where participants are mixed female and male patterns. They can be positive, passionate, and lengthy, answer eagerly, use complicated grammatical forms, exclamations,and intensifiers, be rational, dogmatic, talk openly and explicitly, start a dialogue, interrupt, and dispute.

I account for the fluidity or instability of gender. In other words, the examination of communication gender proved that social interactions hold differences and others carry on a sort of linguistic flexibility. The upcoming section will deal with the gendered binary oppositions examined by many researchers in the language and gender studies field. I will list a few dichotomies found in the speaker's rhetorical style. As far as this paper's topic is concerned, politicians use to argue or to meet their clear objectives, rhetorical style and it has been found that it does differ from one speaker to the other.

II.8 Masculine and Feminine Rhetorical Styles in Political communication

Examining political interviews cannot be done without highlighting persuasive linguistic styles. The most notable differences politicians tend to use in their political communication settings could be inclusive vs. confrontational, fact-focused styles vs. emotional ones, decision- based language vs. dialogue-based language, relation vs. independence, and other dichotomies that highlight the linguistic differences that exist in different social interactional contexts.

Moral (1999) reflects upon the difference between masculine and feminine rhetoric and said it's choice between the traditionally male' contest and conflict style and the historically female' dialogue and consensus approach. As a result of cultural expectations, males tend to adopt the male style, and women prefer to adopt the female style. She disproves the notion of a universal, timeless female style, concluding from her examination of female speaker's styles that the female rhetoric tradition is as replaceable as the male tradition has dramatically depended on chronological context. However, in her conclusion, she concludes that, despite the transferability of both sexes' rhetoric, some timeless characteristics distinguish male and female styles of rhetoric. She focuses on two ways in which men's and women's rhetoric styles differ: the choice of speaker personal and the degree of hostility and verbal attacks that is present in the classical form of rhetoric (Moral,1999).

According to Moral, the choice of persona, which refers to ‘the aspect of someone’s character that is presented to or perceived by others, is strongly dependent on culture and the environment of conventions? The personas are the rhetorical images that are exhibited to the audience. Historically, women had to overcome discrimination to talk publicly, which drove them

to adopt a persona that bolstered the speaker's ethos and credibility. While men frequently exhibita persona that boosts their power, as mentioned above, women frequently exhibit personae that emanate solidarity and caring, such as a mother or a teacher, as discussed by Moral (1999). According to Mral a typically feminine form of rhetoric employs tangible, metaphoric, and conversational aspects, whereas classical male rhetoric has been more competitive. The male usage of rhetoric is described by Mral as concentrated on the procedure of argument winning.

Furthermore, she claims that the concept of competition is primarily masculine and culturally manufactured. It is most likely why women are more likely to use feminine-styled language and are less likely to antagonize. Gender in social contexts, power relations, and daily interaction are additional aspects that prove what has been said by Mral. Men are typically raised and expected to be included in competitions, whereas elements and expectations of nurture impact women. Moral reflects on the notion of disparity in rhetoric in male and female speech by stating that women are frequently educated at an early age to engage in dialogue, pay attention, and make concessions. In contrast, young men are encouraged to strive for a place in society and to think strategically.

Moral and others have distinguished between 'male' and 'female' rhetorical styles. Several language researchers will be consulted below to discuss four dimensions of the male/female style. The first dimension is the balance between inclusion and confrontation, the second is the relation and distance the speaker displays towards their audience, the third is the display of feeling and focus on fact, and the fourth is the difference in priority regarding dialogue and decision. The four categories are explained separately below.

II.8.1 Inclusion vs. Confrontation

Inclusion is a feminine style dimension in which the speaker attempts to identify with the audience as "the same." In contrast, confrontation is a masculine style dimension in which the speaker has a more restricting and confrontational connection with the audience and other groups. Research on gender dichotomies in communication between men and women Tannen (1990) notes that women tend to view relations symmetrically, considering themselves similar to others. Still, males regard their relationships with other people hierarchically. This fundamental distinction serves as the foundation for the tone of discourse.

Thelander (1986) surveyed politically engaged men and women in Sweden. Her findings reveal that women were less likely than males to address people or other speakers negatively, i.e., women were less aggressive in their rhetorical approach. Hostile attacks are apparent if the speaker mentions a person negatively or if a country, region, or institution is personified and given negative attributes.

II.8.2 Relation vs. Distance

The relation is a feminine style component that is primarily the pursuit of informal proximity, whereas distance is a formal aspect of the speaker from the audience. A relationship requires seeking closeness in talks with the other person, which is the foundation for informality,a characteristic feminine attribute. Distance, on the other hand, signifies the usual manner of men;a distance is maintained with formality, and universal truths are offered to reach an autonomous solution.

We cannot talk about speech differences without recalling Tannen (1986), who establishes that the disparities in the balance between the two dichotomies, distance, and relation, vary by gender. Men have a greater need for space, which determines what they say and don't say and how they say it. The feminine relation category will be portrayed partly as personal arguments, which use specific, individual, or life-like experiences to ground the speaker's assertion, making it simple to connect with and relate to. It was claimed by Mral that statements in a conversational context, also seen as related, are a characteristic feminine feature in public contexts.

In the context of politics, the feminine style will be represented by colloquial expressions, which will be described as either the use of personal pronouns such as "I," "you," or "we," or when the speaker expresses their viewpoint in the sense of "I believe" or "this concerns me." Furthermore, when the pronoun "we" issued to symbolize the speaker's country, or when the speaker includes the audience in a subject, it is not considered informal.

Formal language, on the other hand, is characterized by a lack of informalities, the use of conjectures and markers such as therefore, consequently, and additionally, words with classical roots that are uncommon in conversational speech, such as concede rather than admit, and a preference for nouns over personal pronouns as mentioned above. Because the absence of informal features is one sign of conversational language, the amount of formality rises as the level of informality falls. The use of formal language by the speaker is an active rhetorical distancing of the audience, hence evidence of male distance style.

II.8.3 Feeling vs. Act

Tannen (1990) argued that the feminine style of rhetoric emphasized feeling over truth, whereas the male kind of discourse emphasizes fact transmission, frequently in a single direction. The linguistic emphasis on fact and evocative language is a notably masculine rhetorical and communicative trait, as opposed to the pre-defined lofty feature of feeling. The presence of feelings and emotions of caring is often seen as female attributes, as argued by Tannen (1990), Mral (2011) and other researchers in the field. Women tend to be guided by their feelings and not by imposing facts which also contribute to choosing topics or dragging the discussion towards a specific direction that suits their "femininity."

II.8.4 Dialogue vs. decision

The dialogue dimension, is said to be a feminine feature, is defined by inviting to conversation, typically through the use of inclusive choice of words, in order to evaluate the different answers to a problem rather than offering the right option or the supposedly perfect solution. In contrast, decision dimension, which is a typical masculine feature, achieving a solution is more important and is often achieved through decisive enlightening of the audience as Mral (2011) claims. According to Tannen (1990), there is a difference in what a dialogue should lead to between genders. While a conclusion or a solution is the most important thing for a general guy, a general woman prefers to focus on the talk itself as a way to establish closeness and fully grasp the situation before arriving to a certain solution for a specific issue.

The male trait is frequently visible through the use of a specific language. In terms of rhetoric, the two conflicting features mentioned above result in difference in which women appear to aim for consensus by thoroughly arguing the subject and offering pros and cons related to the arguments to obtain the best solution. Men, on the other hand, have a tendency to infer competence and enlighten the audience of the 'Truth' by one-sided arguments, as to which action is the correct one as it was argued by Tannen (1990). In addition to all the dimensions or the linguistic characteristics that were listed above researchers have identified a number of characteristics of feminine style as opposed to masculine style in the political arena. Through their study of public discourse, Campbell, and Blankenship Campbell (1988) and Blankenship (1998) agreed on a number of characteristics that I will be using juxtaposed with the six dichotomies of Tannen to reflect upon the findings of the study. These characteristics are:

Category	**Female**	**Male**
Tone	**Personal=>** natural, olive, helpful, nurturing, compassionate, and sincere. It expresses emotions,gratitude and love. Discussions of morals,beliefs and ideals.	**Impersonal=>**Informative, instructional, argumentative, logical and formulaic arguments which are rooted in facts, statistics and laws.
Reference	**Inclusive=>**Audience considered as peers	**Exclusive=>**speakers affirm their own expertise and competences, they lead and enact policies.
Anecdotes	**Personal=>**use of dramatic and evocative anecdotes, generally experienced by the speaker and described in	**Impersonal=>**based on instances the speaker has not experienced because they occurred in the past or

	Detail	are mere sketches of the future
Experiences	**Similar=>**discussions of similar experiences with the audience to foster shared identity	**Dissimilar=>**highlight the speakeras different and supreme, shares exclusive/ privileged experiences
Structure	**Inductive=>**provides examples before general principle. e.g. the speaker lets the audience conclude that s/sheis the better candidate.	**Deductive=>**provides general principles before examples. e.g. the speaker says that s/he is the better candidate.
Empowerment	**Audience empowerment=>**empower the audience to act and push them to participate in government and society building.	**Self-empowerment=>**stresses the actions of the speaker

(Tennen, 1990)

Other scholars typically refer to the dichotomous characteristics of gender-specific interactional styles derived from the dominance and difference approaches. For example, Holmes (2003) provides the following taxonomy of what they refer to as the most commonly reported characteristics of male and female interactional styles:

Feminine vs. Masculine

indirect vs. direct

conciliatory vs. confrontational

facilitative vs. competitive

collaborative vs. autonomous

minor contribution (in public) vs. dominates (public)

talking timesupportive feedback vs. aggressive interruptions

person/process oriented vs. task/outcome-orientedaffectively oriented vs. referentially oriented

These characteristics were introduced within the framework of the following question: Do both females and males use those gender-specific linguistic variations in political discourse separately? It is one of the questions that will be dealt with in the analysis and discussion section. Several research papers confirmed those dichotomies and specified the number of linguistic features said to be used by either women or men while interacting in interviews.

II.9 Linguistic features in political discourse

Hirschman (1994) examined samples from a 60-minute conversation between two females and two male students to identify gender variations in conversational interactions. It was discovered that women in his piece used first person reference pronouns I, we, and you (12.6 percent) more than males (3.6 percent), but men used third person pronouns (they, they, someone,person) more (7.12 percent) than women (4.6 percent).

(Jang, 2007) examined the language disparities between men and women by analyzing talks of female and male participants in the show Apprentice, where participants are divided into groups depending on their gender and presided over by a different project manager each week. According to the findings of this inquiry, when the male leader, Jason, wished to transfer work to his subordinates, he utilized strong words (e.g., I believe Nick and Bill need to perform). Sung believes that by using the first person pronoun 'I' and addressing his subordinates with the word 'you,' he openly stated his role and emphasized his standing. On the other hand,

Sung argues that Katrin, the female leader, utilized the pronoun "we" to emphasize the significance of teamwork and build stronger ties with team members rather than playing the authoritarian role. Cholifah (2013) examined the utterances of female and male performers in the TV show Friends to investigate the use of specific linguistic gender indicators. The use of empty adjectiveswas one of the characteristics studied. The findings supported Lakoff (1973) argument that womenuse more empty adjectives than men, as the number of meaningless adjectives (wonderful,beautiful, lovely, sweet) found in women's utterances was more than the number found in men'sutterances in both mixed-sex and same-sex talks. Unfortunately, there was no statistical data supplied in this study.

Afghari (2014) investigated the use of empty adjectives by both sexes by counting the occurrences of these adjectives in transcribed conversations about different English film scenarios: (1) My Beautiful Launderette, (2) Taxi Driver, (3) Blood Simple, (4) China Town, (5) Enough, and (6) American Beauty. These discussions were held at Islamic Azad University with 60 male and 60 female speakers. The study found a significant difference in the use of empty adjectives betweenmen and women. There are 235 occurrences of these adjectives in women's speech, but only 92 inmen's speech. Afghari (2014) studied the link between language and gender using several tweets made on Twitter to specify the linguistic distinctions between men and women in social media. The researchers sampled a corpus of 9,212,118 tweets from 14,464 Twitter users. It was discoveredthat women used more family terms (e.g., mom, mommy, sister, daughter, aunt, auntie, grandma, kids, child, dad, husband, hubs, etc.) and emotion-related terms (e.g., sad, love, glad, etc.) than men(e.g., wife, wife's, bro, bruh, bros, and brotha, etc.). In contrast, the latter used more technology andsports terms.

Chouchane (2016) conducted a series of studies in 2016 to investigate gender variations in the use of intensifiers. A twenty-minute informal mixed-sex conversation was studied between three male and three female fluent English speakers. Several subjects were discussed in the chats to ensure that all responders participated. The results revealed 38 intensifiers in the dialogue, with25 discovered in women's speech. Furthermore, the findings support Farooqui (2016) finding thatmen use the intensifier "really" more frequently than women, who use "so" and "very" more regularly. Let's have a look at each linguistic feature and its specificities.

II.9.1. Lexical Hedges and Fillers

Lexical hedges and fillers can take the shape of vocalized pauses such as "ah," "yeah," "er," "uh," and so on. Other essentially useless words or phrases that fill a void are also included. According to Lakoff (1979), women's speech is distinguished by the use of hedges and fillers suchas "well," "you know," "sort of," "kind of," and "you see." Hedges also include qualifiers such as "I believe," "I guess," "maybe," and "maybe," among others. She argues that these hedges and fillers weaken the woman's statement and represent her nervousness, lack of confidence, and senseof social unease. According to Holmes (2001), the use of these "non-essential" hedging devices "weakens the power of a claim," even though they can fulfill other tasks such as capturing the addressee's attention or allowing the interlocutor to contribute.

When analyzing a particular conversation, the lexical fillers "well," "like," and "I mean" are easily distinguished. Others, on the other hand, are open to diverse interpretations. The vocal fillers "hm," "eh," and "yep" serve distinct purposes. They usually indicate a "yes" answer, demonstrate the listener's agreement, and follow the speaker when they appear at the start of a

speech turn or individually in minimum responses. They are usually regarded as fillers when they appear in the middle of a speech.

According to Fishman (1978), use the of more hedges by women than men do not necessarily indicate a lack of confidence or insecurity but rather a conversational strategy to draw her listener's attention and engage them more in the conversation when her partner becomes careless or loses concentration. According to Maltz (1982), women use these fillers to suggest that they are listening, whereas males use them to signify agreement. This backs up what Tannen (1990) has explained, that women are rapport-builders and that when they talk, they "preserve the intimacy and avoid solitude."

Holmes (2003) distinguishes between several types of hedges and categorizes them, citing the example of "you know," which can communicate "assurance" or "uncertainty," as she puts it. The overall findings of her study show that, while female speakers used the hedge expression "you know" more frequently than male speakers, there was only a minor difference in frequency of use. Men used the term "you know" more regularly than women when expressing uncertainty. In contrast, women used it more frequently when expressing confidence, as argued by Coates (1993). We shall see whether these views apply to Moroccan politicians' use of hedges and fillers in their political interviews.

II.9.2. Tag questions

Lakoff (1975) argues that women have been shown to use tag questions more frequently than men. Tag-questions are sentences in which a speaker makes a declarative statement and then adds a “tag” in the form of a question concerning that given statement, as in “Jane arrived home, didn’t she?” as stated by Bonvillain (2007).

Lakoff argued that women employ more tag questions than males as a signal of their unwillingness to make direct assertions and avoid disagreement with the addressee, as claimed by Bonvillain (2007), regardless of the absence of other claims to support this argument. Other language researchers indicate no apparent gender difference in using tag questions. Furthermore, Holmes (1984) classified tag questions and noted that "men" more often use tags for "speaker-oriented" goals, such as obtaining or confirming information about themselves. In contrast, women more often use tags for "addressee-oriented" purposes" mainly as strategies to engage addresses in talk. However, Bonvillain's (2007) stated that men and women use the same number of tags, women utilize more tags. Other researchers claim that the use of tag questions varies depending on whether the speaker is "powerless" or "powerful." While they do not discussgender differences, the results of their study show that powerful men are more likely than powerfulwomen to use modal tags. Powerful women are more likely than powerful men to use effective tags. Furthermore, some study on the use of tag questions indicates that people perceive women touse them more than males, and this point will also be proven during the data analysis and discussionsection.

II.9.3 Negative concord

Eckert P (1989) claims that women's usage of negative concord (e.g., I didn't do anything vs.I didn't do anything) is more standard or conservative than men's. She also claims that conservativeness in the language is not seen as a phenomenon because phonological factors and grammatical variables can be utilized more frequently by either men or women. She also claims

that women use standard language to a greater extent than males in many cultures might be attributed to how women are excluded from the workplace or other platforms that suit being submissive to men.

II.9.4 Intensifiers

Intensifiers are defined as "a linguistic term that makes no contribution to the propositional meaning of a clause but serves to enhance and give additional emotional context to the word it modifies," as stated on the Wikipedia website. Intensifiers increase the effect of a verb by using an adverb that strengthens the emotional content of the world. Intensifiers are used to delicately suggest to the audience how they should feel. Adverbs could also be used to reduce the dynamic range of a verb, for example, "that is very interesting" or "that is extremely interesting."

Intensifiers are words like significantly, instead, totally, that alter adjectives, adverbs, and verbs by increasing or decreasing their intensity", as stated in the Thornburg dictionary. According to Jespersen (1922) and Lakoff (1975), women employ intensifiers such as "so," "very," and "extremely" more than males to exaggerate and superficially strengthen their statements. According to the Dominance theory that was explained in the previous sections, this is due to the unfavorable perception of subordinating and decreasing women's social status. As a result, she uses boosting devices to assist and empower her speech with intensifiers.

Thirty-eight intensifiers were examined in various conversational social contexts. Most of them are used by female participants, proving the assertion that intensifiers occur more frequently in women's speech than in men's. Females use "so" and "very" more frequently than other

intensifiers. In contrast, men use "relay" more regularly than "so" or "very," as has been proven by several researchers who confirmed the same conclusion.

II.9.5 Empty Adjectives

Among several vocabulary options that characterize women's conversational behavior are "empty adjectives" like charming, cute, and divine. Lakoff (1975) relates the women's use of such adjectives to her tendency for exaggeration and superficiality, adding other adjectives such as "lovely" and "wonderful." According to Lakoff, adjectives express "the speaker's approval or admiration of something" in addition to their literal meaning. These adjectives not only reveal an empty definition but their figurative use can also be interpreted as women's proclivity to exaggerate utterances and significance (Lakoff, 1975).

II.9.6 Directives

Goodwin (1980) claims that directives are speech acts that try to get another to do something. Directives can come either in the form of commands or mitigated directives. Since, in this study, I am focusing on the presence of female-specific aspects, I will be looking for the use of mitigated directives. Mitigated directives solicit action more politely; by taking the form of requests and proposals for future behavior. They hedge the force of commands. Some mitigated directives, like "*I ask you to stop,"* incorporate the language of questions and allow the audience to reject them, thereby establishing a more balanced relationship between the speaker and audience. Utilizing inclusive pronouns to acknowledge the speaker and audience as cooperating agents of action, motivated by causes that will benefit them (Goodwin, 1980). Sensitive and collaborative studies have affirmed that this subtype is used more by women and is more characteristic of feminine language.

II.9.7 Personal Pronouns / Inclusive Pronouns (I, we, us, our)

Several studies of the relationship between gender and pronoun usage were developed in the last twentieth century. Women used pronouns more frequently than men in corpus linguistics as claimed by Biber (1998), machine learning approaches to recognizing authorship, dating commercials, and argumentative essays authored by university students. More recent research has revealed shifts in pronoun usage. Anderson investigated personal pronouns in editor's letters in 2012. The investigation revealed that male editors used pronouns more than female editors, lending particular thought to the idea that men are more engaged with their readers. Furthermore, Yu (2013) observed the most significant gender difference as congresswomen using fewer pronouns than members of Congress, attributing it to an elevated platform.

Several studies have examined the personal pronoun "I" from a gender standpoint. Brownlow (2003) discovered that women used the pronoun "I" more than men in unscripted TV interviews, indicating that they were more self-focused. That's a push for them to represent themselves as independent solid women in a male-dominated field. For the use of the pronoun "we." They are personal pronouns, such as *us* and *we*, which refer to the audience and speaker as one entity. Scholars have found that feminine language incorporates more inclusive pronouns than masculine language because they help express a relationship with listeners by inviting their participation in thought or collaboration in action. The study of the first-person plural pronoun has piqued the interest of experts who work on political speech analysis. The researchers discovered that politicians of both genders used the word "we" to identify with the party they represented.

Holmes (1993) expanded on the research by discovering that women used inclusive pronouns (we, us, our) more than men to engage addressees in dialogue. In contrast to prior findings showing women use the pronoun "we" at a higher rate than their male counterparts. On the other side of the discussion, men and women use the first personal pronoun "I" on an equal scale.

II.10 Differences in the Ways of Interaction/ Linguistic Features of conversational style

II.10.1 Use of Overlaps

Overlap is defined as simultaneous discussion by two or more conversational participants, regardless of whether it is perceived as an interruption by the participants. Analysts believe that overlap is caused by reasons such as the following: The desire to begin one turn before another to capitalize on an opportunity.

According to Tannen (1983), overlaps are used to demonstrate cooperation or request proof. Similarly, other language researchers like James and Clarke say that overlaps are used to support speakers on collaborative floors and to ask for additional clarification and explanation. They are sometimes employed unintentionally due to pacing and halting specific activities. According to Coates (1997), the usage of overlaps is a critical element of women's language. They are sometimes used when a speaker wishes to comment on another speaker's proposition. They are alsoutilized when speaker B has picked up on speaker A's speech. Finally, they may serve as hedges.

In contrast Coates (1997) claims that males employed overlapped more than females in her study to show opposition to other speakers' propositions rather than support them. Still, women in both arguments tended to wait for their chance to show their disagreement. Some of these overlaps were also used to ask speakers with opposite viewpoints questions to find a failing aspect in the discussed topic.

In his study of conversation between couples Fishman (1983) discovered that women exert more effort to gain the listener's attention and respond to their talk, and to show they are interested and listening, they tend to put their minimal responses like yeah", "em," ok," "that's right" within the speaker's turn as a strategy of encouraging and maintaining a conversation. Our system came up several times during this conversation. Briefly, women are said to use overlaps more than males. Her bias is her proclivity to maintain a conversation while being intimate, collaborative, and a rapport builder.

II.10.2 Interruptions

According to West (1987), disruptive interrupts are an essential aspect of men's competitive language and are used to maintain status and authority. Women are less likely than men to interrupt other speakers in mixed-sex and same-sex conversations, preferring to listen attentively to others and wait until they are given the floor to interact or speak their minds. Severalstudies' findings suggest that men interrupt each other more than they interrupt females, indicatingthat men have a competitive linguistic style. Male speakers violated each other's speaking turns tochallenge and persuade the opposite side. Others with their own, thereby preserving their status.

It was noted that interruption happens when an interlocutor breaches a speaker's turn, preventing the speaker from finishing their speech. It occurs when a co-participant interrupts the present speaker's speech. They discovered that men frequently interrupt women more than women interrupt men. Linguists analyze interruptions from a variety of perspectives. West and Zimmerman regard the use of disruption in gender communication as a technique of dominating and controlling engagement, but this was accounted for differently by Tannen (1993), who sees them as a part of sustaining dialogue and supporting speakers. According to research, women in discussion tend to be cooperative and want to continue the conversation and create rapport.

In contrast, men tend to be competitive, dominate the conversation, and showcase their superiority. Distinguishing between men and women in the context of a mixed-sex discussion, women are said to be more interrupted by males. In contrast, men do not allow themselves to be interrupted. They frequently succeed in either usurping the conversation turn from women or keeping their turns when interrupted, as was claimed by Holmes (2001). This discrepancy is dueto women's social standing being subservient to men throughout their early infancy socialization.

According to a study conducted by Chouchane (2016), within a social context, the talk is interrupted 31 times, 16 times by men, and 15 times by women. Interestingly, 14 of the 16 interruptions by males were directed against women, while women interrupted men just nine times. The claim that men do not accept interruption is demonstrated when one of the interlocutors tries to interrupt the other person, but he "rebuts" and refuses to give up the floor, insisting or continuing his discourse. As a result, the speaker switch fails, and Cathy's interruption attempt was "unsuccessful." It gives credibility to the concept that boys are groomed to dominate conversation early, whereas girls are educated to expect to be interrupted and lose the conversation without protest. As a result, despite all efforts by women to continue the dialogue and create equal opportunities for interaction, men frequently end up dominating the conversation, as Romaine (2000) claimed. We shall see in the data analysis section whether thesefindings and claims apply to the language used by the selected Moroccan politicians.

II.10.3 Minimal Responses

Minimal replies are conversational characteristics that fulfill specific helpful feedback. These forms, such as /m/, /hm/, or /yeah/, might be used as a turn-take or as a show of support to keep the discourse going. Minimal Responses or, as other language researchers name them, "speaking turns and backchannel items." Sociolinguists use several terms to define forms such as

/m/, /hm/, or /yeah/ that can function as a turn-take or as an indicator of support to keep the conversation going. In various papers linked to language and gender research, the terms "backchannels, continuer, ago-on, feedback signal or Minimal Responses. In this paper, it's the last term that fits in the analytic frame as the focus will be on the use of linguistic features to account for the relationship between participants in the conversational contexts instead of the content of the conversation at the level of pragmatic content analysis.

Women's interactional speech tends to get more minimal responses because they are inherently supportive and helpful. Women use minimal answers and other elements mentioned above, such as tag questions and hedges, more frequently than men, and their timing follows the other speaker's speech flow, as noted by Coates. The feminine sense of understanding serves as a foundation for providing supporting signals. As a result, women can be described as good listeners. To pay close attention to any contact implies having a clear order in both the content of the conversation and the messages that others wish to convey.

Tannen (1990) offers a variety of daily life events involving men and women and demonstrates that males fail to comprehend women on a psychological level, not just owing to differences in view and opinions but also due to an inability to listen, receive the message, and respond appropriately. As a result, men frequently do not contribute to keeping the conversation going, and their degree of support is minimal. In my paper, I will try to focus on the inclinations that women and men have and, more significantly, whether men's inability to cooperate and produce a kind of supportive speech successfully at the right time is related to their desire to dominate. The latter will be proven in the data analysis part.

II.10.4 Avoidance of strong swear words

This part mainly deals with how much men and women use strong swear words. According to McConnel-Ginet (2003), "swearing is considered a strong language that shows profanity that is unsuitable for women and children." In other words, it's ethical for children and women to avoid uttering or using any form of impolite words. Lakoff specified that swear strong words are limited to men due to their powerful communicative features. Some examples that researchers in the field mentioned are "oh, dear, fudge, and my goodness" to express women's intensive feelings while men express their feeling and speak out their mouths by singing "shit" and "fuck" words in their interactions. Lakoff (1975) claims that Swear words are a truism to state that the stronger expletives are reserved for men and the weaker ones for women."

While interacting in a male-dominated field context like politics, speakers must tend to defend themselves against other political parties and prove their ideological agenda. We shall establish in the discussion section whether women tend to use weaker forms of swear words in contrast with men or the opposite.

II.10.5 Hypercorrect grammar

The research on language and gender has consistently found that women use standard forms of language more than men. In other words, women's speech resembles traditional phonological, lexical, and grammatical patterns more closely than men's. Several reasonable causes for such disparities have been proposed. Using hypercorrect grammar is said to characterizewomen's speech more based on their desire to sound correct with their interlocutor. Firstly, womenare socialized to speak in a more prestigious manner. As a result, they are more sensitive to the stigmatized nature of these tendencies. Second, women want to achieve progress in their careers.

Furthermore, there is a biological basis for women's superior linguistic abilities. Another significant issue is that women have less social authority than males, as stated by Lakoff on various

occasions. Thus language is one of the few ways women can become superior to men, as claimed by Labov (1991). Considerable research has been done to investigate the differences between males and females using non-standard forms, mainly grammatical variety. The use of “ain’t’ is oneof the most common non-standard forms in most American and British English. Ain’t is extensivelyused because it can operate as the present tense negative form for “am not,” “is not,” “are not,” “have not” and “has not.” For example, “He ain’t going to Paris” and “I ain’t been living here since1999” both uses ain’t. The use of a hyper-correct grammar form is due to the desire to prove to becorrect and convincing.

Hypercorrect grammar is linked to politeness in the way the two speakers interact. Lakoff claims that women are supposed to talk politely. She argues, "Women are viewed as preservers of literacy and culture.” In other words, women consistently use the standard verb forms. White (2003) mentions, "Women are more likely to use linguistic forms thought to be ‘better’ or more ‘correct’ than those used by men.

To sum up, women are said to use more hypercorrect grammar because they are more status-conscious than men. So, they try to position themselves within a perfect linguistic or communicative frame. In addition to that, using hypercorrect grammar forms shows politeness andmakes women more feminine and culturally respectful. This part mainly deals with how much menand women use strong swear words. According to McConnel-Ginet (2003), "swearing is considered a strong language that shows profanity that is unsuitable for women and children." In other words, it's ethical for children and women to avoid uttering or using any form of impolite words. Lakoff specified that swear strong words are limited to men due to their powerful communicative features. Some examples that researchers in the field mentioned are "oh, dear, fudge, and my goodness" to express women's intensive feelings while men express their feeling and speak out their mouths by singing "shit" and "fuck” words in their interactions. Lakoff (1975)claims that Swear words are a truism to state that the stronger expletives are reserved for men andthe weaker ones for women." While

interacting in a male-dominated field context like politics, speakers must tend to defend themselves against other political parties and prove their ideologicalagenda. We shall establish in the discussion section whether women tend to use weaker forms of swear words in contrast with men or the opposite.

II.10.6 Rising intonation

Another feature Lakoff examined and characterized female speech is the use of rising intonation in declarative statements. According to Lakoff (1975), this rising intonation is used only by women and is considered a sign of uncertainty. More crucially, it portrays female discourse as powerless or weak. Little research was conducted to demonstrate gender variations in specific intonation patterns, but none provided conclusive data to support this argument. O'Barr (1980) examines courtroom language and found that the use of rising intonation in declarative settings seem to represent the speaker's social status: helpless or powerful rather than gender. The former idea doesn't go hand in hand with what Lakoff thinks. She stated, "Rising intonation on declarative is used when the speaker seeking confirmation and at the same time the speaker may be the only one who has the requisite information" (Lakoff, 1975). For Lakoff, womentend to use a higher intonation to answer general questions, and the higher their intonation is, the more emotional and affectionate they are. She also accounts for the usage of a rising intonation onthe declarative statement when women are hesitant and need confirmation from others. Besides, using rising intonation in a declarative statement emphasizes the critical thing. It explains that women raise the tone of their voice at the end of the information.

II.11 Theoretical Framework

This section reflects on the theories used to analyze and answer the research questions. This research examined linguistic features used by female and male politicians according to the three interrelated models deficit, difference, and dominance. The first model was introduced by Lakoff (1975) who claimed that women's language is considered as powerless and weak, which makes it easy to be distinguished from men's language in a variety of ways, Lakoff introduced the following linguistic features that I will use in my quantitative content analysis:

- **Hedges** e.g. "sort of", "I think", "kind of", etc.
- **Super-Polite Forms** e.g. "Would you mind...?", etc.
- **Tag Questions** e.g "You like it, don't you?"
- **Intonational Emphasis**: This could mean speaking in italics to emphasize certain words,such as "*very*" or "*so*", and so on. **Empty Adjectives**: Using adjectives to over-describe something, making more emotionalevaluations rather than intellectual ones. E.g. "divine", "adorable", etc.
- **Hyper-Correct Grammar**: They use correct grammar with very clear articulation.
- **Direct Quotation**: Because men paraphrase more.
- **Minimal Responses** e.g. *mmm, yeah,* etc.

- Use **Intonation for Questions** in declaratives.
- **Apologise more** e.g. "I'm sorry, but I think that..."
- Use a **Special Lexicon** i.e. women know words for the different types of colours, mensport.
- Use **euphemisms** more than men
- Use **diminutives** more than men: shortened version of words e.g. 'Nick' instead of'Nicolas', etc.
- Use "**Wh-Imperatives**" e.g. "Why don't
- you open a window?"
- Use more **modal constructions**

- Use **indirect commands and requests** i.e. Off-record Indirect e.g. "Isn't it cold in here",wanting the heater to be turned on, for example.
- Avoid slang and expletives
- Have a lack of a sense of humour: this means that women don't tell jokes well orunderstand the punch line of them either.

So by adopting Lakoff's model, I can verify whether female politicians use the ten most studied features that Lakoff specified. The second model is the different model introduced by Tannen (1993), who suggested that discursive gendered socialization refers to the process of learning how to be a guy or a girl, which begins when we arechildren. She compared and contrasted men's and women's speech styles in six dichotomies:

Status v. support

Advice v. Understanding

Information v. feelingsOrders v. proposals

Conflict v. compromise Independence v. intimacy

These six dichotomies will be used as the guidelines for the second part of my paper analysis to account for whether or not the two selected politicians use language differently. These six dichotomies will be an umbrella to interpret Lakoff's linguistic features in detail.

The third and last model that I adopted is the dominance model. The latter was introduced by Fishman (2019). According to this model, women have a lower social status in a society thatis highly dominated powerfully and discursively by men. The use of language by men and women reflects certain social conditions: men linguistically overrate women, whereas women are linguistically deficient, powerless, and weak. This model will be an added value to my paper

because it will empirically answer the core questions of whether this concept of powerful vs. powerless language is valid in the discursive political setting this paper is tackling.

As explained above, ten linguistic features and six linguistic behaviors were introduced by Lakoff, Tannen, and Fishman, including lexical hedges or fillers, tag questions, empty adjectives, intensifiers, inclusive pronouns, Strong swear words, rising intonation, overlaps, directives, hypercorrect grammar, minimal responses, super polite forms, interruptions, emphatic stress, and overlap. Those linguistic features are used to analyze the language used by two politicians, Nabila Mounib and Nabil BenAbdellah, in four mostly viewed political interviews. Then the research procedure moved to categorize those linguistic features and practices and explain them based on their founders' visions and previous studies.

As explained earlier, this paper does not only use the three Ds theories: the deficit, the difference, and the dominance theories, but also uses the above-mentioned supporting theories, including the diversity and performativity models either confirm or deny the research hypothesis. Through the analysis section, the emphasis is on gender ideas within the discipline of sociolinguistics, beginning with Lakoff's deficit model.

To sum up, combining the three interrelated models of gender communication will pave the way to better understanding the discursive stereotypes in workplace contexts that have been an issue lately.

Chapter Two: Methodology, focus and Procedures

Introduction

The present study explored gender differences using linguistic features in the Moroccan political discourse. To acknowledge the importance of language when investigating gender differences in communication, mixed method research is conducted to discover the existence of gender differences or similarities in language use. This chapter contains the research methodology adopted by the researcher to conduct the investigation. Moreover, a detailed discussion of the research objective, the questions, assumptions, and the significance of the study are reviewed. The chapter also covers the instruments, participants, and process of analysis.

III.1 Methodology

III.1.1The rational

This study is being carried out for a variety of reasons. There has been research on gender variations in the language in many non-Arab countries. These investigations are classified as either quantitative or qualitative. Quantitative research papers provide statistical proof that men and women differ in linguistic choices; nevertheless, they frequently lack the qualitative component analysis, i.e., they rarely explain the motivation critically for gender differences in language as in (Newman, 2008) (Yu, 2013) etc. This dissertation will be divided into two parts: a quantitative section that will provide empirical evidence of gender differences or disparities in the language practices of Moroccan politicians and a qualitative section that will elaborate on the underlying causes of the differences. It should be mentioned here that gender differences in language use are not a new topic in sociolinguistic research. Still, we anticipate combining the

three interrelated models, deficit, dominance, and difference, with mixed method research that will be in charge of shedding some fresh light on the subject. Last but not least, this study will contribute to prior and continuing sociolinguistic research by offering an examination of the gender-based use of linguistic practices. The examination spans from parts of speech to hedges, intensifiers, empty adjectives, tag questions, directives, strong swear words, overlaps, hypercorrect grammar, rising intonation, and emphatic stress.

III.1.2. Research design

III.1.2.1 The field of Research

Examining similarities and differences between men and women has always attracted language researchers' interests, so I decided to investigate whether the communicative gender differences exist in male and female political unscripted interviews. My objective is to specify which linguistic categories men and women in a male-dominated field use similarly or differently, proving the similarities or differences are driven by an empirical analysis of different linguistic features and linguistic dimensions that I have already discussed.

III.1.2.2 The Background of the Study

A review of the field being examined, current facts around the topic, and its interrelated subfields, in this case, I mean language, gender, and politics. This part briefly introduced the history and background facts on the various academic studies examining the language used by men and women in different fields, mainly male-dominated fields like politics.

III.1.2.3 Objectives, research questions and assumptions

Basing this paper on the notion that men's and women's language practices differ, a working hypothesis asserts that linguistic choices and practices are influenced by working arenas and how the related discourses can be established. The following particular objectives were selected to test the working hypothesis for this paper:

1- To investigate whether the linguistic practices of men and women in political discoursediffer.

2- To determine which gender uses a specific linguistic feature more than the other.

3- To interpret the results by providing underlying reasons for both the linguistic and theparalinguistic features usage difference.

4- Investigating the gender linguistic features crossing between males and females.5- Finding the causes of gender linguistic crossing between males and females.

Following the establishment of the precise objectives of the research, the following key research questions were developed:

1- Do these linguistic practices differ from one gendered context?

2- As a consequence of male and female politicians expected gender identification or aimsin the political context, are there any unfitting linguistic traits used by men and women?

3- What are the possible causes of the intersection of language with gender?

4- Do female candidates in the political context adapt their speech to fit the norms of thepolitical sphere?

5- Do women speak differently even in the highly normative and masculinized field, as the case in politics??

The hypothesis set to be tested and confirmed during the analysis and discussion section is the following.

Hypothesis 1: Given that women are taking a more assertive position in society than they traditionally used to take, it is expected to find more assertive uses of language in how theyposition themselves and interact with their male counterparts.

Hypothesis 2: Females' language is getting closer to the predefined- male language **Hypothesis 3**: The integration of women in the political field has led to changes inlinguistic features concerning traditional patterns. Political interviews on different visual and online platforms are thought to reflect such changes across genders.

Hypothesis 4: The female politicians' linguistic choices are assimilated into behaviors acceptable to the political climate monopolized by the styles of male politicians.

III.1.2.4 Relavant theories

The thesis began with a critical summary of the theoretical foundation on gender-based language use, which led to identifying particular unresolved problems and issues connected tothe primary research aim. I carefully considered earlier studies' suggestions for additional research and their limits during the research design stage. I identified specific research gaps inthe field of language and gender that this research paper tends to fill.

III.1.2.5 Gender linguistic features

The primary linguistic and paralinguistic features were identified and explained. I shed light on the previous studies that tackled them separately or combinatory manner. The linguistic features and conversational practices that will be examined are:

- **Tag questions**

- **Inclusive pronouns**
- **Empty adjectives**
- **Hedges**
- **Intensifiers**
- **Directives**
- **The use of strong swear words**
- **Overlaps**
- **Interruptions**
- **Super polite forms**

These features will be analyzed and accounted for on the light of linguistic dimensions specified by Tannen:

- **Status vs. Support**
- **Independence vs. Intimacy**
- **Advice vs. Understanding**
- **Information vs. Feelings**
- **Orders vs. Proposals**
- **Conflicts vs. Compromise**

Or as they are introduced in other works:

Women	**Men**
Women talk too much	Men get more air timePrivate/small Public

Build relations	Negotiate status/avoid failureEnglish language spoken
	English language written Overlap (see definition below)
	One at a time
Symmetry	Asymmetry

Other aspects will be added through the discussion and the analysis of the findings.

III.2.6 Descriptive content analysis / Academic and relevant specifications

This study analyzes the use of language by two Moroccan male and female politicians in political interviews on televised or generally online visual panels. This research used both qualitative and quantitative to compare and analyze the linguistic features introduced in the three gender communication models; the difference, the deficit, and the dominance. Both content analysis (CA) and discourse analysis (DA) was used to account for the differences in the use of gendered political communication aspects. First, the descriptive content analysis method will account for the frequency of linguistic features in each gender's interaction; second, a discourse analysis approach will be conducted to analyze and provide reasons for discursive and communicative similarities and differences. A quantitative analysis, also known as content analysis, allows the detection of precise words, subjects, or concepts in qualitative data. It can measure and analyze the presence, meanings, and correlations of specific terms, themes, or ideas. In brief, it is said to be a flexible research method that has been widely used both qualitatively andquantitatively. It employs various analytical techniques to generate findings and put them into context.

Combining content analysis and discourse analysis as my research tool originated in the 50s when most studies were linked to mass media. Initially, academics prioritized making

inferences based on quantified analysis of recurring, easily identifiable text content elements based on a fundamental communications paradigm of sender/ message/ receiver. Throughout the process, they have customized content analysis to meet the specific needs of their research questions and methods, and they have produced a set of techniques and methodologies for analyzing text that is grouped under the umbrella terms of textual analysis as cited by Titscher (2000). Aside from content analysis, alternatives were agreed to include conversational analysis, discourse analysis, ethnographic analysis, functional pragmatics, rhetorical analysis, and narrative semiotics. Although these techniques share a dependence on communicative content as the raw material for research, they differ in the kind of topics they address and the methodologies they employ.

According to Ary (2010), the purpose of qualitative research is to depict the complex pattern of what is being investigated in depth and detail. Furthermore, qualitative research enables academics to understand human thought, behavior, and motivation better. For this reason, the researcher applied qualitative research to present the reasons and functions of using similar/ different language features.

Quantitative research focuses on the quantity of the data analysis. Quantitative research uses objective measurement to gather numeric data to answer questions. In this part of the research, the researcher applied quantitative research to present the occurrence and the frequency of predefined linguistic features and behaviors specified by the three gender models used by the two selected Moroccan politicians, Nabil BenAbdellah and Nabila Mounib, in their political interviews during two different televised panels.

I intend to use discourse analysis to account for the data gathered in this research. Discourse analysis is a term that refers to the study of how language is used in texts and contexts. I am going to project my point of view that is based on methodological and conceptual frameworks that were discussed in the previous theoretical sections. Lakoff's linguistic features and Tannen's gender communicative dimensions will be examined at the level of their constructive social contexts. Hence discourse analysis explores the different functions of language in social interaction. The discourse data would be spoken or written. The analysis might be based on various sources containing discourse, including written documents, speeches, media reports, interviews, and conversations. I conducted discourse analysis to examine female vs. male predefined linguistic features used by two Moroccan politicians, Nabila Mounib and Nabil BenAbdellah, in political interviews recorded on different media platforms. The utterances used are collected to prove or disapprove of the research assumptions.

III.3 Academic reflections of CA and DA

III.3.1 Content Analysis

Content Analysis, as mentioned earlier, refers to an analysis method of proving the existence of specific words, themes, or concepts in one particular conversational or textual context. Using CA, researchers can quantify and analyze the presence, meanings, and correlations of words, themes, and concepts. Researchers can, for example, examine the frequency or the occurrence of specific linguistic items that will be coded in the following sections in my thesis's context. This operation can be done manually or by computer.

Interviews, open-ended inquiries, filed study notes, dialogues, or any occurrence of communicative language could be used as data sources (such as books, essays, discussions,

newspaper headlines, speeches, media, historical documents Etc). In a single study, different types of text may be analyzed. The text must be classified or broken down; into manageable code categories for analysis, referred to as "codes," before it can be analyzed using content analysis. After the text has been coded into code categories, the codes can be further classified into "codes categories" to summarize the needed data further.

I shall list the three most common definitions of content analysis. Content analysis was defined by Holsti (1968) as "any technique for making inferences by systematically and objectively identifying special characteristics of messages.". However, Gheyle (2017) introducedCA as "An interpretive and naturalistic approach. It is both observational and narrative and relies less on the experimental elements normally associated with scientific research (reliability, validity, and generalizability). The last most mentioned in various academic references definition is by Berelson (1952), who stated that "A research technique for the objective, systematic and quantitative description of the manifest content of the communication." One can conclude that thedefinition that matches most this paper's framework and academic context is the one of Holsti (1968) that specified the fact that CA is based objectively on identifying specific message characteristics. The latter is linked to Lakoff and Tannen's linguistic practices in gender communication. As mentioned in several instances above, a manual checklist will be done to counteither the existence or the absence of the pre-defined linguistic characteristics of Lakoff and the gender linguistic practices of her student Tannen.

Linguists have conducted several studies dealing with the different uses of this research method, CA. The latter can be used to determine an individual's, group's, or institution's intents, focus, or communication trends to examine the linguistic features used by the two chosen politicians. CA goes further than that to account for how people react to communications regarding their attitudes

and behaviors. This can be academically credible in reflecting the selected speakers' different vs. similar linguistic behaviors within their conversational interactions. The last and very efficient way of using CA is examining profound patterns in communication content that should be revealed before launching an intervention or survey, testing it, proving it, and improving it. That's why combining CA with DA was essential to conduct the study understudy better.

To better grasp this CA approach in research mythologies, it is crucial to investigate the two forms of content analysis already examined in many academic papers that explicitly address this matter. There are two types of CA conceptual and relational. Generally, the first type is where a researcher must create content categories to help their coding procedure during this type of analysis. Each content area indicates a relevant concept, activity, or attitude to the subject matter. The researcher next goes through the test to categorize individual terms pertinent to each content area to look for patterns of recurrence and assess conceptual implications.

On the other hand, researchers use relational content analysis to look at how two or more notions in each text sampling, be it written or spoken, correspond to one another. The two types might sound similar. However, the investigator needs to conduct a specific study to ensure that others misinterpret no concepts. Thus, the relational content analysis sheds light on how people reacted emotionally and physiologically to a particular social interactional situation. In parallel with this, it provides a clear overall picture of how multiple concepts inter-relate; the latter is termed cognitive mapping.

Our concern here is mainly a pure quantitative content analysis, which leads us to recall the first type of CA that is conceptual. When people think of adopting content analysis (CA) in their research methodology, they usually think of the first type, conceptual analysis. It is precisely

the case for my paper. Several linguistic practices will be evaluated within the framework of conceptual analysis. The latter entails quantifying and counting its presence. The objective is to examine how often specific terms appear in the data.

On the one hand, those terms can be explicit, as is the case for Lakoff's gender linguistic features that are easily spotted. On the other hand, those terms can be implicit, as is the case for Tannen's gender linguistic practices. As explained before, the reason behind the combination of a quantitative and qualitative method is to conduct in both conductive and inductive ways. The first, as examined by Overmars (2007), is said to be a top-down approach where the researcher starts with a set of predetermined codes and then finds excerpts that fit those codes. However, the second is a bottom-up approach where the investigator begins with no regulations and develops principles as the investigator analyzes the dataset. Combining the two ways will allow this study to fit into the two opted theoretical frameworks. Lakoff's ten linguistic features will be deductively studied, whereas Tannen's linguistic practices will be inductively reflected upon. It's easy to trigger linguistic elements (pronouns, empty adjectives, intensifiers, color terms, etc.) within a spoken context; however, Tannen's gendered linguistic practices (Women talk too much vs. Men get more air time, overlapping for women vs. one at a time for their male counter art, etc.) cannot be inferred easily without conducting a profound inductive analysis to the implicit reasons behind each linguistic behavior. Thus, setting deduction as the basis of induction will give this paper more academic credibility.

Generally speaking, Content Analysis deals with human speech; for this reason, implementing CA does not require computer software because it may be done by hand or manually, as I have already named it. Software applications do exist, however, to assist researchers in organizing their data and, if desired, automatically coding their qualitative data.

Scholars can provide quantitative data (number-based) that can be statistically examined since CA splits the original text into a stream of codes. Linking this to my paper's context, I would statethat the selected political interviews will be divided into Lakoff's linguistic features and Tannen's linguistic practices.

Because CA has significantly been efficient in accounting for many linguistic issues in various fields, one cannot go without shedding light on this methodology's flaws like many other research methodologies. Several research approaches experts Krippendorff (2004) , Elo (2014) and many others agreed that CA has at least three drawbacks. To begin with, it takes a long time to complete. To finalize their list of classifiers (i.e., examples) for each content category, the analysts will most likely have to read over the text several times; in my case, I will be obliged to listen several times before completing the checklists. Second, the text's interpretation could be considered subjective. Third, coding is a reducing process.

To put it another way, the analyst's attention to single phrases may provide results that ignore the context of each respondent's response. However, as we shall see this practically, following or adopting specific analysis criteria can help researchers increase the reliability and validity of their findings. This common academic goal is likely to be achieved by singling out or combining the best research methodology that meets the thesis objectives.

The list is very long regarding the advantages of CA; I will briefly go through three major ones here and will be shedding light on others interminably in the discussion section. Firstly, data collecting is an unbiased way. The researcher can study communication and social interaction without involving individuals directly, so your presence as a researcher has no bearing on the outcome or the academic results. Secondly, CA is replaceable yet straightforward. When done

correctly, CA follows a systematic approach that is easy to repeat by other researchers, resulting in highly reliable results. The last aspect is that CA is considered highly adaptable. All you need is access to the relevant sources to undertake content analysis at any time, in any location, and ata cheap cost, as I mentioned at the beginning of this section. The question that might be raised here is how this CA will be applied in this research. In the upcoming part entitled "conducting the study,"I shall explain the significant practical steps that I will follow to conduct this study. As mentionedin various instances above, this study will combine both CA juxtaposed with discourse analysis thatI will refer to as DA. The upcoming part will briefly deal with the most academic aspects of discourse analysis.

Discourse Analysis is concerned with the research of language in its actual usage rather than an abstract system or structure of language (for a common historical background of the term "discourse" one can go through (McCloskey, 2008). Although I use the word "language," Discourse Analysis may be used for various sign systems, including visual and behavioral ones. The term DA is linked to all the above mentioned interactional aspects because it is related to how something is transmitted or communicated. The same goes for its patterns and the held meaning of that specific linguistic context.

III. 3. 2 Discourse Analysis

Language produces as well as reflects reality. In the field of pragmatics and discourse analysis, the nature and existence of gender disparities in how men and women use language has become a subject matter for many linguists and language analysts in general. When talking about gender linguistics, one automatically refers to numerous elements of gender representation in language that has an obvious impact on how men and women talk, write and even written and

spoken about. The academic appealing part of this issue stems from the fact that language is a social phenomenon as I mentioned and explained in details in the introductory notes of this paper. Thus, discourse analysis as a research methodology under the umbrella of gender linguistics may reveal, if it's conducted profoundly, how men and women interact in their social environments.

Despite the existence of several theories addressing gender linguistics, empirical research has been unable to produce a consistent picture of gender differences in language due to disagreements on the suitable method(s) of language analysis. Some research, for example, only included a small number of samples and made broad assumptions regarding gender linguistics differences. Having said that, the goal of using this research method in combination of CA is to examine the reasons behind why male and female politicians express themselves. As has been introduced, this study is guided by a critical and meta-analysis that examines both Lakoff's gender theories and the linguistic gendered dichotomies introduced by her student Tannen. The data gathered and classified through the first empirical step that is quantitative content analysis will be accounted for by discourse analysis to fulfill the overall objectives of this paper.

The term "Discourse Analysis" refers to the study of language beyond the "explicit uttered words". Larger pieces of language are studied as they flow together by discourse analyzers. Some discourse analysts go even far by looking at huge spoken and written data to see how it influences the sentence's meaning. However, I shall focus on just the verbal or the spoken one since the data of this paper is going to be narrowed to conversations or what I can call immediate interactions.

When doing discourse analysis, the researcher tends to concentrate on various aspects. Firstly, in any communication context, cultural standards and traditions should be taken into

consideration. Secondly, values, beliefs and assumptions must be communicated. Lastly, the researcher must reflect upon the relationship between language use and its social, political and historical context.

Many researchers in the field including linguists, sociologists, anthropologists, psycho analysts and cultural studies scholars, use discourse analysis as a qualitative research tool to account for the data they have found in their quantitative part. Hence, examining how language functions and how meaning is formed in various social circumstances is what discourse analysis entails. It can be used to describe, as mentioned above, any type of written or spoken language, aswell as nonverbal aspects of communication including tone and gesture. This is the academic definitions that language experts agreed upon. As far as the materials that suit the academic use ofDA are concerned, I can mention books, newspapers, social media posts and comments, interviewsand conversations as the case for this. By analyzing these types of discourse, researchers aim to gain an understanding of social groups and how they communicate through various social or political contexts. In my context, I tend to use DA to reflect upon Lakoff's and Tannen's linguisticpractices in the political interviews selected for my research.

Discourse Analysis is different from other research methodologies in respect of many criteria. Firstly, unlike other research methodologies that focus solely on the rules of language use, DA stresses the contextual meaning of words and highlight the implicit meaning of the message conveyed. Secondly, it concentrates on the social aspects of communication and how people use language to attain specific outcomes (e.g. to build trust, to create doubt, to evoke emotions or to manage conflict). Finally, DA is used to analyze bigger pieces of language, such as full conversations, texts, or collections of texts, rather than focusing on smaller units of language, such as sounds, words, or phrases. The considerable added value of using DA is the

researcher can conduct multiple degrees of analysis with the sources chosen. Below is a table that sums up what aspects should be analyzed at different levels of communication.

Discourse analysis

Level of communication	**What is analyzed?**
Vocabulary	Words and phrases can be analyzed for ideological associations, formality, and euphemistic and metaphorical content.
Grammar	The way that sentences are constructed (e.g. verb tenses, active or passive construction, and the use of imperatives and questions) can reveal aspects of intended meaning.
Structure	The structure of a text can be analyzed for how it creates emphasis orbuilds a narrative.
Genre	Texts can be analyzed in relation to the conventions and communicativeaims of their genre (e.g. political speeches or tabloid newspaper articles).
Non-verbal communication	Non-verbal aspects of speech, such as tone of voice, pauses, gestures, and sounds like “um”, can reveal aspects of a speaker’s intentions,attitudes, and emotions.
Conversational codes	The interaction between people in a conversation, such as turn-taking, interruptions and listener response, can reveal aspects of cultural conventions and social roles.

(Powers, P. 2001)

Based on the above classification, one can conclude that discourse analysis's primary focus is dealing with the language via shedding light on the cultural context during which it's taking place and examining the reason behind each interactional gesture, either in verbal or nonverbal

communication. The question that might be raised here is how discourse analysis is used and how it will be applied in my paper.

DA is a method of analyzing texts that is both qualitative and conceptual (in contrast to more systematic processes like Content Analysis). The researcher makes interpretations depending on the material's details and their understanding of the context. All the academic studies that adopted Discourse Analysis as a methodology to analyze their texts used a variety of ways and techniques to undertake discourse analysis; below are steps that explain the efficient academic methods for better application.

Step 1: Identifying the study issue and the scope of the analysis is a crucial starting point. A well-defined research question(s) eases selecting a variety of material relevant to answering the already formed questions. DA is a method that may be used on vast volumes of data and smaller samples, depending on the study objectives and timeline. In my case, investigate how males and females use language in a political context within a specific timeline following one particular political context. By specifying both my research questions and setting my objectives, it was easyfor me to know what is the more suitable research methodology that would fit to provide practicalanswers to my research questions.

Step 2: Gather data and theories about the situation. The importance of this step lies in determining the social and historical context in which the content was created and meant to be viewed. Regardless of the topic under study, the researcher must gather information on the content and various valid aspects. This is only achieved via conducting a literature review on the issue and developing a theoretical framework to guide one's analysis. Literature review and theoretical framework not only help us shed light on the previous studies in the field selected but also helps the investigator to comprehend the real-life context of the discourse through social interactions.

Step 3: The researcher must look for themes and patterns in the content. This phase of research entails analyzing numerous parts of the test, such as words, sentences, paragraphs, and general structure, and linking them to qualities, themes, and patterns that the researcher sees essential to their research question. In my context, I tend to examine language by looking for linguistic features that reflect gender communication within the theoretical framework of both Lakoff and Tannen.

Step 4: The researcher should examine their findings and conclusions. They reflect upon one's findings to assess the function and meaning of the language employed after one's assigned specific properties to components. To develop the conclusions that answer the examiner's researchquestion, they will conduct their study in the light of the larger framework they defined previously.The researcher should build their findings based on the empirical analysis conducted within aspecific theoretical framework getting academic support from other theories considered more orless supportive of the main theoretical framework.

Above are the steps that any researcher commonly follows. Adopting DA has added value to all research papers on understanding and analyzing human speech.

III. 4 Research procedure

To conduct the study, the selected interviews of the politicians were searched and downloaded from the official online platforms on which they were initially broadcasted. Since no search engine does allow searching by word count, counting the frequency of both Lakoff's and Tannen's linguistic aspects was done manually. As explained earlier, this research analyzes the use of women's language features of two Moroccan politicians within different political panels discussing various political issues based on Lakoff and Tannen's theories. In conducting the

research, the researcher applied mixed method research by combining content analysis and discourse analysis. Mixed method research generally represents studies that involve collecting, analyzing, and interpreting quantitative and qualitative data in a single study or in a series of studies that investigate the same underlying phenomenon. Moreover, Creswell (2011) states that the focus of these quantitative and qualitative approaches, in combination, provides a better understanding of research problems than using one method alone. The research applied quantitative research and qualitative research together to gain a more complete understating of the research questions and meets up the leading objectives.

III.4.1 Quantitative analysis of the data

The results of counting the frequency of each linguistic feature were presented in tables and charts. The main questions to be answered by the quantitative analysis are: Is there a difference between the female and male politicians using the pre-defined linguistic features assigned by Lakoff and Tannen? Is the difference statistically significant? Is there any linguistic correlation between the speakers?

III.4.2 Qualitative analysis of the data

The main aim of the qualitative data analysis is to look for the motivation behind the linguistic and communicative similarities and the differences used by male and female Moroccan politicians. To achieve that, the following questions are to be answered: Why do the female or male politicians use a particular linguistic feature or behaviors equal to or more than the other gender group? How can we interpret the statistically significant differences in gender communicative context? What is the difference between these research findings and previous research findings in the respective field of research of this paper? Which conclusions can we

draw about language use and gender in political discourse? Qualitative research covers various approaches for exploring human experience, perceptions, motivations, and behaviors.

III.4.3 Results' Contexualization

As research on gender-related language use exists in the area, the findings of prior related studies will be compared to the findings of this study. I will investigate whether and how the results differ and propose a plausible reason for the differences, placing our work within the larger context of similar analyses.

III.4.4 Results' Evaluation

This paper's findings will be analyzed before reaching any conclusions. The evaluation can be performed by determining whether the research questions have been answered and, as a result, whether the study's objectives have been met. By doing so, we will be able to determine whether or not the study was effective or academically worth conducting.

III.4.5 Conclusions

The findings of quantitative and qualitative research will be used to reach conclusions on gender and language use in political discourse. I will also recommend further study and make several demands and expectations linked to the field under investigation.

III.5 Research Instrument and Data Gathering Techniques

I adopted four significant steps to answer the research questions and confirm or deny these papers' pre-defined assumptions. First, I watched the interviews of the two selected politicians many times to get a clearer idea about the kind of language they are using and the general political ideology they are trying to reinforce linguistically. Second, I began to list each speaker's

utterances that contain women's language features listed by Lakoff. I then write a transcription to the chosen interviews to ensure the recorded declarations match what is said in the videos and check the spelling, especially of the examined linguistic features presented by Lakoff. Third, usingLakoff, Fishman, and Tannen's theories, the utterances of each politician were classified. A checklist was created to illustrate women's linguistic features better and explain why each speakerdid or didn't adopt them. Both quantitative content and discourse analysis will be combined to account for the similarities and differences in the chosen interactional contexts.

III.5.1 Analytical Techniques

Since my outcomes will be a mix of content analysis and discourse analysis, in other words, quantitative and qualitative data from unscripted political interviews, I will have to use several analytical techniques. I plan to use tables and graphs for quantitative data. The qualitativedata, I hope, will provide some interesting responses which can be discussed within my data analysis and concerning the studies investigated in my literature review.

The analysis of the data collected through the checklists from the focus speakers will provide further qualitative data, enabling me to consider the various views about how women andmen speak in a political setting. I also have the benefit of being in close contact with the actual socio-political context through which each speaker is trying to develop their political ideology; studying gender communication through their formal interactions made me gain a deeper insight into their overall political visions.

A data analysis technique is a step in answering research questions logically and coherently. As explained above, I adopted a mixed method to contextually describe the research's different yet related questions because this research deals with the numerical data and the

explanation of the social context of a particular group. The latter refers back to the politicians in the selected interviews.

Some technical steps were used to answer the research questions. First, the researcher looked for interviews where politicians dealt with various political aspects. Second, after finding the interviews, I tried to categorize the above-mentioned linguistic features specified by the three models. Third, the data were rechecked and validated to ensure the Arabic version of the linguistic features matched the English version. Fourth, I linked Lakoff's gender theory and Tannen's gender communicative behavior in the speakers' interactions. Fifth, I made conclusions based on the data analysis combined by the three gender theorists and other theories linked to the topic under study. Different tables and graphs were provided to classify the data quickly and prove the percentage of the use of each classified linguistic feature juxtaposed with Tannen's linguistic behaviors. I used the checklist symbol to identify the existence and frequency of the above-mentioned linguistic features and linguistic behaviors specified by Tannen. The linguistic features that are under study were counted every time they occurred. The occurrence of each component was described and measured their frequency of concurrence via a checklist, as mentioned earlier, to see the different use of the features and linguistic practices by women and men in the political arena.

Percentage formula:

$P = Xn \times 100$

Where

P = percentageX = frequency
n = number of sample

III.5.2 Research Instrument, research population and Corpus

The instrument in this paper was human instrument and the data were gathered from onlineofficial platform namely Med1 TV and KIFASH TV.

A. Human Instrument

Lincoln (1985) stated that the concept of humans as a powerful research instrument was initially suggested by Lincoln to emphasize the uniqueness of the researchers' involvement in the scientific inquiry process. It is more academically credible if the researcher has e social or political sense of belonging to the people being studied.

The term "human instrument" was coined by (Lincoln, 1985). They also defined the features that "uniquely qualify the human being as the instrument of choice of naturalistic research in a specific interactional context. It was stated that the human instrument is the only instrument capable of doing a complex task- studying human experiences and situations. In my paper, the primary device was the researcher since the researcher selected the topic, formulated the research question, reviewed some theories, established the research instrument, collected the data, analyzed the data, validated the data, and answered the research question based on the data presented.

b- Participants

Research participants are the group that a researcher uses to conduct the study, picking upa sample from a specific group from which the researcher collects data. Different terms are used inthis context: populations, samples, or participants are the same thing, they don't signify the same thing, but they are empirically interrelated. A summary of the two chosen speakers, Nabila

Mounib and Nabil Benabdellahabout their personal and professional backgrounds is presented below.

Nabila Mounib

Nabila Mounib, born in1960 in Casablanca, is a university professor and a Moroccan politician. She is the current General Secretary of the Unified Party (PSU) and the first and the first woman elected at the head of a Moroccan party. She is also a professor of endocrinology at the University of Hassan II Casablanca and regional secretary of the National Union of Higher Education. She holds a Ph.D. in endocrinology from the University of Montpellier. In terms of her political actions, In 1985, when she was preparing her doctoral thesis in France, she was active in the Youth of Democratic Students, then joined the Organization for Freedom of Information and Expression (OLIE) and the Organization of The popular Democratic Action (OADP) which became, after merger with other formations of the left, the Unified Socialist Party.

During the constitutional referendum in 2011, she called on her political movement and the Democratic Left Alliance for a boycott, saying that the constitution was not democratic given that it maintains most of the powers in the hands of the sovereign and does not assure a real separation of powers. She calls for a boycott of the 2011 legislative elections as well.

Questioned by the Moroccan magazine *TelQuel* in November 2012, she said that her short-term project is the unification of the left forces into a progressive democratic federalism. In August 2013, at the outbreak of the Daniel Galván scandal, she was among the first to react by openly criticizing the royal grace and considering that "the decision to grant it (royal grace) to thepedophile Daniel Galvan is unacceptable and should be revoked as soon as possible".

During the political crisis between Morocco and Sweden, following a Swedish bill to recognize the Sahrawi Republic, Nabila Mounib chaired a Moroccan delegation in Stockholm, composed of left-wing parties (PSU, PPS, USFP ..), between 4 and 7 November 2015, with a view to finding a solution to the crisis. In January 2016, Swedish public television SVT announced that the Swedish government had renounced its plan to recognize the independent Sahara.

Nabil Benabdellah

Mr. Mohamed Nabil Benabdallah whom HM King Mohammed VI appointed Minister of Housing, Town Planning and City Policy was born on June 3, 1959 in Rabat. He was appointed by HM King Mohammed VI to the post of Minister of Communication, government spokesperson (November 7, 2002), then Kingdom ambassador to Rome (7 November 2008).

Mr. Benabdallah completed his primary and secondary studies in Rabat and continued his studies in Orléans (law) and Paris, where he graduated from the National Institute of Languages and oriental civilizations (INALCO-1985) option international relations. In 1978, he joined the ranks of the Party for Progress and Socialism (PPS) from which he was elected Secretary General, in May 2008.

Former head of the National Union of Moroccan Students in Paris and then in Europe (1978 to 1983), he was the first Secretary of Moroccan Youth for the Progress and Socialism (JMPS) and President of Moroccan Youth for Progress and Socialism (1994 and 1998). In 1988 he was elected a member of the Central Committee of the PPS and a member of the Politburo in July 1995, in charge of Communication.

A sworn translator and expert in Moroccan courts, Mr. Benabdallah was member of the National Council for Youth and the Future (CNJA/1990) and vice-president of the Order of sworn interpreter-translators of Morocco, since 1992. He held the position of director of the dailies "Al Bayane" and "Bayane Al-Yaoum" (1997 to 2000) and that of first vice-president of the Association of Certified Translators near jurisdictions (October 2002). President of the Foundation of the International Mediterranean Film Festival of Tetouan, member of the Board of Directors of the Three Cultures Foundation and former President of the Foundation Switzerland Morocco for development, Mr. Benabdallah was re-elected to the legislative elections of last November.

The two politicians were chosen based on their popularity and their distinguished activeness on both standard media and social platforms. They got the biggest followers and are interviewed the most. Below is a table that demonstrates a comparison between the English and the Moroccan Dialect with regard to the ten linguistic features suggested by (Lakoff G. , 1975).

Features	English Language	Moroccan Arabic
Precise color terms	The use of color terms differs from one context to the other and they are used both metaphorically and literally: e.g. beige, ecru, lavender…. etc.	Both basic and precise color terms are used culturally e.g. تركوا / تيركوا / Torkwa / Tirkwa/ Turquoise, گرونة / Grouna/ Burgundy. Adjectives like: جَمِيْل /jamiilun/ beautiful, فاتِن /fātin/
Empty Adjectives	Empty adjectives like: beautiful, charming, cute, adorable are used by women to transmit her emotional	

	status.	adorable…etc
Tag questions	Tag questions are added to the end of declarative sentences : are you?, Is he?, am I?...etc.	Different forms of tag questions are used to reinforce the speaker's declarative statements: و جهدنا؟ كنديرو حنا /hnakandirojhedna? w lala? / we لا are doing our best? Aren't we?
Super polite forms	Euphemisms and indirect requests, for example the useof phrases such as Do you mind if…? Could I…? and so forth, are used to express politeness.	سمح / Sme7Speakers tend to use spok me to ask forms like:؟لي نسولك li nswelk? / allow واش ممكن نعرف شي you? ؟معلومات / wash momkinnaarefshimaalomat ? is it possible to know some information?
Hedges	The words such as I think,I mean, probably, sort of and kind of are used to reduce the force of an utterance.	Speakers use some words to soften the strength of a specific utterance like : بلا كنظن الاوظاع تحسنت؟ kandenbilalawdaatahsnat/ I

		think things got better.
Intensifiers	Intensifying words are the groups of adjectives and adverbs which strengthen or give emphasis on the force ofa statement. Common intensifiers in English are so, very, really, and extremely.	To instensify an idea speakers use words like:بزاف / Bzzaf/ very,مهم درجة لواحد / mohimlwaaddarajakbira / this is extremely important.
Rising intonation	Rising intonation is used to turn declarative sentences into questions.	Speakers tend to raise their intonation to turn declarative sentences into questions.
Hypercorrect grammar	The use of I for me and Whom for who, Whomever..etc.	There is no hypercorrection in Moroccan Darija.
Emphatic stress	Emphatic stress is put ona particular word to give an emphasis or to express the speaker's strong feelings on someone or something.	There are both word stress and sentence stress in Arabic language.
Avoidance of strong swear words	The words such as fudge and my goodness are used to avoidusing strong swearwords.	Speakers tend to avoid strong words by declaring peacefultone during a specific discursive context.

Summary

The overall goal of this paper is to account for the communicative similarities and contrasts between males and females in political interviews based on a qualitative and quantitative methods. This is accomplished by taking into account the different academic platforms that should be included in the framework of this paper. In other words, both female and male speakers tend to employ language appropriate for the unique setting in which they develop their interactions within specific social situations in general terms and within politics in particular. Quantitative content and discourse analysis are combined to account for the above questions and research assumptions.

Chapter Three: Findings, Analysis and Discussion

Introduction

This part presents and discusses the data findings to reflect upon the significant research questions that will be analyzed and interpreted. This chapter conducts the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the research. Conducting a quantitative study will be the first step; It will deal with the following questions:

- Is there a difference between female and male politicians in terms of using the pre-defined linguistic features assigned within the three approaches "Deficit," "Dominance," and "Difference"?
- Is the difference statistically significant?
- Is there any linguistic correlation between the speakers?

The findings are based on the frequency of linguistic features and behaviors in randomly chosen political interviews of the two selected politicians, Nabila Mounib and Nabil Ben Abdallah namely, hedges, tag questions, overlaps, empty adjectives, avoidance of strong words, and intensifiers. Rising intonation, declarative, super polite forms, emphatic stress, and minimal responses. A total of four interviews that last 90 min each. The two speakers were hosted by two online platforms and addressed the same questions within the same socio-political context. This quantitative study is conducted mainly to realize the importance of language and show the extent to which political ideologies can influence the stream or the choice of the language used.

The results presented in this chapter are divided into five parts. I divided the examined linguistic features into two categories: purely linguistics, like hedges, tag questions, color terms, super

polite forms, and intensifiers, and the ones linked to linguistic behavior like overlaps, interruptions, raising intonations, emphatic stress, and minimal responses.

Part 1: presents the frequency and percentage of the linguistic features hedges, intensifiers, color terms, empty adjectives, tag questions, and use of super polite forms used by the female speaker Nabila Mounib in the first interviews " دقيقة للإقناع *90*" broadcasted on MD1 TV.

Part 2: presents the frequency and percentage of the linguistic features hedges, intensifiers, color terms, empty adjectives, tag questions, and use of super polite forms used by male speaker Nabil Benabdellah in the two interviews " دقيقةللاقناع 90 /" broadcasted on MD1 TV.

Part 3: presents the frequency and percentage of overlaps, raising intonation, emphatic stress, and interruption used by Nabila Mounib in the above-mentioned first interview.

Part 4: presents the frequency and percentage of overlaps, raising intonation, emphatic stress, interruption, and minimal responses used by Nabil Benabdellah in the above-mentioned first interview.

Part 5: Presents presents the frequency and percentage of the linguistic features hedges, intensifiers, color terms, empty adjectives, tag questions, and use of super polite forms used by the female speaker Nabila Mounib in the second interview "لغة بدون خشب" broadcasted on KIFASH TV.

Part 6: presents the frequency and percentage of the linguistic features hedges, intensifiers, color terms, empty adjectives, tag questions, and use of super polite forms used by male speaker Nabil Benabdellah in the two interviews "لغة بدون خشب " broadcasted on KIFASH TV.

Part 7: presents the frequency and percentage of overlaps, raising intonation, emphatic stress, and interruption used by Nabila Mounib in the above-mentioned second interview.

Part 8: presents the frequency and percentage of overlaps, raising intonation, emphatic stress, interruption, and minimal responses by Nabil Benabdellah in the above-mentioned second interview.

Part 9: presents a quantitative comparison of the frequency of using all the examined linguistic features and behaviors throughout the two selected interviews.

Part 10: Presents a comparison of linguistic features of the two politicians in the first interview.

Part 11: Presents a comparison of linguistic features of the two politicians in the first interview.

Part 12: presents the dichotomies of gender communication introduced by Deborah Tannen in the two interviews understudy, namely**:**

- **Status vs. Support**
- **Independence vs. Intimacy**
- **Advice vs. Understanding**
- **Information vs. Feelings**
- **Orders vs. Proposals**
- **Conflicts vs. Compromise**

As I explained in the methodology section, my research consists of two parts: quantitative and qualitative. However, the findings and discussion will be presented in one area. Quantitative analysis will pave the way to the interpretation of the data, i.e., a Content analysis will pave the way to discourse analysis.

VI.1 Data Analysis

No	Linguistic Features	The frequency of each feature	Percentage of each feature
1	Hedges or fillers	20	44,44%
2	Intensifiers	10	22,22%
3	Superpolite forms	15	33,33%
4	Empty adjectives	00	00%
5	Precise Color Terms	00	00%
6	Avoidance of strong words	00	00%

Table 1. Frequency of Hedges/ fillers, intensifiers, Empty adjectives, color terms, super polite forms in the first interview "90 دقيقة لإلقناع" used by Nabila Mounib.

The table showed the statistical results of the frequency of using hedges, super polite forms, intensifiers, empty precise color terms, and avoidance of solid words. In this first interview, Nabila Mounib used up to 40 hedges, representing 44% of her overall use of the above-mentioned linguistic features.

e.g: هادشي يعني يستوجب تدخل يعني قوات شبابية

Hadshi yastawjib ya'ani tadakol ya'ani kowat shababiyaThis requires, I mean, an urgent intervention of youths

Mounib tends to make her speech politer regarding the political status and that's what explains the use of super polite forms that were used 30 times throughout Mounib's responses.

e.g: اتقدم بشكر
Ataqadam bishoker
Allow me to thank you

Intensifiers took the most negligible part among the two first mentioned linguistic features that represented just 10% of the features that have been reinforced by mounib to account for her political ideas in this first interview.

سنجتاج لبدل جهد كبير

Sana'atajo libadel majoud kabirWe need to do more efforts

On the other hand, empty adjectives, precise color terms, and expressions used to avoid strong words were absent. That shows the tendency to prevent weak language in such powerful contexts as political interviews whose aim is to persuade the other party via using an ideology that facilitates the influence of public opinion. Using features like empty adjectives or color terms is considered inadequate criteria in the public sphere.

No	LinguisticFeatures	The frequency of each feature	Percentage of each feature
1	Hedges or fillers	10	28.57 %
2	Intensifiers	05	14.28 %
3	Superpolite forms	20	57.14 %
4	Empty adjectives	00	00%
5	Precise Color Terms	00	00%

6	Avoidance of strong words	00	00%

Table 2. Frequency of Hedges/ fillers, intensifiers, Empty adjectives, color terms, super politeforms in the first interview "دقيقة لإلقناع 90" used by Nabil Benabdellah

As presented in the table above, out of the six examined linguistic features, Nabil Benabdellah used Hedges 10 times throughout the procedure of his reflection upon the two interviewers' questions. Hedges were used to rethinking what the speaker wanted to say or to find a better way to express it powerfully and efficiently.

e.g :اممم اضن ان المغرب حقق تقدم ملموس

Hmmm Adon ana lmaghrib hakaka taqadom malmos

Hmmm, I think that Morocco is achieving a remarkable progress.

Benabdellah found the need to use more than just one intensifier to strengthen a few ideas for the two interviewers. Only 14% of intensifiers were used, which kept his language as strong as any politician desires.

e.g : الشيءكنعاني من وبشكل كبير

Shayaa li kananiw mnou bshakl kabir

The thing that we suffer a lot from

The use of super polite forms was a dominant feature in Benbadellah's responses. He used more than 20 forms of super polite expressions differently to strengthen the formality characterizing politicians' language.

e.g اسمحلي نقول بانه

Ismahli nqol biaanaho…….

Allow me to say that……

Regarding the other features namely: empty adjectives, precise color terms and avoidance of strong words Benabdelah didn't use them at all in his interaction with the host show.

NO	Linguistic practice	Frequency	Percentage
1	Interruption	25	18.93 %
2	Emphatic stress	50	37.87 %
3	Rising intonation	20	15.15 %
4	Overlaps	37	28.03 %
5	Minimal responses	05	3.78 %

Table 3 Frequency linguistic practices interruption, emphatic stress, rising intonation, overlaps inNabila Mounib's interview "90 دقيقة إللقناع"

As one can notice through the table, Nabila Mounib tended to practice linguistically the above mentioned linguistic patterns throughout her interview. As shown above, she interrupted 25 times the two interviewers which represented 18.93% of her overall use of the four listed linguistic patterns. Nabila Mounib dealt with the interviewers' questions in a very determined way via highlighting key concepts using emphatic stress approximately 50 times. Emphatic stresswas the only linguistic feature that is omnipresent in the speaker interaction with a percentage of 37.87%. Nabila Mounib leaned to emphasis the concept that served her political arguments provided to account for the two interviewers' questions. On the other hand, I spotted 20 instances of rising intonation in declarative sentences for the sake of turning them to indirect questions.15.15 % was the percentage of the use of rising intonation by the female speaker, a

chance for her to attract the interviewers' attention to what she found interesting to talk about. Finally, Nabila Mounib inclined to overlap the two interviewers' more than 37 times with a percentage of 28.03 %. The last linguistic pattern that I checked is the frequency of minimal responses, that was used by Nabila Mounib just 5 times with a percentage of 3.78 which implied the need of the speaker to use verbosity instead.

NO	Linguistic practice	Frequency	Percentage
1	Interruption	30	24.39 %
2	Emphatic stress	45	36.58 %
3	Rising intonation	15	12.19 %
4	Overlaps	30	24.39 %
5	Minimal responses	03	02.43 %

Table 4 : Frequency linguistic practices interruption, emphatic stress, rising intonation, overlapsin Nabil Benabdellah's interview "90دقيقة لإلقناع"

As shown in the table above, Nabil Benabdellah interrupted his interviewers 30 times with a total of 24.39 % throughout his conversational interaction. He tended to overlap his interviewers 30 times with a total of 24.39 % in different instances. The speaker simultaneously used both interruption and overlapped illustrations to account for his political ideologies. Emphatic stress was used 45, 36.58 % by the speaker to highlight and reinforce the key concepts he is discussing. The speaker tended to raise his intonation in declarative statements 15 times, 12.19%. Minimal responses were the least used linguistic pattern by the male speaker; they represented 2.43% of the above-mentioned linguistic patterns.

No	LinguisticFeatures	The frequency of each feature	Percentage of each feature

1	Hedges or fillers	10	38.46%
2	Intensifiers	05	19.23 %
3	Superpolite forms	09	34.61 %
4	Empty adjectives	00	00 %
5	Precise Color Terms	00	00 %
6	Avoidance of strong words	02	7.69 %

Table 5 : Frequency of Hedges/ fillers, intensifiers, Empty adjectives, color terms, super politeforms in the secondinterview "بدونلغةخشب" used by Nabila Mounib.

Based on the findings in the table above, Nabila Mounib used hedges or fillers ten times, 38.46% throughout her interview. Looking back at the number of hedges proves that her responses were used reasonably and her political concepts were not random. Intensifiers were used five times, 19.23 % all along the interview. However, the female politician Nabila Mounib used more than nine superpolite forms to address her interviewer. In parallel, she inclined to avoid strong words twice to keep her politeness aspect in the mediatic platform. As for the two last linguistic features,Precise color words and empty adjectives, Nabila Mounib didn't use them at all while explaining her political vision through the interviewer's questions.

No	LinguisticFeatures	The frequency of each feature	Percentage of each feature
1	Hedges or fillers	12	35.29 %
2	Intensifiers	07	20.58 %

3	Superpolite forms	12	35.29 %
4	Empty adjectives	00	00 %
5	Precise Color Terms	00	00 %
6	Avoidance of strong words	03	8.82 %

Table 6 Frequency of Hedges/ fillers, intensifiers, Empty adjectives, color terms, super politeforms in the second interview "بدونلغةخشب" used by Nabil Benabdellah.

As demonstrated in the table above, Nabil Benabdellah's frequency of linguistic patterns was not significantly different from his counterpart Nabila Mounib. The male speaker used 12 hedges,35% of the total linguistic features specified above. Super polite forms were used equally with hedges; the two linguistic patterns served two different purposes that will be explained in the next section. As in the case of Nabil Mounib, Nabil Benabdellah didn't use empty adjectives or precise color terms in his interactions. However, he avoided strong words three times, totaling 8.82% throughout his second interview.

NO	Linguistic practice	Frequency	Percentage
1	Interruption	30	21.89 %
2	Emphatic stress	40	29.19 %
3	Rising intonation	25	18.24 %
4	Overlaps	37	27 %
5	Minimal responses	07	5.10 %

Table 7: Frequency linguistic practices interruption, emphatic stress, rising intonation, overlapsand minimal responses in Nabila Mounib's interview "بدونلغةخشب"

As shown in the table, Nabila Mounib's use of the above-mentioned linguistic behaviors or practices was as strong as in her first interview. The female politician used emphatic stress 40

times, 29.19%, to strengthen some concepts she sees as essential to be stressed while talking. She interrupted the interviewer 30 times, 21.28 % of the thing that made her dominate the interview. The latter goes hand in hand with using overlaps representing 27% compared to the two previous linguistic practices. Mounib is inclined to raise her intonation to make her statement sound like rhetorical questions; I will be accounting for the various reasons in the upcoming sections. Finally, Mounib stood far from getting to her interviewer's questions via minimal responses. She used them in no more than seven instances for reasons I shall discuss later.

NO	Linguistic practice	Frequency	Percentage
1	Interruption	24	17.91 %
2	Emphatic stress	52	38.80 %
3	Rising intonation	21	15.67 %
4	Overlaps	32	23.88 %
5	Minimal responses	05	3.73 %

Table 8: Frequency linguistic practices interruption, emphatic stress, rising intonation, overlapsand minimal responses in Nabil Benabdellah's interview "بدون لغة خشب"

The last table presents the frequency of the five linguistic practices used by Nabil Benabdellah in the second interview. As shown, Emphatic stress was the most used linguistic pattern by the male politicians; it was used 52 times, 38.80 %. On the other hand, overlaps come in the second classification of the linguistic behaviors that Nabil Benabdellah used throughout his interview, with 23.88%. Moreover, Nabil Mounib tended to interrupt the interviewer more than 24 times, 17.91%. He raised his intonation in declarative statements 21 times, 15.67 % that was the speaker's way of turning his declarative statement into questions. Finally, minimal Responses were almost absent from Nabil Benabdllah's interaction; they represented just 3.73 % of the overall linguistic patterns used by the politician.

Male Speakers			Female Speakers	
Linguistic Features	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Hedges/ Fillers	10	28.75%	20	44.44%
Intensifiers	05	14.28%	10	22.22%
Superpolite Forms	20	57.14	15	33.33%
Empty Adjectives	00	00%	00	00%
Precise Color terms	00	00%	00	00%
Avoidance of strong words	00	00%	00	00%

Table 9. A comparison of Frequency and percentage of linguistic features used by the two politicians in the first interview

The table shows that the two speakers use the above-listed linguistic features within their discursive political context to serve a particular ideology. The two politicians used super polite forms Benabdellah used them 20 times, whereas Mounib used them 15 times. Hedges were used by the male speaker almost ten times. However, the female speaker used them more than 20 timestoo. The need to think about answers to fill in a moment of thinking about a strong argument was the trigger for both.

Both speakers used very few intensifiers14.28% for the male speaker and 22.22% for the female speaker. The two speakers didn't find the need to use either empty adjectives or precise color terms. As one can notice, the numbers provided of the frequency of each linguistic feature of each politician didn't follow Lakoff's claims about women's language. The two speakers used

almost equally Lakoff's parts that were meant to be just female linguistic characteristics of weak or, as she named it, deficit language.

	Male Speaker		Female Speaker	
Linguistic behaviour	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Interruption	30	24.39%	25	18.93%
Emphatic Stress	25	36.58	50	37.87%
Rising intonation	15	12.19%	20	15.15%
Overlaps	30	24.39%	37	28.03%
Minimal Responses	3	2.43%	05	3.78%

Table 10. A comparison of the frequency and percentage of linguistic behaviors practiced by the two speakers in the first interview

The results of the second comparison made at the linguistic practice level were also surprising. Men tended to use these predefined male discursive characteristics, and Mounib used them as frequently as her male counterpart. As shown in the figure, Mounib interrupted the interviewers 25times, 18.93 %. Nabil Benbadellah interrupted the interviewers almost 30 times, 24.39%. Overlapping was used excessively by Nabila Mounib 37 times, 28.03%.

Regarding Nabil Benabdelah, we can see the overlaps less than 30 times, 24.39%. Emphatic stress was used by the female speaker 50 times, 37.87%. Nabil Benabdellah used a total of 36.58% of the words that were highlighted in his Responses. Providing minimal

responses were almost absent from the two speakers' interactions. Mounib used them just five times, and Benabdellah used them three times, again proving that men use those predefined male characteristics as interruption and overlaps, and women use them in a needed context. like interruption, overlaps but also women use them in a context which are needed.

	Male Speaker		Female Speaker	
Linguistic Features	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Hedges/ Fillers	12	35.29%	10	38.46%
Intensifiers	7	20.58%	05	19.23%
Superpolite Forms	12	35.29%	09	34.61%
Empty Adjectives	00	00%	00	00%
Precise Color terms	00	00%	00	00%
Avoidance of strong words	02	7.69%	03	8.82%

Table 11. A comparison of Frequency and percentage of linguistic features used by the two politicians in the second interview

As shown in the table above the two speakers tended to use variously, yet almost equally Lakoff's linguistic features. Nabila Mounib used hedging or conversational fillers 10 times, 38.46 % in contrast to Benabdellah who used them 12 times,35.29 %. Concerning superpolite forms in the second interview Nabila Mounib used them 9 times, 34.61% and 12 times for Nabil Benabdellah which represented 35.29% for his overall use of the above listed linguistic features. As the case in the previous interview the two speakers used neither Empty adjectives nor precise

color terms. There was no need to use these two linguistic features in the discursive interactions of the two speakers.

	Male Speaker		Female Speaker	
Linguistic behaviour	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Interruption	24	17.91%	30	21.89%
Emphatic Stress	52	38.80%	40	29.19%
Rising intonation	21	15.67%	25	18.24%
Overlaps	32	23.88%	37	27%
Minimal Responses	05	3.73	7	5.10%

Table 12. A comparison of the frequency and percentage of linguistic behaviors practiced by the two speakers in the second interview.

The last section showed a comparison between the frequency and the percentage of the linguistic practices of the two speakers in the second interview broadcasted on KIFASH TV. One can notice through the table and the figure that there was no difference in the linguistic behaviors adopted by the two speakers in their first interview broadcasted on Med1 TV. The two speakers tended to highlight keywords that served the procedure of transmitting their political messages. Emphatic stress was present in Mounib's interactions with a percentage of 29 %, whereas it took 38 % of Benabdelah's rate of the use of other discursive patterns. The second feature that was omnipresent in the two speakers' interactions is overlapping. Mounib tended to overlap the interviewer 37 times, 27 %, while Benabdellah overlapped 32 times, 23.85%. As for rising

intonation, Mounib raised her intonation 25 times, 18.24%, compared with 21 times, 15.67% for her political counterpart Benabdellah. The last linguistic practice equally absent from the second interview is minimal responses. They were used by Mounib 7 times, 5.16%, and five times, 3.73% by Banabdellah.

IV.1.1 The use of hedges

According to Lakoff "The use of hedges or fillers indicates unnecessary and intensive devicesto persuade their audience to take them seriously". According to the findings neither Nabila Mounib not Nabil Benabdlleh used hedges over their conversational interactions. They used lexical hedges such as:كنضن / I think,يعني / mean , الحال بطبيعة / of course. In both Nabila Mounib and Nabil Benabdellah's statements, the feature of hedging was used almost equally for the sake of softening the hardship of a specific utterance.

Through the two interviews, the two speakers used hedges as a chance to pause to consider what he or they intended to communicate to both their interviewers and the audience. The two politicians' fillers didn't necessarily reflect the uncertainty about their assertions but rather the tendency to take more time to think and reflect upon the issue discussed before giving an answer that may not be in their favor. Holmes (1987) claims that hedges are devices used to modulate the power of sentences to make the actual interaction more polite, and they also express the interviewer's attitude toward the speaker. In this case, the two politicians exert power over the audience. According to Dixon (1997), Hedges are used to show sympathy towards the listener and convey agreement and non-obligation. Dixon's notion was proven through the two selected interviews. Nabila Mounib and Nabil Benabdellah used hedges to avoid putting the addressee

under undue stress. Here are two extracts where each speaker used hedges and speech fillers throughout the interviews.

Nabila Mounib said in her first interview on Med1 TV:

مقلق وهذا الشيء كايستوجب يعني واحد المبادرات استعجاليةستغالل

Istirlal moqliq wa hada sha'a kaystwajab **yaa'ani** wahd mobadarat istiaa'jaliya

This is an issue that we should worry about, **I mean**, urgent solutions must be adopted.

In this statement, Mounib tended to raise the audience's awareness of her political concern concerning the common good of the Moroccan citizens. Through this and other similar words, she displayed her role as a politician regardless of the gender identity she is expected to show as a woman. Mounib used hedging to pause to think and weigh up her critical answer.

The use of hedging was omnipresent in Nabil Benabdellah's statements too; one can notice following expert from his second interview on Kifash TV:

كان تكلم علىالمجهودالسياسياقصدلعبنا دور وساهمنا مع باقي االحزاب

Kan tklam a'ala almajhoud siyasi , **aqsid**, laa'bna dawer wa sahamna ma'aa baqi alahzabWe are aware of the political role we played with other parties' collaboration, **I mean**, morepolitical efforts should be done.

In this statement, Nabil Benabedllah used hedging to soften the harshness of his statement. He reinforced his vision towards the emergency to contribute to the political arena. According to Lakoff, males don't use this feature as frequently as women do since they tend to connote hesitation, which goes against the norms of men's speech. Lakoff's model is invalid hereas both speakers used hedges for the same purposes and are not linked to powerlessness. Even though theresults of this part disprove Lakoff's claim that women's language use is inferior to men's, some linguists still agree with her. However, because today's women play a more active role in society than in the past, it's logical that their influence and power have expanded in various sectors, including politics; as explained in the introductory section, women are now

represented in occupations that men formerly dominated. Politics is the best example of those men's highly dominated sectors, where female politicians are now virtually as frequent as male politicians. Based on the findings introduced in the tables, I can say that Lakoff's claim that womenuse hedging more than men to signal uncertainty considerably is denied in the context of politics. Thus, there is no asymmetry between the language used and the use of power.

IV.1.2 The use of Intensifiers

As explained in the previous section of the literature review, intensifiers are "a linguistic term that adds to the emotional context of the word it modifies but does not contribute to the propositional meaning of the clause. "Intensifiers tend to boost the impact of a verb by adding an adverb that emphasizes the word's emotional content. Intensifiers are used to imply how the audience is supposed to feel subtly. This linguistic feature was one of the linguistic characteristics that Lakoff included in her deficit theory. She claimed that women use intensifiers more than men, which reinforces her low social status (Sardabi, 2015).

Intensifiers refer back to words like just, so, significantly, the Arabic equivalent of " بشكل كبير,."These terms are referred to as intensifiers by Lakoff and are used to soften the speaker's strong feelings. As indicated in the tables and the figures above, the two speakers used equally intensifiers in their conversational interactions. Mounib used them with a total number of 19.23% in different statements like:

الشعب المغربي ابعد عن السياسة بشكل كبير
Asha'ab mareribi ob'da aa'ni siyasa **bishaklin kabir**
The Moroccan population was kept **very** far from politics

باقي كنعانيو من بزاف ديال المشاكل
Baqi kan'aniw min **bzzaf** dyal mashaakil
We are still suffrering from **so** many problems

On the othet hand Nabil Benabdellah used them with a total number of 14.72% .

تجمع راسها ان كانت قادره على ذلك انا اشك كثير ا

Tajm'aa raseha in kanat qadiraa a'aala dalik, ana ashok **katiran**
More efforts are needed to be done, I doubt that **very** much.

اللي طرحات القاسم االنتخابي بشكل كبير
Alli tarahat alqasim intikhabi bishaklin **kabir**
The one that suggested the electoral common aspect in a **very remarkable way.**

The above randomly selected statements are extracts from other instances where the two politicians used various forms of intensifiers. The two politicians tended to use intensifiers to increase the effect of a verb by using an adverb that strengthened the emotional content of the word. Mounib tended to use the intensifier "bzzaf" the Arabic equivalent of the word "very," to reinforce her emotional energy about the issue she raised. The same thing is valid when it comes to the use of Benabdellah of the intensifier "katiran" the Arabic equivalent of "very or so," to attain the same goal as Mounib's.

Mounib discusses, through her statements where an intensifier is needed, her massive concern about Moroccan youths' lack of political participation. Following the same track, Benabdellahused intensifiers to intensify his political vision towards the philosophy behind the elections. I can conclude that both Mounib and Benabdellah used this linguistic pattern similarly.I can reassure the absence of gender communicative or discursive differences by saying that. Despite countless studies examining the use of intensifiers in gender communication, regrettably, this linguistic feature is one of the aspects for which there are insufficient conclusive and consistent outcomes (Rasekh, 2015). As a result, more research into the male and female variations in intensifier research is required to produce more conclusive and consistent results.

Regarding the use of intensifiers in the context of politics, I can draw a few conclusions concerning the analysis I've provided at the beginning of this section. Lakoff's deficit theory has been challenged in a powerful setting like politics. The style of the chosen language is based on

socio-political power, and each speaker's leading political identity tends to display. Earlier studies examined the "powerless" language juxtaposed with using more intensifiers to reconcile the emotional intensification with the rest of the person's talk. The social class and political dominance controlled a variety of intensifiers concerning the emotional status of the speaker. I discovered that neither gender nor culture significantly impacted who is supposed to use this linguistic pattern.

Different duties and positions are prescribed for men and women in every community. As a result, different expectations are placed on each gender regarding how they behave and speak. Women are frequently denied access to power in society; according to Lakoff and her fellows, they use several linguistic methods to express and maintain their social status, one of which is the intensifiers examined in this part. Women may use intensifiers to emphasize their points with their interlocutors and increase their chances of being accepted and affirmed, keeping in mind their powerless status in social interactions. It was discovered that both male and female politicians use intensifiers in the same way and for the same reason.

IV.1. 3. The Use of tag questions

The tag question might be understood as a hedging mechanism that undermines women's seeking ability. The tag has become the prototypical women's language feature out of all the linguistic patterns originally enumerated by Lakoff. Four possible purposes of tag questions are described by (Holmes, 2001), Three of which do not reflect Lakoff's initial notion of tags indicating tentativeness. They are being ambiguous facilitative, softening, and aggressive.

Going back to the findings of my paper, we can notice that neither Mounib nor Benabdellah used tag questions during their discursive interaction. This leads us to reconsider theextent to which Lakoff's claim is invalid here too. Women, according to Lakoff, use tag questions at a higher rate than males. Based on her analytic vision, asking tag questions shows a

lack of confidence and a need for confirmation from the listener, as when stating, “Sarah is coming, isn’t she?”. In other circumstances, a tag question triggers the listener to join in the dialogue (for example, isn’t it hot here?). When speakers employ tag questions, they tend to make bit function as a politeness gesture so as not to impose one’s opinion on the listener; Lakoff sees this as a pure feminine characteristic. The absence of tag questions from the two Moroccan politicians’ responses proved that there is nothing as “weak female language” vs. “powerful malelanguage.” The two speakers use rhetorical questions that invite the interviewees to participate more in the conversation and reassure the validity of their utterances.

IV.1.4The use of Overlaps and interruptions

Interruptions represent apparent devastation that allows one speaker to have unrestricted access to the attention of others; hence their prevalence is associated with dominance, power, and authority. In his prior investigations, West (1987) discovered that the more influential people, suchas men, often interrupt more than females, who are considered the ones who are "less powerful." In the present study, it is interesting to note that the two guests overlap and interrupt the interviewers as the two interrelated linguistic features help control the stream of the talk and imposetheir political visions. As listed above in the tables and figures, the frequency of Nabila Mounib and Nabil Benabdellah's need to overlap and interrupt was almost conversationally equal. Three types of overlaps appeared throughout the transcribed political interviews.

Begin with the first type is cooperative sentence construction, in which the politician tends to finish the interviewer's thought. The second interruption is a constructive interruption used to ask for and provide verification. Nabila Mounib interrupted her interviewers so that she could reinforce her political vision about what she sees as urgent plans to be taken by both the governmentand the Moroccan citizens. She overlapped the three journalists to prove her right. Following his political counterpart, Nabil Benabellah imposed his political authority by

overlapping and interrupting the two channels' hosts. By doing so, he could take more conversational space to explain, convince and impose his ideologies.

According to James (1993), an interruption can be helpful if the person uses minimal responses and phrases (such as mhm, yeah, and right) to demonstrate support and listenership to the speaker. This is a typical characteristic found in collaborative floors. Furthermore, interruptionsare occasionally employed by persons when there is difficulty with communication. As a result, the receiver makes use of them to request clarification or explanation from the speakers and elucidate the speaker's message to another listener.

It has been reported in many studies that only six of the twenty types of research examined supported the idea that men interrupt women more than women interrupt men. Two examinations revealed the contrary. While the other thirteen found no significant difference between men and women in the number of interruptions they imply in their interaction. My study's findings supported the second category that found no differences at the level of the discursive use of overlaps and interruptions.

Nabila Mounib tended to interrupt the interview to transmit her political ideologies fully. Overlapping the interviewer was applied whenever she felt the need to either prove herself right or dominate and take control of the top floor of the interview. This can be illustrated clearly throughthe following extract from Mounib's first interview on MD1 TV "90 min for convincing".

Nabila Mounib: %نسبة البطالة طلعا بنسبة10.8

Journalist:اخدا بعين االعتبار االكراهات التي تواجهها الحكومة

Nabila Mounib:المكين حت باكراهات ،شتاء صبت،هبط ثمن البترول

Journalist:استادة نبيلة الحكومة تحاول إعطاء حلول

Nabila Mounib:من حق الحكومة ان تدافع ع ننفسهاومنحقي ان انتقده ابشكل موضوعي

As one can notice, Mounib tried to convince the journalist that the government was not doing its job to solve a list of crucial social problems. While the journalist was trying to defend the government, she interrupted him by proving, finishing, reassuring, and reinforcing her opinion. The extract above showed Mounib in a position of dominance and power that were widely discussed as men's pure characteristics. As explained, Nabil BenAbdellah's communicative aspects were reinforced by overlapping and interrupting the interviewers. The following excerpt isan example of one of his interruptive moments during his first interview, "90min for convincing,"broadcasted on Med1 TV" too.

Journalist واش مكتحتاجش الحكومة شي تعديل

↓

Nabil BenAbdellah: اعتق دانا الم ريتعلق بوزارةالشبيبة ورياضة ،اليخصني االم رلحدساعة

Journalist: واش ممك ننبنيو نظام تقنقراطي للحكومة القادمة

↓

Nabil BenAbdellah : اعالش اسيدي ،انااومن بحكومة سياسية وباالنتماء الحزبي

As shown in this extract Nabil BenAbdellah, one of the most powerful politicians in the Moroccan governmental body, interrupted his interviewer twice so that he could deny his relationship with any sudden governmental modification that would take place. BenAbdellah took the position of disagreement with the journalists' claims. I can say here that overlapping or interrupting one's speech is not limited to men more than women, as Tannen claimed. In the political context, both men and women adopt a discursive style that suits the context through which they interact. Interestingly, the female politician was interrupted as frequently as her male

counterpart as she held the power of controlling the spoken platform, i.e., dominating and exercising power.

IV.1.5 The use of super polite forms

Lounis (2014) defined politeness as "the term we use to describe the extent to which actions, including how things are said, match addresses' perceptions of how they should be performed." Holmes (2013) argued that politeness is defined as demonstrating positive concern for others, avoiding interference, and emphasizing connection and appropriation. In some cultures,polite people respect others' emotions and thoughts, give compliments, and express gratitude. It is also considered courteous to employ formal terminology. Politeness, according to Lakoff, can be conveyed in various ways. It is linked to verbal communication in terms of linguistics. It is linked to other kinds of transmission such as body language or a combination of both in para- linguistics.

Lacking what has been said to my thesis's theoretical framework, Lakoff's accounted, through her deficit model, for this linguistic pattern stating that "Super polite forms" is considered female speech characteristic. She argued that the use of linguistic qualities like lexis, phonology, syntax, and pragmatics make women's speech sound more polite. This was also confirmed by other sociolinguists who investigated the grammatical constructions used in a specific social setting. Among those sociolinguists is Ariffin (2004), who investigated language used in peer group discussion and found that women used polite forms more often than men. In this case, obligatory polite forms such as "please" and "thank you" was added to statements that women produced.

This discussion can't go without discussing politeness theory (Brown, 1987). This theory dealt with the idea of face-saving in social interactions. It was the basis of several studies that examined the link between language and politeness use. In their view, there are two types of face, which push the person not to block one's actions. The latter expresses a welcoming sense of being appreciated and approved by others. On the other hand, people tend to save a different person's face by avoiding overlapping and interrupting others. The aspect of gender and politenessis not well talked about. However, several academic papers have fallen this gap.

Through this paper, I examined how the two selected Moroccan politicians use super polite forms to save their cheerful faces. Going back to the quantitative study conducted above, one can notice that the two politicians used super polite forms at an equal rate, with a total percentage of 35% for Bebabdellah and 34% for Mounib. The frequency of this linguistic feature in the two speakers' interactions doesn't indicate the view of Lakoff and her counterparts. It was proven that not only female speakers use super polite forms, but also men tend to convey a sense of politeness. Below are a few examples of super polite forms that the two politicians used

اسمحلي اناتقدم بشكرالجزيل:

Ism'aali an atqadama bishoker aljazilAllow me to thank you

الى اسمحتولي بغيت نتكلم عل واحد النقط

Ila semhtouli b'rit ntklam aa'la wahd noqtaPlease allow me to highlight one idea

The reason behind the equal use of super polite forms by the two speakers is the tendency to keep one's face positive. They pave the way for a positive basis for displaying the speaker's

ideology. My conclusion is considered one of the few that deny the difference or deficit existence. These two models were reassured by many sociolinguists and language analysts in general. One of them is Holmes (1993), who claims that women are more likely than males to display positive politeness and to use softening methods to avoid putting their addressees' faces in danger. Women, for example, are more likely to interrupt less in conversations, pay greater attention to speakers, and seek to allow others to join a discussion, pay greater attention to speakers, and enable others to join a conversation.

Furthermore, women are said to use specific discursive components differently than males. One example of those components Holmes talked about is apologizing more often than males; she added that women apologize more often than males, and their apologies are mainly used to cope with space and prevent offending. My current study denied all that Lakoff and Holmes accounted for, in the sense that the two politicians were equally polite to the face of the interviewers.

IV.1.6The use of Empty Adjectives

Kessler (1985) provided a simple definition of this linguistic feature. According to him, empty adjectives that are not there to describe the noun they modify. That is to say; it does not provide detailed information but rather expresses the speaker's emotional responses. Lovely, wonderful, heavenly, charming, fantastic, and sweet are among the most prevalent empty adjectives from synthesizing more recent literature. However, there is a category of neutral adjectives that are empty; fantastic, terrific, calm, and neat are examples of these terms. It has beenhypothesized that meaningless adjectives are employed mainly by women, whereas neutral adjectives are used equally by men and women. Lakoff claims that men who make meaningless

adjectives part of their speech tend to ruin their reputation and decrease the level of their manhood or masculinity.

Based on the findings in the tables above, neither Mounib nor BenAbdellah used empty adjectives. Only neutral adjectives were used to describe the issue they were discussing. The absence of meaningless adjectives from the interview proves that the speakers hold discursive power and tend to avoid aspects that may weaken their language. One of the studies supporting my research findings was done by Nordander (2009). The concept that women use empty adjectives has challenged them. The usage of adjectives was analyzed in four well-known fashion publications, particularly in the interview context. The results showed that the adjectives discovered in the study did not have a substantial correlation with the pattern of empty adjectives;they seem to be adjectives that reflect nothing but neutral contextual adjectives. I found out that both Nabil Benabdellah and Nabila Mounib's discursive interactions were developed through statements that contain strong adjectives. The latter was used to fit in a powerful field like politics.Thus, there is no difference between the two genders' use of language when it comes to the partialor complete inclusion of empty adjectives.

IV.1.7 Avoidance of Strong Words

Using solid words takes us to think of using swearing. It is often seen as a statement of intense emotion directed at a specific person, particularly anger or dissatisfaction. As Eckert, (2003) claims that using strong words or swearing refers back to nasty, dirty, vulgar, or harsh language. Naughty or rude terms are used interchangeably while swearing or transmitting an angry feeling. Furthermore, cursing is related to various informal sayings such as damn, bloody, goddamn, etc. Regarding the use vs. the avoidance of solid words, women use fewer gentle,

strong words than men. Holmes mentioned that women are less likely to swear in all settings after adulthood.

I found out through the quantitative study I conducted that the two politicians tended to avoid strong words, with a total percentage of 8% for Mounib and 7 % for Benabdellah. Going back to the videotapes of the four interviews, I can conclude that the two speakers avoided using strong words so that they could keep displaying politeness through their discursive platforms. Mounib tended to express her strong emotion at 1:03 min in her first interview when she talked about the right to be part of the government body when she tackled the issue of corruption in the country's political system. Nabil Benabdellah similarly tended to express his strong emotion and hid his anger at (00:01:02) min in the first interview when he reassured the interviewers that thereis no need to punish eating in public during Ramadan, relationship outside marriage, and homosexuality. Based on the two instances, I can conclude that the two politicians avoided strongwords to convey their more or less personal attitudes towards the issues mentioned above.

In summary, as mentioned before, many research studies investigating language and gender agreed that women generally avoid using strong words and learn to refine their indirect speech. Although most female participants used less obscene terms than men in this research, some used much more in certain situations. The conclusion can be drawn is that context and condition have an essential impact on the use of swearing or strong words as a linguistic pattern.

IV.1. 8.Rising Intonation in Declarative Sentences

One of the most important characteristics associated with female speech is rising intonation in declarative statements. According to Lakoff 1975, women tend to raise their intonation as an expression of uncertainty and are used only by women, which makes their

speech powerless and pragmatically weak. This is not the case in this current study; the two speakers use the raising intonation with an almost similar percentage of 14% for males and 15% for females. This connotes that raising intonation depends on social conversational context, not gender.

Several studies tackled this aspect of raising intonation in gender communication. Most of them accounted for the existence of the difference at the level of the frequency of this linguistic behavior. For example, a study conducted by Britain (1992) found that men and women used raising intonation differently and that women used it more than double the amount compared to men. I found out that this shared claim is not valid for my research as the two speakers tend to raisetheir intonation whenever necessary. In other words, it is not gender that pushed the speaker to switch their intonation from lower to higher but rather the nature of the topic discussed and the context in which it is developed. Below are some of the conversational instances in which Nabila Mounib raised her intonation during the two interviews:

واشالكبارهماالحزاب لكتخلق اوالاالحزاب دياالليزناسة اوالاالحزاب المستقلة

Wash l'akbar hom lahzab likatkhlek aw la lahzab dyal bznasa awla lahzab mostaqila

I am wondering who are the most powerful ones, those who have been created recently or those corrupted ones or the independent ones!

Nabila Mounib raised her intonation to highlight that she doubts the credibility of the political parties taking control. Raising intonation was a powerful act to express her explicit opposition to the actual governmental choices that have been made. She did signal uncertainty or doubt about attacking the existing political system implicitly. Being a female, Nabila Mounib is expected to raise her intonation as a sign to avoid being taken over. Still, she used it in the same

way as her male counterpart Nabil Benabdellah, to impose her discursive dominance over the interviewers to not let them neither overlap nor interrupt her.

Nabil Mounib, as I mentioned above, used this linguistic feature in the same way as Nabila Mounib; below is one of the many instances where he raised his intonation during the two selected interview.

باش تكون هناك اجرائات تذهب مباشرة الى الفئة المستضعفة، فيتمدرس االطفال،في االعتناء باالرامل

Bash tkon honak ijr'aat tadahbo mobasharatn ila alfi'aa mostada'afa, fi tamadros a'aatfal, fi I'aatina'a bila'ramil

Actions must be done to help the most marginalized social categories, in children's education and in taking care of widows.

Nabil BenAbdellah's intonation was raised here three times to reassure his political vision about the marginalized social categories to whom the governmental financial support should go. Nabil BenAbdellah tried to explain within the frame of what the journalist called "the urgent economic strategies" that should be taken by the dominant political parties to fix all the national issues linked to salaries, increase of the national income…etc. Raising his intonation is a proof that the politician is both imposing and reassuring his ideas.

As one can notice the two politicians, regardless the gender, used this linguistic behavior for the same discursive purpose. The analysis I conducted proved again that this part doesn't seem to support none of the three already examined approaches.

IV.1.9. Emphatic Stress

Emphatic stress, also known as "speak in italics," is the highlighted one puts on a specific word in an utterance to emphasize the term or to convey the speaker's strong views about someone or something. Many studies claim that women use emphatic stress more than men at the

sentence level and across whole body text. Both Holmes and Lakoff use this linguistic pattern to attract the other speaker's attention and ensure that the listener gets their message and fully understands it.

In this research, I found that the two speakers used emphatic stress throughout their responses. Nabila Mounib used emphatic stress in her first interview with a total number of 30% in comparison with 40% for Nabil BenAbdellah. The two politicians used emphatic stress to highlight keywords that they saw as crucial to the context of their discussion. Below are examplesof emphatic stress used in the two selected interviews for each politician.

لشعبنا **الرئيسيه**بالنسبه **القضيه** الاولى القضيه موضوع
A'ataqid anaho fi mawdou'a alqadiya aloula, alqadiya ra'isiya binisba lisha'bina
I think that the priority should be given to this issue of "Sahara".
الاونه في حقق المغرب فعلا **للصحراء الترابيه** الوحده لقضيه
Iqadiyat wahda torabiya lisahra'aa fia'lan amaghrib haqaqa fi la'awina
بالمقرر الاول هامين **انتصارين** الاخيره
Alakhira intisarayn hamayn ala'wal bilmoqarar
ديال الاخير القرار هو اللي الثاني **وانتصار** المتحده الامم ديال
Dyal lomam motahida wa Intisar tani houwa qarar dyal omam motahida
الاوروبي البرلمان

The issue of the territorial integrity of the Sahara, in fact, Morocco has achieved recently two important **victories**, **the first** in the decision of the United Nations and the victory of **the second**, which is the last decision of the European Parliament

This extract is taken from BenbAbellah's first interview "90 "min for convincing", an instance where he used emphatic stress to put emphasis on a very important term that is "victory" which is linked to the Sahara issue.

The secondextract is taken from Mounib's first interview:

و هو في الحقيقه المساله ديال التعليم مساله**اساسيه ومحوريه**
Wa houwa fi haqiqa masa'ala dyal ta'alim mas'ala asasiya wa mihwariya
من اجل بناء اي مجتمع اللي
Min ajl bina'aa ay mojtama'a
هذا المهنه اللي ماشي هي مهنه الليي**هي مهمه** ونحنبحاجه الى الاساتذه
Had mihna laysat bimihna walakin hiya mohima
In fact, the issue of education is **crucial** and should be put on our priority.
In order to build a good society, attention should be paid to this **profession** and to teachers.

Mounib used emphatic stress here to intensify the emergency to save the country's education field. She reinforced through the words "crucial" and "mission" that the urgent priority that the government should give to this critical field is considered a criterion for all nations without exception. According to these two extracts, I can say that neither of the two politicians used emphatic stress as being unimportant or powerless and Holmes and Lakoff's claim. The two politicians intended to express their strong feelings about topics occupying the public's opinion.

IV.1.10. Minimal Responses or Backchannel

Minimal responses (e.g., mmm,) are typically used to either show interest and focus or fake it. Short statements (e.g., okay, yes, agree) are used to endorse, agree, or disagree with the speaker. To test the gender differences in using this feature, many scholars analyze speeches in informal settings between men and to account for women the validation of gender theory in this matter. One of these studies was conducted by Ersoy (2008), who analyzed the speech of several men and women in three episodes of Dr. Phlil's talk show. The result is a reflection of Coates (1986), whose study found that participants used minimal Responses and short utterances 29

times, while men only used 11. This also supports Tannen's claim that women use language for support more often than men.

My findings do not match those studies mentioned above results. Through the conversational analysis, I found that Minimal responses were used equally by the two speakers, with a total of 3% for each politician. After transcribing the conversation, I divided the minimal responses into 1) positive responses (yes, um) and affirmative statements (okay, right, and fine), and (2) incorrect introductory statements (e.g., oh, good) at the starting position. They used the word "hmmm" to support the speaker and keep the discussion going. Some examples from the recorded data are explained below.

Nabila Mounib used minimal response (**طبعا / tab'aan / Of course)** at 10:07 min as a response to get back to the journalist's question about whether or not her political party can get to communicate their political ideologies efficiently to the population concerned. She used positive responses to maintain her cheerful face regardless of the irony the journalist adopted to offend her politically. Regarding Nabil BenAbdellah's use of minimal responses, I can say that he was on the same scale as his counterpart Mounib. Being a male speaker, as Lakoff and Coates claim he is culturally powerful and dominant, he is not allowed to use minimal responses in his interaction so that he could keep himself far from sounding weak discursively and politically. This argument is not valid as far as the two selected interviews are concerned. He responded at 19:31 min he used the word **(نعم/ام / cameraman/strictly)** when the journalist wondered whether his political party is independent at the level of decision making. He reacted positively to the situation to keep his political position as the head of his political party positive.

It is often said that men and women use minimal responses differently. Women reportedly used minimal responses to support the current speaker, while men preferred the delayed minimal

responses to achieve dominance in conversation. The findings of my study indicate the opposite of what the leaders of the deficit, the difference, and the dominance theories claim.

To sum up, as one can notice, the two speakers used the above-listed linguistic and paralinguistic patterns in almost the same way. The empirical investigation does not seem to support Lakoff's deficit theory or the Fishman dominance model. In other words, gender communication in the political context does not abide by the powerless female language vs. the powerful male language concept. The tables above showed that both Mounib and Benabdellah usedlanguage in the same way, to account for their political ideologies and display their powerful identities that fit within the context within which they are interacting. The question I would raise here is whether this result is also valid regarding the six dichotomies introduced by Deborah Tannen, who is considered the leader of the different theories whose characteristics were explainedin detail above. This will be dealt with in the upcoming section.

IV.2 Gendered Linguistic styles and styles of interaction: interpretation of the findings

In this part I intend to deal with a more quantitative analysis of my research findings. The questions I will be answering are:

1. Is gender the main characteristic that affects an individual's verbal behavior?
2. Are there any significant differences in the dichotomies introduced by Tannen?
3. Does each gender tend to favor one subject/ specific theme to talk about?
4. Are women's language more polite than men's?
5. Do these language practices vary by one gender background?
6. Are men and women using inappropriate language characteristics due to their desired gender identity or goals in the political context?
7. What are the possible reasons for the overlap of language and gender?
8. In a political context, do female candidates adjust their speech to the norms of the political

field?

9. Do women adopt a feminine discursive behavior in areas of strong norms and masculinity asin the field of politics?

IV.2.1 Female vs. male Discursive Behavior in Politics

Investigating political interviews, as in the case of any other political platform, one finds himself /herself focusing not on what they said but on how they said it. This is what I mean and what I refer to as linguistic behavior. A language is a central place where gender is often listed, thus providing a gain valuable footage of the self-expression strategies women politicians use to gain power and influence in politics. Learning a language is the key to demanding. As Lasswell (2017) puts it, "Who says what to whom, and through what channel, to what effect." We use language to question, discuss, compare, describe, argue, gossip, threaten, forgive, reply, suggest, complain, agree, confess, insinuate, interrupt, explain, persuade, etc. Language in the form of narratives, interviews, media reports, policy manifestos, or any range of political speech has alwaysbeen a valuable resource in political psychology research for providing insight into what we are saying, what we mean when we say it, and what the relationship is between what we say and whatwe do.

This thesis is a comparative study of the linguistic styles of two politicians based on four interviews. In this section, each interview is first analyzed individually, followed by comparisons and conclusions at the end of each chapter. Each sub-part analyzes different linguistic features, with the final comparison focusing on gender differences. Tannen, in her observation, finds a tendency for women to choose fewer topics and talk at length. Men, on the other hand, discuss a wider variety of topics more quickly. According to my research findings, my remarks and claims

are quite contradictory to those claims and conclusions of Tannen, who is considered on top of linguists who support her professor Lakoff's vision that is linked to language and gender. Here one can recall the six dichotomies introduced by Tannen to account for the "difference" theory in the context of the Moroccan political discourse.

IV.2.2 The six dichotomies of Deborah Tannen

Tannen says that gender disparities in speaking styles exist, and that we must recognize and understand them in order to avoid blaming "others or ourselves or the relationship for the otherwise mystifying and damage effects of our contrasting conversational styles". As explained in the previous sections Tannen and her fellow sociolinguists and linguists who approved the "difference" model stated that boys and girls grow up in what are essentially distinct cultures. Tannen takes a sociolinguistic approach to these gender differences via proving that both men and women have a tendency to communicate in a cross-cultural discursive context. I shall examine below the six gender communicative dichotomies introduced by Tannen. This part will tend to answer the same key question that was raised in the previous part:

Do the two speakers use Tannen's linguistic behaviours of speech differently while responding to the interviewers' questions?

This questions will be dealt with via checking the six major dichotomies that Tannen introduced within the frame of "the difference model" that was explained in the previous sections:

1- Support vs. status: According to Tannen, the world is a competitive place for men in which dialogue and speech are used to establish status, whereas the world is a network of relationships for women in whom language is used to seek and offer assistance. I shall see through the two

interviews how Mounib and Benabdellah approach status and support through their political interactions.

2. **Understanding vs. Advice**: I shall examine if the female politician's discursive intervention tends to seek understanding and sympathy for the problem she is tackling and whether the male politician tends to see advice or solution to the issue discussed.

3. **Information vs. feelings:** I shall examine if Bnabdellah as being the male Politian focused on communicating information as opposed to Mounib who is supposed to focus more on creating relationships and strengthening social ties.

4. **Proposal vs. Order:** According to Tannen men tend to use direct imperatives, however super polite forms are highly used by women. I shall see if this valid when it comes to interaction in the political sphere.

5. **Compromise vs. Conflict:** Tannen claimed that women try to avoid discursive conflict at all costs. They prefer to handle issues avoiding confrontation so that they can remain in a context of a positive connection and rapport. On the other hand, men are more apt to use conflict to settle disagreements and so negotiate status. Is this claim accurate in the case of the politician's understudy?

6. **Intimacy vs. independence:** In this last dichotomy women lean towards intimacy, in the contrary men prefer independence. I shall examine if Mounib and Benabdellah's discursive interactions confirm this dual contardictory linguistic behaviours.

Tannen claims that the difference between male-female discursive styles is a choice between the style of typically "male" conflict contest and the style of typically "female"

consensus discussion. Men adopt the masculine style, whereas women adopt the feminine style due to cultural expectations. However, she refutes the existence of a universal, timeless feminine style. She concludes from her investigation of speaker styles that the feminine communicative tradition is as interchangeable as was the masculine tradition, highly context-dependent temporal.

In her conclusion, however, she determines that there are timeless ones that separate the styles of male linguistic behavior despite the interchangeability of the language of the two genders. Historically, women had to break down a barrier of prejudice to be able to speak publicly, which encouraged them to choose personality, reinforcing the ethos of the speaker and his credibility. While males often display authority personalities, females often display personalities of togetherness and caring, such as a mother. Is this true in powerful fields such as politics?

IV.2.2.1 The Intimacy/ Independency Dichotomy

The intimacy is a dimension of the feminine style, which essentially seeks an informal closeness, while in **independency** the speaker seeks formality from the audience. Intimacy involves the search for closeness with the other person, founding informality, is a typically feminine characteristic. Independency, on the other hand, implies the typical style of a distance is kept with formality and truths are presented to arrive at a solution in a matter. Tannen determines that the difference between intimacy and independence is identified by sex. The short analysis of few extracts that will be provided will prove the validity of the following quotation taken from (Tannen, 1990):

"Though all humans need both intimacy and independence, women tend to focus on the first and men on the second. It is as if their lifeblood ran in different directions."

The following extract is taken fron Nabila Mounib's interview on MD1 TV :Nabila Mounib provided the following answer at 00:06:00 min:

انا مكانفقش معكم تماما على المساله ديال التيه السياسي التيتنطبق على العديد من االحزاب في البالد ديالنا اما احن يمكن لنا القلوب اننا نتميز بالوضوح السياسي عالش النناكانتقدمه بواحد المشروع بديل للتغيير الديمقراطيه الشامل في بالدنا وكانقولوافي الجانب السياسي ديالو احنا النظام السياسي في المغرب بغناه اكو ننضام دقراطي يعني ملكية برلمانية.

al-mdrsẗ al-ʿmūmīẗ ḥsb rʾayi hī lktūfr tsāwy al-ḥḍūḍ, hī mdrsẗ al-dmqrāṭīẗ, hī mdrsẗ dīāl ūlād al-šʿb,lġītklf bhād al-qṭāʿ ẖāṣ akūn qādr atāẖd aẖtīār sīāsī aṯml msuʾūlītū ūʾaẖrğ ʿnd al-mwāṭn aʿṭīh tfsīr, kḍālk ili mšītī llṣḥẗ wāš ġtʿtmd ʿli al-mstšfi al-ʿmūmī aū ġtʿtmd ʿli al-mṣḥāt kḍālk īğb an īkūn aẖtīār sīāsī, ẖāṣ tḥml al-msuʾūlīẗ. aqūl lkm bkl ūḍūḥ al-ḥkūmẗ al-ḥālīẗ aḍʿf ḥkūmẗ ʿrfhā al-mġrb

I totally disagree withyou on the issue of political laziness, which applies to many parties in the country. We can confirm that we are distinguished by political clarity, why? Simply because we were presenting it with one project as an alternative to a comprehensive democratic change?
In our country, they would say, on the political side, the political system in Morocco should be a democratic system, meaning a parliamentary monarchy.

Nabila Mounib's answer implies a strong independency that was clearly shown through the first personal pronoun, "I." The use of the first personal pronoun in this context is essential as it reveals the superiority that the speaker identifies with. Using a specific pronoun has been the subject of much research into political speeches. Brown and Gilman's significant work in 1960 proved that using pronouns produced power and inequality or solidarity and equality relationship amongst communication participants. According to Karapetjana 2011, how politicians talk reflectstheir personalities; hence pronominal choices are essential to

investigate. In Nabila Mounib's case, she took the position of an independent speaker who was defending her political party. In the above-selected extract and throughout her discursive interactions, Nabila Mounib, being a female, is expected to show more intimacy and avoid standing in a position that shows independence. However, I found out that she has adopted an independent tone by reassuring the fact that she is defending a specific type of authoritative regulations in the country and other controversial issues she has discussed throughout the two panels. I examined Nabil Benebdellah's discursive interactions, who is rolling on the same platform, to see where he stands from this first communicative dichotomy of intimacy vs. independency. Let us look at one of the extracts that are stated at 8:56 min by Benabdellah in his first panel on Med1 TV:

شغلي هذاك نقول اللي بغيت ال يعني احاوركما كنقذف مكنسب حد انا قد كالم حزب جدي نحنحزب المعقول حنا حزب ما كايمشيش عند الناس.

šġlī hḏāk nqūl al-lī bġīt lā īʿnī aḥāūrkmā knqḏf mknsb ḥd anā qd klām ḥzb ǧdī nḥnḥzb al-mʿqūl ḥnā ḥzb mā kāīmšīš ʿnd al-nās.

This is my business! I am free to say what I want, does not mean that I have a conversation with you. We are not slandering anyone. I have spoken to a serious party. We are a reasonable and a fair political party.

Based on this extract and other similar interactions, Nabil Benabdellah did not seek intimacy while addressing questions he took as a political media attack. The use of the first personalpronoun "I" is an explicit indication of the supposed to be masculine linguistic behavior that is "independence." Being the leader of the "difference theory," (Tannen D. 1990) claims repetitively that communication is "a constant balancing act, reconciling the conflicting requirements for intimacy and independence." The gender theorist established that male and female forms of speech are best understood as two unique cultural languages rather than as inferior or superior ways of speaking because men and women are raised differently.

"Communication between men and women can be cross-cultural if women speak and hear a language of connection and intimacy, while men speak and hear a language of status and independence." By emphasizing that there are gender differences in how men and women talk, Tennen highlights the feminist spoken weakness.

The analysis of the two politicians' communicative behaviors does not match Tannen's claims. The two politicians did keep their superiority throughout the two interviews. "The independency" attitude was shown through their thoughtful answers and the use of specific grammatical categories, such as the first personal pronoun "I."

I can conclude that the two politicians have been projecting and adopting an independent persona. Nabila Mounib tended to perform her role as a politician and display the unique authority she was given. This cannot be achieved unless she speaks under the umbrella of independence using powerful language.

IV.2.2.2 Compromise/ Conflict Dichotomy

Compromise dimension, a feminine characteristic, is characterized by invitations. The proposition is a dimension of the style in which the speaker tries to identify with the audience as the same". In contrast, the conflict is more excluding and aggressive with the audience and others and a dimension of masculine style. In a study on the differences between men and women, Tannen explains that women tend to view relationships symmetrically as similar to others. In contrast, men see a hierarchical relationship with others. This fundamental difference provides a basis for a conversational tone. The lander researched politically active men and women in Sweden, and his findings show that women were less likely to address other speakers in a sense negatively than men; for example, women themselves were found to be less antagonistic in their

interaction. This is not the case in this paper's context. In the empirical study I conducted, I found out that Nabila Mounib is taking the conflict side. She defended her ideology by standing against the interviewers exactly as her counterpart Banbebllah did.

Examining Nabila Mounib's interactions during the two panels did not prove the dominance of a sense of compromise with the interviewer or towards the status quo. Below is an extract from Nabila Mounib's interaction during her second panel on Kifash TV:

انا بالنسبة لي هاديك استراتيجية تخريبية،تعليم الخصوصي في بالدنا خطر حنا مابينا مبادراة فارغة، مبادرات هي تمشي تبني معامل...المغاربة حتى لي عندهم فلوس ماكيخدوش ريسك، كلشي بغى اعمر جيابو أبنتلهم بلى المدرسة الخصوصية غادي دخل فلوس لقرنين من الزمن.

Anā bālnsbẗ lī hādīk astrātīğīẗ tẖrībīẗ,tʿlīm al-ẖṣūṣī fī blādnā ẖṭr ḥnā mābīnā mbādrāẗ fārġẗ, mbādrāt hī tmšī tbnī mʿāml...ālmġārbẗ ḥti lī ʿndhm flūs mākīẖdūš rīsk, klšī bġi aʿmr ğīābū abntlhm bli al-mdrsẗ al-ẖṣūṣīẗ ġādī dẖl flūs lqrnīn mn al-zmn.

For me, this is a subversive strategy. Private education in our country is dangerous. We don't want empty initiatives. They are proceeding to build factories...even rich Moroccans don't wantto risk their money in real investments, they are assuring that private e schools are the best way out to get a fortune. (00:08:00 min)

Nabila Mounib raised a crucial issue that has been occupying the public's opinion for quite a long time: equal access to an excellent educational system. She imposed her political party's vision by highlighting the bad management that the actual government is adopting. Throughout her interactions with the journalist, she adopted, when it is needed, a conflicting tone. In other words, she did not pave the way to any compromise of fluidity with the stream of the interview's questions; in contrast, she took her discursive tone outside the frame of what gender theorists have named as "feminine tone" or "powerless tone". To achieve her political goals and reach conversational dominance, she did not display compromising aspects; instead, she was argumentative, competitive, and implicitly insulting. Nabil Benabdellah streamed on the same line with his fellow, indulging in discursive conflicts to transmit his political ideologies and

dominate the panels. Below is one of many instances where he explicitly demonstrates braveryand aggression.

المدرسة العمومية حسب رأيي هي لكتوفر تساوي الحضوض، هي مدرسة الدمقراطية، هي مدرسة ديال ولاد الشعب،لغيتكلف بهاد القطاع خاص اكون قادر اتاخد اختيار سياسي اتحمل مسؤوليتو وأخرج عند المواطن اعطيه تفسير، كذالك إلى مشيتي للصحة واش غتعتمد على المستشفى العمومي او غتعتمد على المصحات كذالك يجب أن يكون اختيار سياسي، خاص تحمل المسؤولية .اقول لكم بكل وضوح الحكومة الحالية أضعف حكومة عرفها المغرب(00:07:30) .

al-mdrsẗ al-ʿmūmīẗ ḥsb rʾayi hī lktūfr tsāwy al-ḥḍūḍ, hī mdrsẗ al-dmqrāṭīẗ, hī mdrsẗ dīāl ūlād al-šʿb,lġītklf bhād al-qṭāʿ ḫāṣ akūn qādr atāḫd aḫtīār sīāsī atḥml msuʾūlītū ūʾaḫrğ ʿnd al-mwāṭn aʿṭīh tfsīr, kḏālk ili mšītī llṣḥẗ wāš ġtʿtmd ʿli al-mstšfi al-ʿmūmī aū ġtʿtmd ʿli al-mṣḥāt kḏālk īğb an īkūn aḫtīār sīāsī, ḫāṣ tḥml al-msuʾūlīẗ. aqūl lkm bkl ūḍūḥ al-ḥkūmẗ al-ḥālīẗ aḍʿf ḥkūmẗ ʿrfhā al-mġrb.

I think the overall role of public school is to provide equal access to the school; it is the school of democracy, the school of equal opportunities. It should not be in the hands of the private sector. I will be able to make a political choice, bear my responsibility and go out to the citizen and give him an explanation; the same issue if you go health sector is that the actual government will dependon the public hospital or clinics. An urgent decision must be taken as soon as possible, and it mustbe a smart political choice. I can clearly state that the current government is the weakest government that Morocco has known.

This extract showed a harsh tone meant to achieve objectives related more or less to what Nabil Benabdellah defends as a minister and a leader of a politically influential party. As one can notice, Benabdellah did not drive to any compromising during the two panels, especially when talking about serious issues like education, economy, elections, governmental political division, etc. The above extract was a combination of blaming the lack of serious work mainly in the field of education and proposing solutions that might be used in the context of urgent plans to fix the various issues in the ministry of education. Thus, Nabil Benabdellah's tone was aggressive and dominant, the two aspects that Nabila Mounib used to account for the same issue linked to the quality of Moroccan Schools in general and the Moroccan public schools specifically.

Tannen claims that men are more likely to voice their opposition to a suggestion in various discursive international contexts, either in a professional setting like the workplace or a

personal one like home. However, she states that women are less likely to object and assert themselves. They might delay their resistance to a particular idea or suggestion, express their discomfort, and complain later when they are outside the frame of that actual conversation. Tannen's claims are connected to the ones introduced by her professor Lakoff. The two gender theorists Lakoff (1973) and Tannen (1990) have positioned women's language as weak or powerless. However, male speakers tend to take over powerful and dominant language characteristics. Going through the two politicians' interviews, I can conclude that neither Tannen nor Lakoff's claims are valid in the political context under study. The two politicians were neithercooperative nor nurturing; in contrast, they were assertive and authoritative. The two displayed theexpected political identity that obliges any politician to put on the suit of a powerful and robust speaker.

IV.2.2.3. Feeling/ information Dichotomy

One of the leading notions of the difference theory states that the feminine language style focuses more on **feeling** than on **information**. In contrast, the male linguistic style focuses on transmitting information, frequently in a single direction, as in a lecture. In contrast to the traditionally feminine language trait of feeling, an emphasis on information and the use of impelling words is notably specified as a masculine feature. Examining the four interviews showsthat the process of conveying information was omnipresent in the two politicians' responses. Beloware two extracts taken from Nabila Mounib's interview on KIFACH TV and Med1 TV :

مكيخفش عليكم كفاش كدوز االنتخابات، اوال كاين هناك تحكم في الخريطة السياسة وانماط االقتراع كايين أحزاب لهم صم بكم ومع دالك حصدو:أصوات

mkīẖfš ʿlīkm kfāš kdūz al-āntẖābāt, aūlā kāīn hnāk tḥkm fī al-ẖrīṭẗ al-sīāsẗ wānmāṭ al-āqtrāʿ kāyin aḥzāb lhm ṣm bkm ūmʿ dālk ḥṣdū aṣwāt.

I am sure you do know many things about the process of the elections. First of all, there is a system of control over the political map and voting patterns. There are parties that are useless,they have won votes though.

الفيدراليه ديال التحالفيه اليسار الديمقراطي اللي هي كاتكون من ثلاث احزاب اشتراكي الموحد الديمقراطيه المؤتمر الوطني الاتحاد يسعى الى خلق جبهه عريضه ديمقراطيه من اجل الضغط وترجيح كذلك مناضل من اجل الاستقلال السلطه من اجل الاستقلال السلطه القضائيه وكذلك من اجل التوزيع العادل للثروه .. (00: 10:00).

al-fīdrālīh dīāl al-tḥālfīh al-īsār al-dīmqrāṭī al-lī hī kātkūn mn ṯlāṯ aḥzāb aštrākī al-mūḥd al-dīmqrāṭīh al-muʾtmr al-ūṭnī al-ātḥād īsʿi al-i ḫlq ğbhh ʿrīḍh dīmqrāṭīh mn ağl al-ḍġṭ ūtrğīḥ kḏlk mnāḍl mn ağl al-āstqlāl al-slṭh mn ağl al-āstqlāl al-slṭh al-qḍāʾīh ūkḏlk mn ağl al-tūzīʿ al-ʿādl llṯrūh.

Federalism, the alliance of the Democratic Left, which is made up of three parties, the Socialist, the United Democratic National Congress, and the Union seeks to create a broad democratic frontfor pressure and weighting, as well as fear for independence, power for independence, the judiciary,as well as for a fair distribution of the common wealth.

Mounib is transmitting and explaining information linked to her political party. With a determined tone, Nabila found the need to highlight the process through which her political party was built. Tannen claims that women's language is more emotive and subsequently more verbose. The different way of talking between men and women was expressed through the level of verbosity. The latter refers back to the fact of using more words than it's needed due to an emotionally driven discursive context. Brody (1985) claims that women report feeling, expressing,and valuing emotions more than men; he concluded that women are stereotyped and inform themselves as being sadder, scared, and emotionally expressive than men, as well as more articulateabout "talking emotions" than men. However, Brody and his counterparts highlighted the fact that emotions or feelings are multidimensional constructs with multiple components: 1) physiological-experiential cognitive, (2) behavioral-expressive, (3) attitudinal,and (4) regulatory. They have explained the various social contexts within which they have investigated gender differences. Brody explained that gender differences in verbal and emotional

expression might not indicate gender differences in emotional experience because gender differences may manifest in some but not in all components of emotion.

In other words, gender differences at the level of expressing emotions might not be seen from the same perspective; it all depends on the nature of the discursive context. Hence, I can conclude that when women interact in an intimate context, they tend to be explicitly emotional; nevertheless, when interacting in a professional setting, they adopt a more powerful tone to dominate the conversation. Indeed, the present investigation proved that Nabila Mounib didn't validate Tannen's claim that she conveys feelings rather than facts. Nabila Mounib stood far from showing the feminine and weak side that she has been stereotyped as a woman. Throughout the four interviews, she has been giving information and discussing facts without interfering personallywith the issue discussed. As for men, Tannen claims that their interactions are message-oriented; in other words, they tend to convey information as an added value to their casual setting. Indeed, this was confirmed through the present investigation. Below are a few extracts that were taken randomly from Nabil Benabdellah's responses to account for the validity of the claims mentionedabove.

اعتقد انه في موضوع القضيه االولى القضيه الرئيسيه بالنسبه لشعبناالقضيه الوحده الترابيه للصحراء فعال المغرب حقق في االونهاالخيره انتصارين هامين االول بالمقرر 2222ديال االمم المتحده وانتصار الثاني اللي هو القرار االخير دياالللبرلمان االوروبي في خطاب الدوره االخيره ديال أألمم لمتحده اللي كان خطاب حقيقتان رائد في مواضيع اساسيه عالميهكن كذلك في موضوع قضيه الوطنيه خطاب االخير بمناسبه ستهنونبر والمكالمه الهاتفيه اللي كانت عند صاحب الجالله يوم22 يناير من هذه السنه مع االمين العام لالمم المتحده كانت لغه جديده صارمه.

40 : 05 : 00

aʿtqd anh fī mūḍūʿ al-qḍīh al-āūli al-qḍīh al-rʾīsīh bālnsbh lšʿbnālqḍīh al-ūḥdh al-trābīh llṣḥrāʾ fʿlā al-mġrb ḥqq fī al-āūnhālāḫīrh antṣārīn hāmīn al-āūl bālmqrr 2222dīāl al-āmm al-mtḥdh wāntṣāral-ṯānī al-lī hū al-qrār al-āḫīr dīālālbrlmān al-ʾaūrūbī fī ḫṭāb al-dūrh al-āḫīrh dīāl al-ʾamm lmtḥdhal-lī kān ḫṭāb ḥqīqtān rāʾid fī mwāḍīʿ asāsīh ʿālmīhkn kḏlk fī mūḍūʿ qḍīh al-ūṭnīh ḫṭāb al-āḫīr bmnāsbh sthnūnbr wālmkālmh al-hātfīh al-lī kānt ʿnd ṣāḥb al-ğlālh īūm22.īnāīr mn hḏh al-snh mʿal-āmīn al-ʿām llāmm al-mtḥdh kāntlġh ğdīdh ṣārmh

Concerning the first issue, which I can name the main issue for our people that is linked to the territorial integrity of the Sahara. Indeed, Morocco has recently achieved two important victories,

the first with Resolution 2222 of the United Nations, and the victory of the second, which is the final decision of the European Parliament in the speech of the last session of the United Nations, which was a pioneering speech that shed light on nothing but the truth. Basic international issues that are dealt with via patriotism, the last speech on the occasion of November 6, and the phone call that His Majesty had on the 22nd January of this year with the UN Secretary-General was a strictnew language that direct this type of national issues to new horizons.

حزب التقدم االشتراكيه على غرار باقي االحزاب الوطنيه لميتممل قيد انملة فيما يتعلق بالصرامه الضروريهفي الحفاظ على وحدتنا الترابيه الوطنيهوبتمثيل الجبهه الداخليه اي باصالحات اقتصاديهاصالحات اجتماعيه من شانها انها تقوي القدره االنتاجيه (00 :08 :40) ديال البالدوانها تقوي التماسك والعداله االجتماعيه في بالدي تدبيرالحكومي للملف االمن

ḥzb al-tqdm al-āštrākīh ʿli ġrār bāqī al-āḥzāb al-ūṭnīh lmītmml qīd anmlẗ fīmā ītʿlq bālṣrāmh al-ḍrūrīhfī al-ḥfāẓ ʿli ūḥdtnā al-trābīh al-ūṭnīhūbtmṯīl al-ğbhh al-dāḫlīh aī bāṣlāḥāt aqtṣādīhāṣlāḥāt ağtmāʿīh mn šānhā anhā tqwy al-qdrh al-āntāğīh dīāl al-blādwānhā tqwy al-tmāsk wālʿdālh al-āğtmāʿīh fī blādī tdbīrālḥkūmī llmlf al-āmn

The Socialist Progress Party, like the rest of the national parties, did not falter an inch with regard to the strictness necessary to preserve our national territorial integrity and to represent the internal front, that is, through economic reforms and social reforms that would strengthen the country's productive capacity and strengthen cohesion and social justice in my country and in terms of the government's measure for the security file.

Based on the above extracts, Nabil Benabdellah provided information linked to the issue of the Moroccan Sahara as an answer to the journalist’s opening questions about the territorial integrity of the Moroccan Sahara. The nature of the topic pushes speakers to integrate emotions while reflecting upon this kind of patriotically driven topic. This was not the case for Nabil Benabdellah, who was determined and assertive when providing ministerial information explainighis pride in the satisfactory progress achieved at both the international and the nationallevels. He praised his political party by reassuring the journalists that he leads a party whose primary concernis achieving social, economic, and political justice in various domains, which he considers a robustversion of patriotism.

As one can notice, the two politicians use language in the same way, to convey their political messages and clarify their political ideologies to their target audience. Going through the

four selected interviews, I can conclude that Tannen's claim is not valid in the political setting as the speaker tends to adopt a powerful speech so they can dominate the conversational floor. Thus, in the political background, there is nothing as weak vs. strong language. Regarding the political panels, I examined, the two speakers were focused on providing information related to various national issues, namely, economy, taxation, education, the Moroccan Sahara, etc. The use of the dichotomy of feeling vs. information was driven by the context and not by gender.

IV.2.2.4 The Proposal / order Dichotomy

Proposal dimension is a feminine quality defined by inviting to the conversation, frequently using inclusive language to examine other solutions to an issue rather than offering the"right" option. The obtaining of a solution is more significant in the **order** dimension, a typical male feature, and is often achieved through decisive enlightening of the audience. According to Tannen (1990), there is a difference in what a dialogue should lead to between genders. While a general male prioritizes an order or a proposal, a public woman prioritizes dialogue as a technique to create intimacy and fully comprehend the problem before making a decision. The question I want to raise at this stage is whether this dichotomy is valid?

Tannen claims that men give orders more directly, whereas women suggest things more indirectly. According to Tannen, men are more likely to object and assert themselves in a professional setting like their workplace or a social one like at home. However, women are less likely to object and argue. Going back to the four interviews, I discovered that the two politicians tend to impose and discuss diplomatically direct solutions to the various issues the hosts highlighted on the TV shows. Below are a few extracts that confirm my findings.

حن نشتغل من أجل اقناع الناس، اليوم المغاربة يستغلون، هناك تعاقب نخب وصولي وانتهازية في مراكز القرار.خاص الشعب انخارط، خاص افيق ماشي ابقى غير مدمر

(00:15:30)Med1 TV

ḥn nštġl mn aġl aqnāʿ al-nās, al-īūm al-mġārbï īstġlūn, hnāk tʿāqb nḫb ūṣūlī wānthāzīï fī mrākz al-qrār.ḫāṣ al-šʿb anḫārṭ, ḫāṣ afīq māšī abqi ġīr mdm

We are working on convince people. Today, Moroccans are taking advantage of. There is a succession of opportunistic elites in decision-making centers.

لتعليم يجب أن يكون اوال، الناتج الداخلي الخام يجب أن يصل إلى 400 مليار على االقل سنويا، عطيو لشباب فرصة لمشاريع، شجعوهم. خاص بناء الجهوية الحقيقية ومحاربة الفساد..

(00:46:15) Kifash TV

ltʿlīm īğb an īkūn aūlā, al-nātğ al-dāḫlī al-ḫām īğb an īṣl ili 400 mlīār ʿli al-āql snwyā, ʿṭīū lšbāb frṣï lmšārīʿ, šğʿūhm. ḫāṣ bnāʾ al-ğhwyï al-ḥqīqīï ūmḥārbï al-fsād

Education must be first, the gross domestic product must reach at least 400 billion annually. We have to give young people a chance for projects, encourage them. Especially building real regionalism and fighting corruption.

اال بغينا نوازنو الحقل السياسي، خصنا أحزاب قوية، كتكبر في إطار الحريات.يجب بناء حقل سياسي قادر ابني مصداقية سياسية.ابني العالقة دياال مع المواطنين، بناء على مختلف القضايا السياسية، االقتصادية، االجتماعية، الثقافية بكل حرية، هكدا المغاربة اقدر اتيق

(00:46:15) KIFASH TV

al-ā bġīnā nwāznū al-ḥql al-sīāsī, ḫṣnā aḥzāb qwyï, ktkbr fī iṭār al-ḥrīāt.īğb bnāʾ ḫql sīāsī qādrabnī mṣdāqīï sīāsīï.ābnī al-ʿlāqï dīālā mʿ al-mwāṭnīn, bnāʾ ʿli mḫtlf al-qḍāīā al-sīāsīï, al-āqtṣādīï, al-āğtmāʿīï, al-ṯqāfīï bkl ḥrīï, hkdā al-mġārbï aqdr atīq

Unless we want to balance the political field, we single out strong parties, as they grow within the framework of freedom. We must build a strong political field, who is capable of building political credibility. Build the relationship with the citizens, based on various political, economic, social, and cultural issues freely, this is how Moroccans are able to be free

المغرب باغي طبقة سياسية تبتعد على السب، تبتعد على القدف، أو لي بغا اتناقش اناقش برامج، اناقش حلول

(00:46:00) Med 1TV

al-mġrb bāġī ṭbqẗ sīāsīẗ tbtʿd ʿli al-sb, tbtʿd ʿli al-qdf, aū lī bġā atnāqš anāqš brāmğ, anāqš ḥlūlq

Morocco wants a political class that stays away from insults, stays away from insults, or I want to discuss, discuss programs, discuss solutions.

The above excerpts account for Tannen's dichotomy order vs. proposal. As one can notice, neither Nabila Mounib nor Nabil Benabdellah has shown the tendency to suggest something indirectly. The two politicians were straightforward in terms of their governmental vision. They provided direct orders as solutions to the issues they had discussed. Starting with Nabila Mounib's responses, she emphasized the emergency of fighting corruption at all levels. She went on to give solutions to very efficient economic progress. Tannen claims that as a woman, she is not meant to speak powerfully; instead, she is supposed to suggest solutions but implicitly, keeping her feminine, powerless and nondominant character in her linguistic behavior. Nabil Benabdellah, being the male speaker, shed light on almost the same aspects. He targeted the imbalance of political parties that exist in the government. He urged the necessity to give equal access to solid political parties whose governmental plans aim to improve the Moroccan citizens' economic and social situations. By doing that, he has given orders to be taken as guidelines to solve crucial national issues.

IV.2.2.5 Advice / understanding Dichotomy

According to Tannen, men are more interested in finding solutions and providing **advice** to problematic situations, while women look for sympathyand **understanding.** While a guy may try to solve an issue that his wife or girlfriend is experiencing, Tannen says that what the wife or girlfriend needs is sympathy. The findings of thispaper opposed Tannen’s claim.Nabila Mounib had adopted a tendency to provide guidelines to

solve governmental issues, save the economy, fight against unemployment, eradicate corruption, etc. Thus, her political persona required the need to stand in the position of giving advice rather than sympathizing passively. The above extracts can go hand in hand with the previous dichotomy.

Tannen claims that men tend to challenge themselves by coming up with a solution to a specific issue. On the other hand, women look for emotional support, not answers; in other words they seek understanding. One of the social examples used in several studies is the mother complaining that she isn't feeling well, and the father always decides to take her to the doctor. She is often disappointed by his reaction. He, like many men, is preoccupied with what he can achieve, but she seeks emotional understanding and compassion. This current study opposed what Tannen has been claiming. The cultural character Nabila Mounib is supposed to act on didn't exist in her discursive interactions. She has been advising to overcome various political, economic, and academic issues. Based on the vision of the difference model, women are culturally meant to situate themselves as second class in terms of linguistic practices. This was not the case for Mounib, as she conveyed her ideas in an assertive tone; the latter is a pre-defined masculine characteristic.

IV.2.6 Status/ Support Dichotomy

Men were raised in a culture where a discussion is frequently a competition, either to gain the upper hand or to keep other people from pushing them around. Talking, on the other hand, is commonly used by women to exchange affirmation and support. According to Tannen, communication is a location for males to strive to earn and preserve status, whereas communication for women is a network of relationships seeking support and understanding.

In the political field, speakers tend to adopt an authoritative character. They tend to dominate and impose their ideology regardless of the discussed topic. This investigation proved that the two speakers lean towards the status established through their discourse. The two speakersmake their political status as leaders of two necessary political parties relevant in their talk.

The findings from the above quantitative study proved that politically powerful women adopt the predefined masculine styles of communication as they climb up into more powerful leadership positions. The political arena demands a different self-presentation. I discovered reasonable evidence to imply that female leaders prefer to adapt to masculine linguistic standards as they pursue power in a male-dominated political system by evaluating the gendered communication patterns of the Moroccan political leaders across time.

Given the nuances of these linguistic characteristics, it's uncertain whether individuals, particularly voters, have distinct impressions of how men and women form language. Benadellah and Mounib are candidates from the same political school of the left. They stood against each other in the elections in several political races. They both represented specific categories of citizens in Morocco with whom they share the same political mindset of the left party. Since they are both politically close in the vision, they spoke in the four selected interviews for underestimated social groups and issues; they tended not only to use the same linguistic style but also to have thoughts and concerns in common. For example, they both opposed laws against personal freedom,advocated more accessible health care and social justice, and agreed with the fair division of poweramong the existing political parties.

At this stage, one crucial point that I should highlight is linked to the gender stereotypes that appeared even during the electoral campaigns. Although they are both experienced and ambitious politicians, Mounib tended to receive more negative criticism for her desire to succeed and get into the highest positions in Moroccan politics. (Smeltzer, 1973) spoke about the cultural stereotype and that if it exists, the perception of the communication may be shaped to fit with the generalized sex roles.

This means that if women are perceived as "naturally" tentative, their speech will be described as representing tentativeness and weakness. Furthermore (Brownlow, 2003) highlighted that women are expected to speak in a certain way to be perceived positively. Otherwise, they will be described as non-feminine or Manish. Discursively speaking, I can confirm this pattern in how Mounib was trying to be as morechallenging as Benabdellah. Not even today do women receive much credit for adopting some of the traits assigned to men.

On the other hand, we can notice that Benabdellah adopted the predefined female features by Lakoff to sound sensitive or even emotional only when needed. Studies on the same platform as mine, whose concern was examining gender differences in leadership styles, concluded that thereare no measurable differences between men and women in leadership roles but that leadership responsibilities are highly situational. This school of thought contends that neither males nor females are superior in leadership roles.

As we can see, the analysis findings contradict Tannen's model at all levels. My study stands by the side of studies that criticized the difference model as being too general and biased. One of the most common criticisms against Tannen's difference model and against the six

dichotomies on which she based gender disparities is that "culture difference alone cannot effectively explain the complete pattern of linguistic difference and misunderstanding." This is also valid regarding the interrelated models of Deficit and Dominance. According to Crawford (1995), this early stage of gender and language study must consider gender in setting, roles, and other social identities such as age, class, and ethnicity. Thus, the speakers' cultural identity or gender doesn't interfere with their linguistic behavior. The female stereotypes I have discussed in the first sections are not valid in the political sphere.

Summary

This study examined the linguistic features used by two Moroccan politicians in their interviews. To conduct this investigation, two-panel interviews, each featuring the two politicians separately hosted by the same journalists, were analyzed using quantitative content analysis and discourse analysis. By reflecting upon the findings of this study in light of the results of the reviewed literature, I intended to examine each feature separately, account for the reasons behind its use, and provide an interpretation of the similarities and differences in a conversational style.

The findings of this study show that the two speakers, in their political context, had used linguistic features that tended to make their discourse powerful and avoided using linguistic patterns that make their conversational interactions weak or powerless. Firstly, they managed to interrupt their interviewers to impose their ideas and transmit their political ideologies. Secondly, they used super polite forms to save their cheerful face and reinforce politeness within their discursive contexts. Moreover, the use of intensifiers, contrary to the reviewed literature, was foundin both men's and women's speeches to emphasize their opinions and give loaded implications in an attempt to convince other speakers with opposing ideas. Thirdly, they use

emphatic stress to highlight the crucial issues they consider their concern. Furthermore, linguistic similarities lay in using minimal responses and agreement and disagreement utterances, which Lakoff considered a typical feature of women's language. In this study, it was used more by men than by women to show agreement with some speakers' opinions that get along with theirs. Thus, Nabila Mounib adopted all the features that were characterized to be men's communicative characteristics to oppose the widely agreed upon vision of the powerlessness and the weakness of female discourse.

Finally, the above results cannot be generalized beyond the selected sample because a few limitations restrain it; the formal context, and the discussed issue, which might all have affected the linguistic type used by each speaker. Taking into consideration, the two politicians whose political parties share lots of common points, in addition to holding to a higher academic level that undoubtedly has a significant influence on the level of discourse they use to communicate, it could be used as a hypothesis to examine other politicians whose political orientation is different,as the case for conservatives. In this case, the questions that could arise here are, will the notions of gender fluidity be reinfected, or will gender statics take over with all sorts of gender dichotomies?

General Conclusion

V.1 Overview of the main findings

This chapter will wrap up the research by summarizing the significant research results in connection to the research objectives and questions and discussing their worth and contribution. It will also examine the study's weaknesses and provide recommendations for further research.

The leading objective was to investigate whether the linguistic practices of men and women in political discourse differ. In other words, to examine through the four chosen panels whether there is an influence of gender on the speaker's linguistic choices. Interpreting the results by providing underlying reasons for both the linguistic features and the linguistic behavior that the politicians adopted.

I based my investigation on three main aspects. Numerous academics have determined that women are more likely to use a supportive communication style. In contrast, men exhibit less politeness-related tactics than their fellow female candidates. I argue that several gender theorists who developed and preserved this already constructed, traditional classification of women's discourse as "weak" are influenced themselves by those constructed "normalities." Let us recall a few studies reviewed in the previous chapters, mainly by Lakoff (1975), West and Zimmerman (1987) , and Tannen (1986) ,who examined women vs. men's language under the three models they came up with; namely, thedifference, the dominance, and the deficit. Their findings reinforced the concept of their models.

I argue that none of their claims were based on convincing evidence. Let's look around and focus on the diversity of identities and the countless, unlimited ways of projecting those identities. We can conclude that we cannot expect a "woman" to speak weak just because she is a "woman." Her"sex" cannot be taken as a measure to weigh up her linguistic abilities. Mary Crawford criticizes as well those approaches; she states that :

> " This essential sex-difference view (e,g, Men are from Mars, Women are from Venus" does condemns women's different speech as socially dysfunctional and defined as the case in Lakoff's works, or embraces it as a 'different but equal" as Tannen claimed" (Crawford,2003)

According to Crawford, the "difference and the deficit models imply that to improve their social status, individual women should transform their style and adjust themselves to men's linguistic norms (e,g assertiveness). Secondly, this investigation considered the previous empirical studies conducted in various contexts, namely, employment, academics, media, film, workplace, etc. They all examined the discursive practices of women in formal, public, and challenging settings, especially the ones that are pre-defined as male-dominated kinds of fields. I myself focused mainly on the political field. My study proved the extent to which a female speaker can choose a fitting discourse depending on the social context within which the speaker is indicating and regardless of the gender mentioned above biased theories. The final aspect that was the engine of the development of my study was its contribution to the continuing discussion concerning women's rising potential to affect change by active engagement in a male-dominated sector. Women have been introduced and talked about as second-class citizens even in powerful sectors.I confirmed that women could, however, sound discursively powerful when needed.

I highlighted the changes that women brought to political institutions, which was also crucial to political studies, particularly the study of women in politics. As the number of women

in the political field grows, a question about the kind of roles they are expected to play arises. The scarcity that exists of gender-based use of language by politicians was the reason why I conducted this research for the sake of filling this academic gap. This study also is a humble contribution to the linguistic methodology by shedding light on the educational strategies and methods employed for data collecting and testing procedures. It is a contribution to gender and language field of research. As I mentioned earlier, no current sociolinguistic study has investigated the Moroccan politicians' linguistic practices regarding gender.

Examining the linguistic practices of the two selected Moroccan politicians was within three interrelated theoretical models that were set as the theoretical framework of this study; to incorporate this paper into the relationship between gender, language, and power, the academic section covers four main stages in the study of language and gender. The first is the deficit model Characterized by the work of (Lakoff, 1975), in which the explicit "women language" is considered relatively inept to the male language. The second is the dominance approach (Fishman ,1978); (Spender ,1980), considering gender differences interpreted as male power and female subordination in society. West and Zimmerman believed that men had absolute authority in the community; hence, their control was following their societal positions. The last one is the difference model (Maltz and Borker 1982; Tannen 1990), which claims that men and women are seen as belonging to different subcultures, etc. Develop different unequal ways of communicating. My findings didn't validate those three models' visions; instead, they empirically support the critical rethinking approach or what gender theorists called the diversity approach. The latter support gender flexibility, i.e., speakers are meant to constantly renegotiate their identities within multiple and competing discursive practices. This goes hand in hand with Butler's performativity, whose primary focus is to perform a specific role in a way that fits the context the speakers undergo. Butler stated that:

"We sometimes take the appearance of substance as reality, when it is only a constructed identity. We shouldn't forget that any gender is an historical situation and a construction, not a natural fact." (Butler , 1990)

Historical events have set the ground for examining gender inequalities in the professional workplace between men and women. The focus of previous gender theorists was whether these gender differences manifest in how the two genders interact, influence, and, most importantly, lead. Men and women have long been seen as different and separate categories. These stereotypical differences have, to an extent, put women at a disadvantage in the workplace due to their perceived inferiority to males, owing to being underestimated, especially in a field that is assigned to men like economy and politics. Women's liberation movements existed since the late eighteenth centuryand have gone through three different waves. Each wave has concentrated on further change, suchas women's suffrage, equal pay, and reproductive rights. Those waves gave women a chance to take part in the regular public leading floors, allowing gender researchers to find different platformsto conduct comparative studies of not only linguistic practices of men and women especially in professional settings, but also psychoanalytic ones.

To answer my research questions, I hypothesized that women are taking a more assertive position in society than expected; thus, finding stricter and powerful language in how they position themselves was highly anticipated. In other words, Mounib tend to adopt a powerful discursive profile when asked to speak in a formal context like politics. The two speakers used the linguistic characteristics that were supposed to be "women" features interchangeably, within the same rate. This signifies that the two speakers perform their role as politicians. They chose a language that fit the context and this what I called earlier; a context dependent language; Indeed, my hypothesis was confirmed through the findings of my research which are presented as the following:

1. There were no significant differences between two politicians regarding using linguistic features and conversational behaviors in the selected political interviews. This conclusion was not predicted by previous research on gender and women's discourse in politics.

2. There is a strong linguistic correlation between the two speakers. The two politicians performed their role as leaders of their political parties, by adopting the same nature of discourse.

3. In the selected samples, the use of the pre-defined women's linguistic features by the two speakers did not imply any hesitance or uncertainty as Lakoff claimed; instead, they were used :

-To sound more diplomatic

- To protect one's polite face from the reactions of others

- To show politeness and support speakers with the same view as a diplomatic way to keep dominating the panel.

Thus, the pre-defined linguistic features that were assigned to women are also used by men to fulfill specific conversational objectives. Thus, the use of language is context –dependent and notlinked to gender.

4. Having such a highly political status as the head of two political parties made the two speakers,Nabila Mounib, adopts a powerful communicative tone that challenges the pre-constructed stereotypes of "how a woman should speak." The idea of the fluidity of gender is reinforced here. Butler would say that gender is something that exists outside of us. Gender does NOT exist inside of humans. Gender is external, something assigned to us through social roles, through context. Fluidity of gender was mainly studied and discussed within queer Linguistics:

> "Queer linguistics is defined as an extensive range of language studies related to the intersectionsof gender and sexuality in language use (Maree, 2015).

In other words, gender fluidity refers to changes in a person's gender expression, gender identity, or both throughout time. I want to apply this to the context of my study and argue

that the two speakers displayed gender fluidity. They tried to adjust themselves within the persuasive political context they were supposed to take control of. By saying so gender is fluid, we can say that there is no way gender and sex can interfere in any way. The thing that confirms Butler's performativity and infirm the Three D models (Difference, Dominance, and the Deficit).

Thus, the expectations I set as the basis of the analysis were confirmed. Nabila Mounib tended to use language that is described as being powerful to make her political profile more convincing. Through the examined interviews, I can say that there is nothing as "women language" or "male language" these are biased cultural labels that we do need to correct. The results of my study proved that the integration of women in the political field has led to changes of thoughts in linguistic features concerning traditional patterns, and political interviews on different visual and online platforms are thought to reflect such changes across how people start perceiving gender. To put it differently, women can also be described as powerful if they were examined in a traditional setting as politics. When female candidates were given the floor to take part in governmental affairs, their political discursive choices were assimilated into behaviors acceptable to the politicalclimate monopolized by the styles of male politicians.

The two research methodologies, CA and DA proved that the three models fall into the same base that reinforces the traditional stereotypical classification of gender. The deficit model's leader is Robin Lakoff "*Language and Women's place*" was one of the first works in language and gender studies to argue that differences in language use between men and women were caused by women's social roles and societal pressure; to "*speak like a lady*." Lakoff identified women's language as inferior to men's superiority. Lakoff asserted that females are taught from childhood to adopt a gendered manner of speaking that comprises linguistic elements (such as tagquestions, hedges, empty adjectives, and super polite forms) and other linguistic features that I

examined and which indicate their tentativeness and insecurity due to their lower status in society. This paper's findings have criticized Lakoff's vision of "women's language" because women aren't discursively weak as she claimed. Nabil Mounib didn't use the supposed "weak" linguistic features associated with women. The second model I used is the "dominance" model to account for gender variations in language. West and Zimmerman are considered the leaders of thedominance model that portrays women as powerless victims in the face of male oppression. The results of the quantitative and qualitative study were contradictory to what the dominance approach conveys. The last model is the "difference model" introduced by Maltz, Boker, and Tannen, whose concernwas explaining the disparities in discursive practices of males and females. Six dichotomies were introduced to better account for the differences in their communicative behavior: intimacy vs. independence / Status vs. support/advice vs. understanding/information vs. feelings/orders vs. proposals/conflict vs. Compromise. This model was highly criticized because it represents a biased, oversimplified, and limited view of gender communication. The current investigation's findings contradicted Tannen's claims about cultural differences in gender discursive behavior. The three models seemed separate but tended to be on the same theoretical stream. They have been criticized for oversimplifying gender notions. I found out that Nabila Mounib broke that stereotypical idea that her language is supposed to be collaborative, supportive, intimate, understanding, and compromising rather than assertive and dominating. She adopted the language that serves the discursive context she is part of.

To summarize, the results of this study didn't support any of the three theories (dominance, deficit, and difference) on women's language that characterizes women's language aspowerless and men's language as powerful. The findings proved that the speaker chooses a language that suits the social or political context within which they interact. In addition, I can say

that language identity and cultural differences are considered relevant factors in the few possible different use of linguistic features. Thinking about identity as a process or identification allowed me to investigate how the two politicians in my paper create a political identity for themselves and ascribe an assertive discursive attitude. My findings proved that the gendered discursive identity of each politician is not something a person "has" or "is," but something a person "does" or "perform." In other words, gender is not static. Both Nabila Mounib and Nabil Benabdellah were flexible enough to perform continuous constructions and reconstructions of identity; other factors interfere while interacting with the journalist, namely, political performances, actions, feelings, and individual vision of a specific issue.

Using those sexist terms as "woman language" and "male language" became a cliché. Supporting the cliché of the Mars and Venus theory of Deborah Cameron (Cameron, 2010) is useless due to its oversimplification of the notion of gender in general and linguistic practices in particular. Using the women's and men's speech, as well as other categories such as "feminine" and "masculine," are culturally produced inside social groups; they evolve and are systematically tied to other areas of cultural discourse, such as the nature of the cultural environment the speaker is included in. This was the basis of the "gender doing" theory introduced by West and Zimmerman (West, 1987), whose idea revolves around gender performance by specific men and women is designed to construct gendered behavior as naturally occurring. This façade contributesto the accountability structure, a system in which individuals are assessed based on their failureor success in meeting gendered social norms.

Researchers should have different expectations about how women and men should behave linguistically when studying the language. As far as my thesis is concerned, Nabila Mounib and Nabil Benabdellah dominated the conversational platforms by adopting assertive linguistic

behavior such as interruption, overlapping, direct forms, manipulative language, etc. Mounib broke that stereotypical image of women being indirect and linguistically underestimated. She expressed herself without denying her political acts, not as a woman but as a politician and a leader. The notion that men and women "speak different languages" has become a dogma. It's no longer treatedas a hypothesis to be investigated or a claim to be judged but rather a faith that most researchers in the field take for granted. In a daily context, the concept that men and womenuse language differently is a myth: a widely held yet erroneous assumption. But it is also a myth because it is a tale that people tell to explain who they are, where they came from, and why they live the way theydo. Whether such legends are "true" in any historical or scientific sense, they have real-world repercussions. They affect our beliefs, which in turn impact our behaviors. Myths that agreed on common erroneous claims:

1- Language and communication are more important to women than men; women converse more than men.

2- Women have better verbal skills than males.

3- Men's language objectives are about getting things done, whereas women's are about connecting with other people. Men talk about objects and facts more than women, who talk about people, relationships, and feelings.

4- Men competitively use language, expressing their overall goal of earning and preserving status; women use language cooperatively, showing their preference for equality and harmony.

Those over-consumed claims tend to be absent in the political context, which was the basis of my paper. Power was exercised fully by Nabila Mounib as she indulged in debates linked to powerful topics like the Moroccan Sahara issue, economic crisis, taxation, educational system,

and other matters that have been classified as male issues. Comparing the language of the two politicians showed the impact that power has on the female voice, whose leadership potential of strong verbal communication is empirically validated as powerful and persuasive language and a more accurate predictor of leadership spirit. I argue that it's not gender that influence language use but rather other external factors that were listed before by (Mohammad Hossein Keshavarz, 2001):

- Social Aspects: including communicators'' positions and functions, their origins, educational, occupational, professional, and financial standing, and the social distance between them.
- Time and interaction setting: situational context, formal/ informal interaction context.
- Physiological considerations: gender, age, and physical condition of the speaker.
- Psychological aspects include communicators'' state of mind, mood, attitudes, feelings,and emotions, as well as their close / friendly/ casual/ formal relationship.
- Speech type: business, intellectual, political, conversational, etc.; themes, issues,discussed; formal/informal manner, etc.
- Pragmatic elements include the speaker's aims, intents, technique, etc.
- The speaker's conversational/communicative ability.

When we produce a discourse in any context, we tend to project our educational level, background, religious orientation, sexual orientation, political orientation, etc. All these variables influence our speech acts.

Choosing to examine political interviews over political speeches was driven by the fact that discussions are naturally occurring discourse where speakers interact and show their true conversational identities. The absence of biased linguistic practices between the two politicians

made me conclude that there is nothing as gender language that each sex adopts as the previous theories claim. Still, there is what I chose to name "common language." I used the term to refer back to the contextualized language used in a specific context and through which speakers switch from one discursive practice to another. Nabila Mounib didn't use "men linguistic features" to sound more powerful; instead, she used a language that fits the context and the nature of the field she belongs to, politics. In other words, if she will be examined within another context, for instance,an informal one, she will adopt what I call "common language" to meet the discursive goals of that specific social setting. Thus, suggesting two different languages, namely the biased dualities of "masculine language" and "feminine language," will keep intensifying stereotypicallythe social conflict between the two sexes and reinforce the separations and misunderstanding; in addition to that, social oppression against women will be doubled and so is the double-binding effect.

This study contributes to language instruction concerning Moroccan male and female discursive characteristics and language and gender. Furthermore, it can provide information regarding women's linguistic features in politics. Students can use this research to supplement their sociolinguistic classes by critically investigating the linguistic practices of speakers in various formal and informal settings since language and gender are combined in sociolinguistics as an academic module. In brief, the result of my study can be a starting point where we stop referring back to the stereotypical categorization of male and female language, and we start examining linguistic behavior without referring to the sex of the speaker but instead to the status. The results can stand as a critical vision towards the gender theories that put women's language atan inferior position regarding the ability to produce a powerful discourse. The results pave the way towards doubling efforts, if not to remove, at least to reduce this myth of male superiority vs.

female inferiority or powerful male discourse vs. powerless female speech. Considering that women are often dynamic leaders of change, galvanizing women and men to get involved, claim their rights, strengthen their communities and protect their planet. Their participation is fundamental to democratic governance. Breaking those mythical gender dichotomies would allowmore space for women to be seen fairly.

I would like to conclude with one of the most iconic quotations in the history of feminist thought by Beauvoir:

“One is not born, but rather becomes, a woman.”

Beauvoir claims that it’s very important to make the difference between sex and gender, she might be said to describe the transition between two states: the state of the newborn who has sex but no gender identity yet (“who is not a woman”) and that of the grown person who has both a sex and a gender identity (“who has become a woman”). Beauvoir was the iconic foundation of the “gender dynamic” “gender fluidity” and “performativity” three approaches that are worth developing in further empirical studies.

V.2 Delimitations of the Study

- This study chooses two politicians based on their popularity and participation in televised and social media interviews/ debates. They are on top of politicians creating a controversial debate within the Moroccan political sphere.

- The study does not cover all the interviews the two politicians took part in. I took time and wentthrough the majority of them to realize that they had the same direction as the two chosen

programs; the same direction of questions and same themes. Thus, I had to limit myself to the most viewed ones.

- The speech produced by the journalists was excluded from this study as it didn't mainly examinelanguage across the participants in the interviews. Instead, it focuses on the two politician.

- The political orientation of Nabila Mounib (the Unified Socialist Party (PSU) and the one of Nabil BenAbdellah Progress and Socialism Party (PPS) were not highlighted, as my study is limited to linguistic analysis and not socio-political. Accounting for the political or religious orientation of the participants would deviate the discussion from its overall focus, examining language.

V.3 Limitations of the Study

The following are limitations of this study:

1- The study is limited to Lakoff's and Tannen's linguistic features that are typical of one sex (female) more than the other (male). The analysis would have been more detailed if I had considered the same number of pre-defined "men linguistic features" to examine whether they would be used in the same way as was found regarding Lakoff's features.

2- In the selected interviews, the two speakers were seen speaking on the same televised programs, being asked the same types of questions, and were included in the same kind of talk. The study could have been more concise if:

A- it had included other politicians from other political parties.

B- It had included other French interviews to test whether there is a particular impact on the mother tongue.

2- The study's findings cannot be firmly generalized beyond the selected data analyzed here.

3- The research is confined only to the four most viewed interviews for each speaker hosted during the same timeline tackling various topics simultaneously.

4- The study was conducted in interviews in Arabic in the absence of interviews done in English by the selected speakers.

5- Only two politicians were chosen based on their socio-political popularity on all social media platforms.

6- The paper could use the Feminist Critical Discourse Analysis methodology to reinforce rich analyses of the complex workings of power and ideology in discourse in sustaining the cultural hierarchy of gendered social conflicts. FCDA would have been very useful to discuss gender ideologies, power asymmetries, and backlash against feminism. The aspects that were not strongly highlighted in the current study.

V.4 Recommendations

According to the results of the study, I suggest the following:

1) Future researchers can conduct a comparative study of the language used in other professional and non-professional settings in the Moroccan contexts, such as; courts, a specific informal public place, military field, a specific workplace, etc. By doing that, researchers will be able to examine whether stereotypical feminine language can be seen as a hindrance for women to

confront major impediments to equitable participation in society in a developing country like Morocco.

2) Future researchers can investigate how men and women in politics are talked about? Researchers can conduct a quantitative study through which they statistically provide the number of survey participants who believe deeply in the dualities I highlighted in my research; powerless vs. powerful, weak vs. strong, persuasive vs. unconvincing, factual vs. emotional, etc. This study will shed light on how public opinion reacts to gender equity through the extent to which each gender is discursively convincing.

3) Future researchers can examine gender stereotypes' impact on communication in a formal or informal conversational Moroccan setting. In other words, the study will determine whether a female speaker's identity can be influenced by the idea that gender is something inscribed in daily practices, learned, and performed based on cultural norms of femininity and masculinity.

4) Researchers can conduct a study regarding "gender fluidity/ flexibility" or "performativity" within the framework of queer linguistics or identity studies. Accounting for the two theories usinga corpus-assisted critical discourse analysis method would be very useful to prove the academic validity and credibility of these two gender theories.

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Appendix

A.

09دقيقة لإلقناع . نبيلة منيب

Part 1

00:00:11,800 --> 00:00:18,290

مساءالخير مشاهدينا الكرام واهال بكم الى هذا البث الحي والمباشرمن استوديوهاتنا من

الرباط هي اول زعيمه سياسيه تنتخب على راس حزب المغربيهكيف ما موقع ومستقبل حزبها في المشهد السياسي المغربيقبل مباشره النقاش وكما عودناكم سنتعرف رفقه زميلهالخامسه عشر من يناير 2012منصب لم تتبوءه اال بعد طلبه

00:04:31,500 --> 00:04:36,390

مرحبا بك سيدتي الكريمهكنت يعني مفاجاه بالنسبه لواحد العدد ديال مناظرين مناظرات

حتمنهم يساريون ولكن نحن اليوم بحاجه الى نماذج كانتمننتكون ناجحه باش غدا يكون واحد العدد كبير ديال النساءنشتغل مع حزب الطلعه الديمقراطيه بغينا غاتكون الهدف االساسي

00:06:41,000 --> 00:06:44,990

انا مكانفقش معكم تماما على المساله ديال التيه السياسيه التي تنطبق على العديد من االحزاب

في البالد ديالنا اما احنا يمكن لنا القلوب اننا نتميز بالوضوح السياسي عالش اننا كانتقدمه بواحد المشروع بديل للتغيير الديمقراطيه الشامل في بالدنا وكانقولوافي الجانب السياسي ديالو احنا النظام السياسي في البالد السياسي

00:07:41,000 --> 00:07:46,390

نحن لوحدنا ال يمكن ان نقول اننا سنتقدم بمشروع البديالاقتصادي لم استطعت يعني اليسار في العالم انه يتقدميعنيفعال المشكلهمغربي اليوم كيطلب من اليسار ماشي شوماجكبير هال ال هذه الدوله عملت مخططا البعادالناس عن المشاركه البرلمانيهاجوبه على هذه المسائاللقاعدهالكادحين والعمال والطلبه وكلهم الناس اللي مصدرين ولكن هذاالسؤاالنا هادوك الناس عندهم استهدافه عليهم يعني ازداد طيلهالعام وكايستبدل الدروسراه عندنا حنا مشكل فينا الداخل مقديش نقلعوا الناس احنااما كنسبوه باالحزاب االساليه وال كانت بالحزاب المغربيوبعيده االحبابالحزاب بالقوانين والدعم الماديمقلق وهذا الشيء كايستوجب يعني واحد المبادرات استعجاليه ولكن تلقاو مازال استغالل الفقر ديال الناس استغالل الفرقهديال الناس كيفاش يعقل مدينه بحال الدار وبغيناالصالح Part 2 00:00:00,700 --> 00:00:06,690

الفيدراليه ديال التحالفيه اليسار الديمقراطي اللي هي كاتكونمن ثالث احزاب اشتراكي الموحد الديمقراطيه المؤتمر الوطني االتحادينسعى الى خلق جبهه عريضه ديمقراطيه من اجل الضغط وترجيحكذلك مناضل من اجل االستقالل السلطه من اجل

00:01:29,200 --> 00:01:34,190
الحصول التحالف اليسار اللي في شراك المحاضراتالمقاعد مثال هذاالتقاطع
الموجودفيالمغرب هي اللي عندها مستقبل الحركهالوطنيه يعني اصطفافات نحن احزاب يعني حزب مستقله داخل الفيدراليه

00:03:17,900 --> 00:03:23,690
اليوم دخلت االمبرياليه والصهيوني والرجعيه العربيه من اجل االجهاض في المغربحركه 20 فبراير الشعوبيه التي تقول والحمد هلل كاينهواحد الدوره معلوماتيه ال حتى ولو اننا حرمنا باش يكونعندنا زمان كل شيء عبر هذا الشبكه التواصالالجتماعي كيف يمكننا على االقالالحد االخر النه لم يكن هناك ال من المشاركين في االغلبيه الحكوميهوال من المعارضين من كان يطالب يعني بتغيير الدستورالكثير على سررتباك السياسي مساله المشاركه في االنتخابات قطعته دستورالى جانبالنظام المخزني ولم يختاروا الشعب منهمضد الحركه منهم الحزب اللي ديال التصويت%وصل االغلبيه االنتخاباتنسبه 25

Part 3 00:01:32,600 --> 00:01:34,890
المكوى الوزنبالرغبه في اصالح التعليمانا كنشوف ملي كان مثال في مصر طلع مرسي ولميتقدم بجواب من اجل ان يصل المصريفي التجربه ديالهيمن اجل مصالح ديالها ال يجوز استراتيجيه والسياسيه من اجالن تستفيد من الطاقه

00:04:40,600 --> 00:04:43,890
ايوا نحن في الطريق وغادين بخطه ثانيهدار النقد ديال الجلفه ديالهالحلوهان احافظ على بعض مكتسبات ديال عمال من بعد مناشفناه تحلل في ليبراليه يعني مفرطه وانه لم يجبوالعالم اليوم هذا العالم اللي كتقولها يا دابافيخدماتوان تبني مشروعك على فصل مجال السياسه عنمجال السلطه الدينيه مضمونله كل الحقوق والحريات دياله بما فيها

00:07:48,500 --> 00:07:53,890
البرنامج الحكومه فين هو النقاش حوله اليسارودور اليسار موقع يساريعني مستقله اليوم احنا مش قد السياسي ديالنا في البالديعني احنا عرفنا من واحد الوقت ونظام المخزني فيبالدنا يصنع احزاب من اجل خلق واحد الميزانوانه نحن غاديين تايبغيوا يوهمونا في بالدناراه كاين واحد القطب اللي تيتاسس وحداتيوانا بالنسبه لهمالمغاربهاألولى

Part 4 00:00:00,000 --> 00:00:04,590
هكذاك هذا هو الكالم يعني هذا الحزب يستفيد من الدعمالمباشرمشروع مشروعظهور واحد الطريقه صحيحه في طريق البناء الديمقراطي

00:06:21,600 --> 00:06:33,490
طيب استاذ امين تفضل طرح سؤال

00:06:33,500 --> 00:06:37,490
الخطاب السياسي في المشهد السياسي تبعت التصورات ديال الحزب ادبياتالحزب تقريبا منذ سنوات مذكره التي قدمتهم الى اللجنه العامه الدار البيضاء اولحاجه رفضتي باننانمشيانا كانقول ان هذه موقف اقصائي الن الوحده الوطنيه هوخارج الحسابات فضل 224السياسيه الن المناضل ديال المناضل ديال االستاذ حينماكان يناضل 56 الداخليهسؤال اوال في ما يخص االنتخابات العلم عليك انه يعني تقدمنا في واحد العدد ديالدوائر وفي بعض الدوائر يعني يتم االلغاء ديال الملف 60

Part 5
00:00:00,000 --> 00:00:04,990

مدينه الدار البيضاء مدينه الدارالبيضاء مدينه التناقضات الكبرى تخيلوا معي انا كنت كانخرج يعني يوميا وكنتواصلوا مع الناس هبطنا المدينه القديمه شي سته ديالمرات وكنا ربما الحزب الواحد اللي كايهبط المدينه القديمهعامه ديال حزب كنت غادي نتقدم بالسقاله ديالي ولكن انابالنسبه لي االهداف اللي كنت رسمتها من المشاركه ديالي كاللترشيحات ديال المغرب وانني اسمع صوت الفيدراليهبحال االول

00:02:46,800 --> 00:02:48,490

في قضاياديال نهب المال العام كيف تقيم نبيله منيب عن هذا السؤالهناك احزاب االن في المعارضه هناك نميز بين االحزاب التيتعارض من داخل قبه البرلمان بمعنى لها تمثيليه واالحزاب التيهي غير ممتله داخل قبه البرلمان فهد االحزاب هناكنجد حزب اليسار اشتراكي الموحد بطبيعه الحال منعدم يعني وجود تمثيليه داخل قبه البرلماناناشيد بانه حاضر في الساحه السياسيه المغربيه لهوقوه على مستوى الخطابفي االنتخابات رغم الدستورهذا سياسات االقتصاديه واالجتماعيه والماليه معالنظام السياسي القائم حيث انه هذا النظاموالمحاسبه ايضاهذا الحصيله الحكوميه ونحنعلى مشارك نهايه الواليه التشريعيه صالحيتهاصغير تخلت عنهجات دروس استثنائيه جاءت بعد الحراك اللي عرفوا المغرب بعدتنظيم يعني انتخابات صديقه الوانيا ويختلفشيئا ما عن السياسات التي تبعناها خصوصوبعد فوزه هي تقدم تصريح حكومي مع االغلبيه التي استطاع ان يشكله فاين نحن من هذه الوعود االنتخابيه او منالتصريح الحكم اواليعني الحكومهالتحكم

Part 6 00:01:59,900 --> 00:02:00,890

يعني هذه الحكومهسيئهجدا ... ماشيالحكومه نهجت نفساالختيارات الال شعبيه وال الديمقراطيه كساب الخدماتالعموميه من تعليمديال فئه معينه خاص يكون موجودماشي في الوظيفه العموميه ماشي هو اننا نمشي ونقلبوا علىالفلوس من الجيوب الموظفين والفقراء والممنوع عليهم التوظيف ونحن بحاجهالى التوظيف هناكوهو في الحقيقه المساله ديال التعليم مساله اساسيه ومحوريهمن اجل بناء اي مجتمع الليبغيتي تبني والمواطن اللي بغيتي تبني حنا منذ عقود ونحننتخبط في مشاريع االصالح لم تكن تريد االصالحال كنخليوها تمشي حنا عندنا واحد العداد ديال االدمغه التيغادرت المغرب ومشات كتستفد منها مختبرات اعتقد انه البحث عن مصلحه ديال دوك الدراريبجب ان تكون مسبقه حتى عند الحكومه قانونياحتى الكالم الذي موافق الدراريمشي نتخبا عن الدوله تخلصني باش نضمن

مستقبلي هذا احساسدار بين جميعا هذه البالد على تحماللمزيد من ما بغيت نقول العيب والعاللي نادوا والدنا ولكن

00:04:16,899 --> 00:04:20,890

كنت واحد الشابه من هذوك اللي ما عندهمش في نسكنوا توفات بالشارع النه حتى ناعسه استقاله وزير الداخليه يعني صوتالشعب يجب ان يسمعه هنا خرجوا االساتذه المتدربونالعدد منهم شهاده كبيره واحد العدد منهم لهما يعني اختاروا هذا المهنه اللي ماشي هي مهنه اللي هي مهمه ونحنبحاجه الى االساتذه

00:07:18,000 --> 00:07:21,890 0

الديمقراطيه في بالدنا حنا كانطلبوه من الحكومه من الدوله العميقهاستمع لهذا الناس حول الغاء معاشات البرلمانيين والوزراء ظل انهيار ديال ديال هذا النظانم طبعا انا انا كانشاطرك الرئيس في المسائل ديال المناطث اللي فيها االميه ما كاتجيبوش فيها مقاعد نموذج االسئله المهمه وفي الحقيقه يعني التجربه اللي اخذوها رفقنا في

Part 7 00:01:31,800 --> 00:01:37,090

الجماعه ديال اكدال رياض كانت مهمه جدا نحن هذا الخط الثالث جابين المطرق والسندان يعني ما بين االصوليه ديال النظام التيبتعمل على ادلجه الدينويه

225 00:03:05,700 --> 00:03:10,890

غادي نفذ الخطه ديال انفتاح واننا نقدم للمغاربه اشرف ابنائهم

00:03:41,500 --> 00:03:45,390

ربما رحيل صعبه سجن مؤخر مجموعه من نقاط االيجابيه في هذا اعترافبالجمهوريه الوهميه اين ناقش بالنسبه لكم الملكيه البرلمانيه سجلت واحد تاخر تاريخي في هذا المجال احنا الصحراء مغربيهالسؤال االول طرحنا عليهم كنا نموس عندكم كامل المعطيات باشفهموا الفرق ما بين القضيه الفلسطينيه اللي هي قضيه شعب من ارضه وسلبت منه اكبر قضيه في العالم الحاليمع مشكل كان اصال مغربي مغربي مغاربه خوتنا

00:06:22,100 --> 00:06:24,690

مع احباب وكرها مثل الحركه الشعبيه

00:06:53,200 --> 00:06:56,890

لما طرح علينا ان نذهب نحنمجموعه المنتخب واش واحد فاسد القضيهالوطنيهرئيس الحكومه ناطق ولكن يجب ان يستمع اكثر النبض الشارع وصوت الشعباالول السيد صالح الدين مزوار هنيه وزير الخارجيه دياالمغرب انتمي الى حزب حتى واحد الوقت طبعا انا انا كانشاطرك الرئيس في المسائل ديال المناطق اللي فيها االميه ما كاتجيبوش فيها مقاعد نموذجاالسئله المهمه وفي الحقيقه يعني التجربه اللي اخذوها رفقنا فيالجماعه ديال اكدال رياض كانت مهمه جدا اوال قدهشابا وهدف اطار انفتاح الجمعيات السياسيهوالجمعيات مواطنه واحد العادات ديال الشخصياتنحن هذا الخط الثالث جابين المطرقهوالسندان يعني ما بين االصوليه ديال النظام التيتعمل على ادلجه الدينويهغادي نفذ الخطه ديال انفتاح واننا نقدم للمغاربه اشرفابنائهم

00:04:06,500 --> 00:04:06,890

اين ناقش بالنسبه لكمالملكيهالبرلمانيهسجلت واحد تاخر تاريخي في هذا المجال احنا

00:04:49,300 --> 00:04:49,790

الصحراء مغربيه

00:05:12,000 --> 00:05:16,490

السؤال االول طرحنا عليهم كنا نموس عندكم كامل المعطيات باشفهموا الفرق ما بين القضيه الفلسطينيه اللي هي قضيه شعبمن ارضه وسلبت منه اكبر قضيه في العالم الحاليمع مشكل كان اصال مغربي مغربي مغاربه خوتناواحد المجموعهمع احباب وكرها مثل الحركه الشعبيهلما طرح علينا ان نذهب نحنمجموعه المنتخبالوطنيهرئيس الحكومه ناطق ولكن يجب ان يستمع اكثر النبض الشارع وصوت الشعباالول

00:10:43,400 --> 00:10:46,0 البرنامج انتهى شكرا

B.

90 نبيل بن عبد اللهدقيقة إللقناع .

00:00:18,300 --> 00:00:21,490
مساء الخير مشاهدين الكرام اهال بكم الى هذا البث الحي والمباشر من استوديوهاتنا من الرباط ضيفنا اليوم هو السيد نبيل بن عبد هللا امين عام حزب التقدم و االشتراكية و وزير السكنى وسياسة المدينة هو الشيوعي الذي اختار التحالف مع االسالميين في سياق سياسي و مرحلة فاصلة من تاريخ المغرب القرار جر على الحزب وعليه الكثير من االنتقادات من قبل الرفاق كما الخصوم بالنسبة لهؤالء حزب علي يعته تنكر لهويته و مبادئه بل اضحى عراب الحكومة الناطق الرسمي باسم العدالة و التنمية االئتالف الحكومي يقوم على برنامج اصالحي وليس على محو الفوارق االيديولوجية يرد نبيل بن عبد هللا فمرجعيتنا ليست هي مرجعية العدالة و التنمية لكن تمت تقاطعات نلتقي فيها و بفضل الذكاء السياسي نشتغل في تجربة واحدة على حد تعبيره. اليوم سنحاوره سنستفزه و سنصارحه و سنمنحه 90 دقيقة إلقناعنا بوجهات نظرهفيما يخص الكثير من القضايا. كيف يقيم حصيلة مشاركه حزبه في حكومة يقودها االسالميون؟ هل استطاع الحزب في نظره أن يحافظ على هويته و مبادئه؟ كيف يستعد الرفاق لالستحقاقات االنتخابيه المقبلة؟ أي حصيلة يقدمها نبيل بن عبد هللا في قطاع السكنى وسياسة المدينة؟ و هل وفى بوعوده للمغاربة في هدا المجال؟ أسئلة من ضمن أخرى سنطرحها اليوم على ضيفنا الكريم السيد نبيل بن عبد هللا, مساء الخير سيدي الوزير

00:01:51,100 --> 00:01:52,790
مساء النور...أهال و سهال

00:02:24,300 --> 00:02:27,390
كما سيشارك معنا طيلة هدا النقاش زميلي يونس دافقير المحلل السياسي و رئيس تحرير بجريدة أألحداث المغربية, مرحبا بك السي يونس

00:02:32,600 --> 00:02:56,190
مرحبا

00:02:56,200 --> 00:02:56,590
اضافةالى فعالية جمعوية و شبابية سنفتح المجال كما جرت العادة لطرح أسئلتها كما يمكنكم مشاهدينا الكرام التفاعل معنا و طرح أسئلتكم من خالل بعت رسائل نصية الى الرقم 5850 أو على صفحتي البرنامج على فيسبوك و تويتر

00:05:06,100 --> 00:05:09,390
بن عبد هللا ضيفنا اليوم

227 00:05:40,000 --> 00:05:45,590
اعتقد انه في موضوع القضيه االولى القضيه الرئيسيه بالنسبه لشعبنا لقضيه الوحده الترابيه للصحراء فعال المغرب حقق في االونه االخيره انتصارين هامين االول بالمقرر 22 22 ديال االمم المتحده وانتصار الثاني اللي هو القرار االخير ديال البرلمان االوروبي في خطاب الدوره االخيره ديال االمم المتحده اللي كان خطاب حقيقتان رائد في مواضيع اساسيه عالميه لكن كذلك في

موضوع قضيه الوطنيه خطاب االخير بمناسبه سته نونبر والمكالمه الهاتفيه اللي كانت عند صاحب الجالله يوم 22 يناير من هذه السنه مع االمين العام لالمم المتحده كانت لغه جديده صارمه صرامه المغرب بالقول بانه كفى من ان ال تلعب بهذا الموضوع بركه المغرب قدم التضحيات المغرب ذهب الى اقصى حد ممكن في ما يتعلق بالحل يمكن يقترحه وهو الحل السياسي القائم على الحكم المغرب واكثر من ذلك حققنا نتيجه لم نحقق من قبل هو المطالبه باالحصاء ديال الساكنه الموجوده بتندوف وهو معززه القرار ديال البرلمان االوروبي في هذا االتجاه يتعين النسير هكذا يتعين ان تلتف كافه القوى السياسيه المغربيه وراء صاحب الجالله للحفاظ على هذا الموقف ديال الصرامه نشاته بدايه االستقالل بمساله استعاره استرجاع كافه اجزاء التراب الوطني المكانه حزب في االربعينيات ثم بعد االستقالل حزب التقدم واالشتراكيه بعد ذلك ربطا مساله ارجاع االراضي بمساله الديمقراطيه ديال البالد الجبهه الموحده في الخليج وفي مختلف المحطات

00:09:37,800 --> 00:08:40,590

حزب التقدم االشتراكيه على غرار باقي االحزاب 00:08:41,590مادا قدم حزب التقدم و االشتراكيه لقضية الصحراء؟ الوطنيه لم يتمل قيد انملة فيما يتعلق بالصرامه الضروريه في الحفاظ على وحدتنا الترابيه الوطنيه وبتمثيل الجبهه الداخليه اي باصالحات اقتصاديه

Part 2

00:00:00,100 --> 00:00:04,890

واصالحات اجتماعيه من شانها انها تقوي القدره االنتاجيه ديال البالد وانها تقوي التماسك والعداله االجتماعيه في بالدي تدبير الحكومي للملف االمن

00:00:18,400 --> 00:00:20,390

واش أداؤكم الحقوقي كحكومة كيساير قوة االندفاعات الدبلوماسية اللي كاتعطي مكتسبات دولية؟

00:01:00,100 --> 00:01:05,790

اي واحد يدخل اي واحد يخرج يمكن لي واحد 228في دلك مشكل على ما يمكن ان نعتبره بتجاوزات من طرف السلطه يصور كيمكن الي واحد يستجوب فبتالي في الجهه االخرى وال حتى في الدخول للجزائر عبر المطار لما كايبغيوا يمشي المنتظم الدولي لكن الغريب في االمر هو ان عدد من االوساط المعاديه الوطنيه

00:02:44,000 --> 00:02:49,290

تكلمتي على الجمعيه المغربيه للحقوق االنسان فعال جمعيه موجوده لكن

00:02:49,300 --> 00:02:52,590

مشكل الكبير اللي عندنا هو انه عندما نكون دافع عن هذا البلد وكان وضعوا المصلحه الوطنيه العليا مع اوساط خارجيه في امور غير موجود في ايام اسماعيل العلوي المكان امين عام لواسي سعيد السعديوبعد ذلك رجع في اخر لحظه قبل المؤتمر الوطني دياللمشوار ديال العمل سواء السي محمد جريل او نزههالصقلي او باقيلم يكن هناك وجود حقيقي وملموس وربما قد يضمر حزب تقدم االشتراكيه هذا التقدير

00:06:31,800 --> 00:06:36,990

ما يثير االنتباه ديالي في المقاربه ديالكمهو انه فعال حزب التقدم واالشتراكيه يوجد دائما فيمقاربهوعلى تكييفها التوجه هذا اليسار الحداثي التقدمي معالواقع المعقد المغربي بتقاليده ببعض في بعض االحيانعدد من مقوماته هذه االمرهذا اجعل اننا القدره ديال تكييف موجودين اليوم هنا

00:07:31,200 --> 00:07:51,490

اللهيخليك

00:08:01,700 --> 00:08:05,290

ستينيات وفي السبعينيات وفي الخمسينيات حتى قبل الحصول على االستقاللمن اجل ان تكون الديمقراطيه في البالد من اجل ان

00:08:08,200 --> 00:08:11,490

تكون حقوق االنسان في البالد معروف شكون االحزاب التي كانت

00:08:11,500 --> 00:08:15,690

في المعارضه وقد مات الغالي والنفيس من اجل ذلك ماشي

00:08:15,700 --> 00:08:27,090

كل االحزاب كانت لها بالخطاب اخرى فيالمغرب

00:08:52,800 --> 00:08:57,690

اللي خاصكم تخرجوها شويه باش المغاربه يفهمو النكم ما كاتبقوا

00:08:57,700 --> 00:09:02,990

تاكدوا بهذه الطريقه بانه كل االحزاب بحال بحال معناه انك

00:09:03,000 --> 00:09:08,490

كل االحزاب كانت في وقت ما ضيعه معناها ان كل االحزاب كانت في وقت ما كانوا كنا نسمي ذلك فيوقتالشكل

00:09:31,700 --> 00:09:35,790

ارى االخير ديال تواجدنا في هذه الحكومه الى بغيت نخرجوا

229 00:09:35,800 --> 00:09:40,390

المور االخرى لتعود الى الماضي لما كنا في الكتله الديمقراطيه

00:09:40,400 --> 00:09:45,490

اعتبرنا بانه مثال في 91 في بدايه التسعيناتالمكان سته تدخل في العراق وعدد من االحزاب مشات فيواحد الواد لمساندات صدام حسين وباعت القضيهلما دخل الدستورديال 92 بشكل مستقيل وفي صفوف اليسار قلنا الدستور اللهم هذا الشيء ما بين المؤسسهالملكيه والمعارضهمن بعد 2008 و 2009 وبعد المحاوالت للتراجع العدد من المكتسبات وعلى استقالليه القرار السياسي بالضبط

00:03:34,000 --> 00:03:39,290

راك مقتنع به بالخط السياسي تقدم اشتراكيه

00:03:45,900 --> 00:03:50,990

موقع الطبيعي ديال الحزب اللي مقتنع باالفكار ديال اليسار اللي مقتنع باالفكار ديال الديمقراطيه للتقدميه

00:04:05,300 --> 00:04:10,690

اي وظيفه الرفض وظيفه منبريه ديال الرفض ديالكل ما يجري علما بانه من صميمي انيقدم

المسار الديمقراطي ديال بالدنا في خدمتي القضايا الوطنيه الكبرىالديمقراطيه العداله االجتماعيه خاصنا نكون مساهمين

00:04:35,500 --> 00:04:40,990

من منتصف السبعينيات لما قلنا ضروره االلتحاق بالمسلسل الديمقراطي قبول اليد الممدوده ديال الحسن ديال الملك الحسن الثاني رحمهاهلل في اننا التحكم وندافعوا على الصحراء كلنا انداكلبعض البرلمان مغشوش

00:05:20,300 --> 00:05:26,490
على الديمقراطيه هذا موضوع المساهمه في الحكومه فقلنا بانه هذه
00:05:26,500 --> 00:05:30,190
شاركنا فيها هذا دليل على انه كنا سباقين عالش باشنقدموا المسار ديال بالدنا احنا دائما كنا نؤمن بشيء 5
00:05:36,500 --> 00:05:40,990
ال يمكن نضال خارج ارض الوطن النضال داخل ارض الوطن
00:06:54,500 --> 00:06:58,490
في عهد التسييركم لوزاره التشغيل لن تحتفلمؤسف بالنسبه للديمقراطيه في بالدنا مؤسف بالنسبه للصور هولكن في نفس الوقت اعتقد انه ال يعكس في العمقالوضعيه اللي احنا فيها على مستوى الحوار االجتماعي افسر...االجتماعي ويتم التجاوب اكثر مع النقابيه االكثر جد مع النقابات االكثر جديه يعني اللي استعدت اعمل في الحق النقابي دون اي هدف سياسي او سياسي او اخر
00:08:49,200 --> 00:08:56,590مرتبط
شغلي هذاك نقول اللي بغيت ال يعني احاورك
00:09:20,100 --> 00:09:24,290
ما كنقذف مكنسب حد انا قد كالم حزب جدي نحن
00:09:24,300 --> 00:09:27,590
حزب المعقول حنا حزب ما كايمشيش عند الناس
00:01:56,600 --> 00:02:00,790
واش دابا هلا يخليك انت معمول هنا غير باش الليغنقولها ان
00:02:08,500 --> 00:02:10,289 230
تحاسبوا بعض ايام
00:02:17,800 --> 00:02:27,890
استمر
00:04:15,700 --> 00:04:20,790
ثالث سنين وال اربع سنين من السياسه الحكوميه اجراءات اجتماعيه ذات واقع ماده ما كايناش غدا فاتح ماي وفي نفس
00:04:25,200 --> 00:04:27,890
الوقت غدا غادي نكون ارتفاع في االسعار
00:04:50,100 --> 00:04:55,490
انت من المنظومه الفكريه اللي انا فيها االن هذا الشيء
00:04:55,500 --> 00:05:00,390
ما كايمنعش نقابات في دورها تطالب تعبر تدافع عن المصالحكامل الشق المادي كامل بعد هلا هناك بعض القضايا باقيمطروحه فيما يتعلق ببعض المواضيع من حريات ثم غير ذلك
00:05:35,600 --> 00:05:40,690
طيب اذا هذا الشيء كذلك من المكتسبات التي
00:05:40,700 --> 00:05:46,090

ظل هذه الحكومه ثم في المواضيع المرتبطه بالدخل الدخلما يتعلقش غير باالجر في الوظيفه العموميه او باالجر في
00:05:49,900 --> 00:05:54,690
القطاع الخصوصي ما ننساوش الشعب هي موجوده ماشي هو غير رفعوا االجور ديال الموظفين مع دعمي للمطالب
00:06:34,100 --> 00:06:37,890
وعندما تتوفر الظروف الى ذلك او الرفعه ديال االجور ديال العمال مع دعمي كذلك بالنسبه لذلك الى توفره الظروف خاصه بالنسبه للقطاع الخصوصي واش يمكن له يمشي في هذا االتجاه لكن تحسين الدخل هو كذلك تحسين االوضاع االجتماعيه ديال اوسع الفئات المستضعفه الماليه ماشي الننا كنا في االغلبيه يا اما كاتقول لنا يا
00:09:08,100 --> 00:09:09,990
كانقولوا االنتخابات خاصها تكون في وقتهاالنتخابات اما سالينا من التجربه خرجنا بدستور في 2011 درناالنتخابات السابقه الوانيها بدا يدبر االمر الحكوميواللي بغا انتخابات سابقه الوانيايتم القيام به القضايا االخرى لمطروحه ديال التعليم قضاياامجتمعيه اساسيه فيها اراء حول اللغه حول االسلوب حول البرامج
00:04:51,700 --> 00:04:56,090
صحيح ان هناك مؤشرات ايجابيه تتخدمات الحزب اوال ما عندوشتيار يعني انشقاقي الكبيرفي غضون ذلك تواصل قياده الحزب الدفاع عن تحالفها الحكوميتحالف تراه حتميا الستمرار مسار االصالح في البالد وناقشنا كثير في اتخادات القرار طيله
00:06:09,600 --> 00:06:11,090شهر تعقيد
هذا الموقف والمشاركه في الحكومه مع العدالهوالتنميه اليوم كنا نقول انه كنا في تساؤل وال مستمر
00:06:33,600 --> 00:06:39,090
فيما تبقى اقتصاديين يمكن نقولو نسعى الى انه الدوله تبقىخضراء ومثيره وعندها تاثير على مستوى التوجهات االقتصاديه الكبرى والتحكمفيما يجري اجتماعيا واحد النفس اجتماعي يكون ونضغط من اجلك
00:06:48,300 --> 00:06:53,690
ما استمعتم الى ذلك لكن على المستوى المرجعي المستوى الدياجهديال الدستوروالليي فيه تراجع اللي ممكن نعتبرها انه رجل حترفيق العزيز اللي تكلم واللي يعتقد انه يسعى التبرير وهومتضطر فيموضوع مرتبط
231 00:08:19,600 --> 00:08:22,890
قال لنا ان تكلمنا مثال في دفاتر التحمالت في بدايهالتجربه ولعبنا دور باش نوفقوا باش ما يوقع حتى تشنجفي هذا الموضوع كما قلنا ذلك في المساله ديال المناصفه وباقي كانتعاود االن الى انه القانون يمشي للبرلمان في الصيغه
00:08:36,700 --> 00:08:41,590
اللي تكون حقيقه تتناسب مع المضامين ديال الدستور كما قلنا
00:08:41,600 --> 00:08:43,490
ذلك في بعض المواضيع االخربالقضيه
في عدد من الجوانب وعدد من الخبراء الذين ال ينتمونللفكر الذي يساير اطروحه 00:00:03,990 <-- 00:00:00,000
العداله والتنميه عددمن الخبراء يؤكدونا نحن منهم بانه في ايجابيات كثيره منقبيل العقوبات البديله او من قبيل ادخال عدد من
00:00:20,690 --> 00:00:20,000الجرائم
الجرائم الحربالى جانب ذلك كاين بعض المقاربات او بعض المواد اللي
00:00:42,800 --> 00:00:54,690

تمنابش فيها لنقول نحن لماذا عالش عالش نمشي نتوجه

00:00:54,700 --> 00:00:59,890

للمواطنات والمواطنين باش نقول بانه احنا راه ماشي كنشير بالحجر في حزب التقدم واالشتراكيه مع اعماق المجتمع المغربيبانه في المجتمع اليوم 99,99% ديال المغاربه كيصوموا بشكل عادي تماما التقدم واالشتراكيه يمكن نقول المواقف اللي نعبر عليها احنا هو انه هذه القضايا مشكل في المجتمع باش تمشي فيهابحالي موجوده في القانون الحالي فبالتالي باش تحيدها معناها

00:04:15,900 --> 00:04:28,390

لما تخرج بهذه النظره العالمحي ديال الحداثه وسط الحكومه محافظهي موجوده في القانون الحالياش ندير انا داك على ولد هذه النقطه هذه الليهي موجوده االن وال ما كتطيحش مشكل في المجتمع اليوم

00:09:43,600 --> 00:09:47,190

اسمح لي هلا يخليك كن كانت مقلقه المواطنين كن راحناماواجدينو في مختلف االقاليم ديال البالد كون راني ما كنعمرش التجمعات اللي كانمشي لهم في مناطق لميكن فيها حضر حزب التقدم واالشتراكيه الى يومناكن رحنا ماشي اليوم في نمو مضطرب في المغرب كامل

00:00:05,000 --> 00:00:09,590

اذن هذا الناس اللي كانهضروا عليهم قله قليله اللي ماعجبهمش احنا ما يمكنش ندير االجماع حاول توجهات ديال الحزبنا

00:00:12,500 --> 00:00:16,190

كون درنا االجماع والتوجهات ديال الحزمه 90 في المئه االصواتال ولكن هناك من ينتقدونا ولكن هناك جيش كبيرمقدم باش نعمقه الديمقراطيه باش ناخذ اجراءات اجتماعيه انا الاثق في احزاب اخرى الديمقراطيكانعتبرو بانه تواجدنا من شانه اذا توفرت الظروف الى ذلك ان يساعد في هذا االمرموجودين في هذه المعارضه تذكروا معي الخطابات ديال انتهتالكتله انتهت الكتله اسماعيل العلوي او نبيل بن عبد اللهبنكيران وتوجه الكتله وقلبياهلل يذكرو بخيرحافظنا على توجه خدیناه واعتبرنا بنا ما نصلحه ديال البالدكتقتضي لنا العداله والتنميه مع الكتله يكونوا في حكومه واحدهمن اجل االستماره اناعارف الموقع ديالي فين انا مرتاح

00:02:54,200 --> 00:02:55,890والحزب ديالي

هذا هو السؤال في الحدود العام

00:02:58,000 --> 00:03:06,290

االشخاص انهيكون في قضايا شخصيه من هذا المستوى االن بالطبع منالصعبعندما يتعلق االمر بشخصيات عموميه تمارس

00:03:39,400 --> 00:03:43,290

232بعيدا عن اي تاثير يمكن يكون على هذا الحكومه ويظالالمر الشخصي االن فيما يتعلق بالتعدد سبق لي قلت التقدم واالشتراكيه الذي يظل فيما يتعلقبشكل محترم

00:04:14,100 --> 00:04:19,089

ونفسيا كمعبر على هذا الحزب نقول موقفنا من التعدد واضحنحن كانعتبر بان ليس هناك مجال لهذه المستوى والفي الصيام وال في الحريه االخرى وال في العالقات الجنسيهغير خارج الجواب ما وقفنا واضحه لكن في نفس الوقتقضيه اخرى اثاره الجدل والغث قضيه سبيل الوزير عمارات

00:06:30,000 --> 00:06:39,490

ينتقدني ويقولو ولكن تفسرالمسؤوليات ديال الشؤون االسالميه واالوقافعلى مكتب وزاره السكنه وسياسه المدينه وجد نبيل بن

عبدهلا الوزاره وهي التي استفدت 250,71اسره استفادت من هذا البرنامج كاين السبعه وثالثون 1952مليار ديال الدرهم 69المؤسسات والشركات العموميه الوزارهملف الدوري

Part3

00:00:00,000 --> 00:00:04,590

في بدايه هذه الحكومه هدف تقليص العجز السكني الى النصفالدور االلي الى السقوط

الدور دور الصفيح ايضاحصل تقريبا من اجل مزيد من االنجازات فيما يتعلق بتقديس الحجز من بعد نحنفي بدايه سنه 2015

00:01:43,600 --> 00:01:48,990

اجل ان نواصل العمل في بعض البؤر اساسا

00:02:54,700 --> 00:02:59,990

راه ماشي بالد ينعموا بخيرات منين جايا ونفط يتدفقفائض في الميزان التجاري دياله بما يمكنهبحال بلدان اخرى انهم يديروا برامج من هذا النوع ومع الف وحده سكنيه اما تبنات وتقدمتفي اوفوف تقريبا 520ذلك وضعهم استماع غير مستقر الديمقراطي الف االن اما راها فيالشانطيه يعني خدامه واحدمجهود كبير من اجل التجمعات السكنيه 200 1اليحسدون عليه وغير ذلك الجديده اوال من اجل ربطها بباقي اطراف

00:04:48,100 --> 00:04:51,990

تجار الحرب على االرهاب النهم بعد 16 ماي الدولهيتعلق بهذا الموضوع اعتقد انه الصورهبهذا االمر انا متفق معكم هناك امور غير مقبوله

00:06:19,300 --> 00:06:22,590

التجاره بالبؤس ديال الناس كيف ما كان ما يمكنش نقبلهباي مستواك في اي مستوى

Part 4

00:00:00,000 --> 00:00:03,590

ايامها كان ناشطا طالبيا في االتحاد الوطنيتفضل استاذ علي السيد الوزير على قناه ميدي ان تيفي الوزير بالنسبه الضحايافي اطار ما يسمى بالمدن الجديده فنظركم هذا الشيء ما كيعديش سيمو اجتماعي واش هذا هوالنموذج اللي ممكن نسوقه كمود جديده في المستقبل واش ماكايتسالش هذا الشيء عالش السمعه ديال الوزاره؟

00:03:03,400 --> 00:03:08,890

اليوم يتعين ان نقر بانه هناك اوصارعديده باالف للضرات واللي بقى الى يومنا هذا في هذهالوضعيه من 2007 بالنسبه لمشروع االول من 2009بالنسبه للمشروع االخر ولذلك نحن بصداد السعي الى حل هذاالموضوع هذا فرنسيهمغربيهاستعجال اللي هي معنيه غانحاوله كذلك اليوم يتعين اننعالج بحزم والقرار مبقاش فقط على مستوى العمران الحكومه االن مسؤوليتها

00:06:31,100 --> 00:06:33,790

اشكرك اخي نبيل

نبيله منيب, بدون لغة خشب

00:00:00,000 --> 00:00:04,990

سيدتي سيدتي انتباه من فضلكم هذا الفضاء خاص بالصراحه والوضوح المرجو عدم استعمال لغه الخشب شكرا على تفهمكم مستعده كالعاده االنذارات

00:00:39,100 --> 00:00:43,990

السالم عليكم معكم السي الشعباوي الناس ديال بدون لغات خشب ديالكم اليوم هي السيده نبيله منيب اللي شاده الحزب االشتراكي الموحد مزيان ملي حزب السياسي بغيت نسول السيده منير ضيف هذا البرنامج السياسي في مواقع التواصل االجتماعي كتمشي للتمثيليه السياسيه في اغلبيه حكوميه دابا انا اللي ضارني في راسي واش ما يمكنش يشوفوني ساعه على راس باقي االحزاب السياسيه

00:02:20,600 --> 00:02:25,790

الشعباويه انا يعني معروفه النهم كايتكلمش بشعبهاويه اللي هي مهمه واحد االسلوب اللي هو مغربي يخيف ولكن في االرض احنا هما االولين في الواجهه موجود نساء على راس على راس االحزاب انا بالنسبه لينا احنا للحزب ديالنا يعني قرار باش يدير امراه على راس الحزب يعني كاد خطوه بغينا نموذج االحزاب بالجديه الالزمه عالش بغينا النساء يديروا السياسه بشكل بحال هادو ديان دائما حسن مستحسن خطك راجع دروسك القانون 17 51 اللي كايدخل االخالص في التعليم ما مزيانش وهذه ماشي ماشي حكومه مسؤوله وما تتفكرش في السينما االجتماعيهمفيدهوتجي تقول لي انا خدام باغي ندير استراتيجيه انا بالنسبه الن فيها 234 00:08:50,100 --> 00:08:52,390التعليم بسرعه

نسب لك من تصريحات الله نبيلهمناالولواش هاد الخرجات الكثيره ديال نبيله منيب هي اللي كتخليهافي بزاف المحطات محطه <-- 00:01:24,500هجوم عرفت شحال من مرات كانعلى االقل في وسائل التواصل االجتماعي على حمالت ضد نبيله صحابي كندور معهم ومعنديش صحابه لي تابعه لي ما عنديوالو عليك انا انا سعيده جدابارطاج هذا الشيء 00:01:28,290 يعني ماذا هناكيود ان يردكم بعد ايمانكم كفاره عندناواحد النظام النانوفاشل دريع عالش الن اللي كيشوفو الناس الكالم اللي كايقولواغادي نخلقوا غادي ندير ولكن المشروع ديال االقتصادي هو مشروعليبرالي متوحش ولهذا انا كنت في مصر في الوقت دياللرئيس مرسي وتنسمع الوزير ديال الماليه في مفاوضات معصندوق النقد الدولي والبنك الدولي وتنتمنى من هللا سيادتهاالوطنيهبالنسبه لي حتى االسالميين الحركات االسالميه اليوم وكانهمانبياء مرسلون فيتطبيق هذه اليوم بدايه ديال النهضه 00:06:23,000 --> 00:06:27,990ديالنا ديال هذا البلدان العربيالمغاربيه االسالميه

معجب بين مزدوجتين وشفت االف ديال لي بارطاج ديال الفيديوهاتديالك فعال هذه 2 من 2012 دابا نبيلهاالمينه العامه لحزب االشتراكي الموحد عالش هذه التفاعالالفتراضي ديالكم مقدرتوش تعكسوه وترجعوه مقاعد فيالمؤسسات باش برنامجفريق لي كاينه ربما ماشي تنضرب عليكمالكيرانمن الشمااللوحيد اذا كان صحيح

00:09:10,600 --> 00:09:15,890

قليه وقضتهم المكاتبالمحليه ولكن نجينا لهذا المجموعات اما ما كاينش شي حاجهالحرب ديال الندوشين لهم الوضعيه وخلصوهم

مزيانويطلبوهم منهم والسماحه اليوم احنا هبطنا خويا كانتسنا وهذو حتناحنا اكثر من ليزانديجان اليوم قدام البرلمان ماشي انا هادوكالناس اللي جاؤوا من بوجدور والسماره والعيون جاؤوا من مكناسوفاس وجاوب منهاالقلب واحد السيداحنا كندار غير واحد ليسونتاج وذاك الشيء كله كانوا دارولنا حنا الثالثين في النيهاحد موقف د الضوءالدار البيضاء ومدن كبرى اخرى جي نحنا كيصرحنا االوليف 21مدينه كبيره اسمح لي مثال في الرباط دوز البرلماني اناجبت 000,1وحده ديال االصوات اكثر منه في مدينهمختلفه ديال هذا المصالح االستاذانه قدر بفكره ساري بافكار يا ساريهولكن باساليب واقعيه انه يدير السياسه الواقعويمشي للمؤسسات اللي ما قدرتفي الشارع او موجودين كذلك داخل المؤسسات ولكن الباب دياللمؤسسات مغلوقه علينا احنا الخطاب ديالناخطاب واقعي واضح وكانبرو مع الناس وبغيتواالجتماعيهاستقالل شوف كاين واحد المسالهاخرى ماشياللي كاتستغل سواء النفاق سياسي او كذب او شي شويهالكالب الوحده د اليسار من ضمن المشروع االندماجي ديال الفيدراليه تعطلبزاف اكثر من القياس العالم كايمشي بواحد السرعه رهيبه دولبانت والفيدراليه باقه راه هنا زنقهوغادي نهدن ديما ولكن اندماج ما بغيناش نكون فيه غير انا كانقول لك اليسارد والسنوات الجمر والرصاص ديال النخاع بزربانه يعني والناس اللي شاركات بدون ضمانات والناسبغينا اننا نتفق على المداخل ديال التنميه من المدرسه وصحهيكون كذلك متفقين عليه المشروعالبيئي يحتل المرحله المرتبه االولى بغينا نتفق كذلكاحنا راه هذا الشيء تنتفق عليه ولي تنتالقاو في الندىعلى المؤخره باسم الفيدراليه ودعينا لها ناس من البي بياس ناس اللي بكل صراحه من االخطاء التي ارتكبت عندما كان اتحاداشتراكي هو انه كان دائماحنا ما عندنا واحد يلعبوا انا ما عنديش العدو االانا ماشيمن الشتاء يعني من احتالل ومن عنصريه ومنتقتيل ومن ترهيب ومن الشتات كي يعيش هذا الشاب فيحين انه نحن امام المشروع ديال الشرق االوسط الكبير

00:04:39,400 --> 00:04:41,990

جوج المليون ونصف تبارك هللا عليكالنقاش المطروح حي حول حريات الفرديه بزاف منهم قالوا داباسالم العداله والتنميه بالدرجه االولى ما عندنا واش ما حنش الوقتفوقاش وال عندنا الدين المشكيل عندما للوصواللى السلطه التي السياسيهولكن راه ماكايدير والو عمرك هذا

00:08:34,700 --> 00:08:39,69

مكانك االسف اال ناديره ماشي يكون ولكن هذا الشيءكله هذا الشيء كادورعلى الوزارات السالم عليكم وعليكم السالمالخناشي ديال هذوك اللي كايفرقوا كيوزعوا وكايديروا االحسان دعاويهكذا اسميته من هنافيالقوانين في طبقه السياسيه معينه اللي هادشي القوانينتحاسب على كل شيء

235 00:01:01,200 --> 00:01:06,190

انهار لقيتي نفسك في موقف كتعرضي فيه للتحرش اشنويكون رد فعلك كنت الوقت واحد انه هلل الحمد 00:01:12,500 --> 00:01:12,890

مازال صغيروالممارسه ديالها كاتعطيك واحد الثقه في النفس انا كنت بحالتربيه ديال جميع المغربيات كيبان لي شي اوالد جايين منهناك حتنمشكل والسالموال مكانش يقدر ال انا انا بالعكس انا االنسان ليما تيعرفش يعتذر ماشي بنادم الي واحد حتى طفل صغيروال اللي كان انا كانحاول وانا ماشي مالك باش مانخطاش في الناس وما نقلش حاجه لتضر الناس كانبغي نقواللحقيقه باش االمور تمشى مزيان لكل الناسالدرك االسفل منكوسيرو نقشها في افكارها في مشروعه

00:03:57,300 --> 00:04:02,690

ا انا اعتبر بانهزاممن رئيسه حزب سياسي ان ال تجد ما تحاجز بهوتناقش به الكبيرهباش تهبط لتتحدث عن سياسيه شابهذا الكالم ديال امينه ماء العينين البرلمانيه علىالمنافقين والدرك االسفل من النار فيما يتعلق باللباس لكييلبس هنا حاجهاخرى اعتبرت انه كان ضدها

00:05:15,300 --> 00:05:17,190
شوفو فيديو اوال اللي خرج في ما بعد على انه كل شيءممكن يكون رئيس حكومه في المغرب باش كيقولوا ناس يعني واش احنا دابا هذه ولينا دايرينهادايرينها باش ننهيو الناس ونضحكوا على على الناس اللي تحملواالمسؤوليه ال انا بغيت السيد العثماني اللي هو الرجل المحترمماشيفاننا نعلن اننا سندعو كل التنظيمات اليساحنا بالنسبه لينا خاصنا نتقيدوا في هذا البرنامج ولهذا احناكافي دارها لي غاديين في واحد المشروع ما يمكنش نبنيوبشي حاجه اللي هي ما نجحاش بزاف باش ما نقولشي كلمه وحده اخرى وندعوا الدعوه غير هكذا تسبقها بزافديال الحويجات بزاف ديال الحويجات خاصهعند الطالبماشي في قضايا جوهريه القضايا جوهريه متفقين فيها غير في الشكل ديال التنظيم هذا الشيء خاصني حتى انا نحل المشاكاللي باغيه تمام احنا مقبلين على االنتخاباتواحنا كنوحدوا وكنبني ولكن لوحده على اسس

00:00:09,600 --> 00:00:13,290
النوع من االقصاء ال من الولوج الى وسائل االعالم الالمبين كتعامل معنا بواحدمن التمويالت منها ولكن داخلداخل الفيديووال اعرف مازال ما حسمحشمرتبطكنافي االنتخاباتاو وصفت بنشيطات على كل حال نشيطه فيفرنساثالث سنوات الجمر داروا مسيره اخرى العالم

00:05:11,100 --> 00:05:16,690
على اساس التعاقد الذي يجسده البرنامج الحكوميايوا في الحقيقه ديك الحكومه ما كانتش فيها شي تغييرهي هي ما كاين ال تعاقد وال والو واحد الحكومهضعيفه جدا ويعني اجهزت على مكتسبات كثيره لفئهواسعه من هذا الوطن

بدون لغة خشب Benabdellah

Part 1

00:00:05,900 --> 00:00:07,490

بدون خشب

00:00:20,900 --> 00:00:25,590

على بركه هلا شكرا النك معنا اليوم بدون لغه خشب كم العاده نحول نعتقد انه اول مره بصراحه بصدق اول مره كلواحد عنده ناس اللي ينتقدوه باستمرار عنده المفهوم ديال الخشب بزاف ديال السياسيين وال المسؤولين حكوميين

00:01:12,400 --> 00:01:21,890

السي بن عبد هلا اتعتقدانه هناك تراجع حقيقي على مستوى الفضاء االحزابالسياسيه وما كانت تتوفر عليه من قيادات قبل 10 سنوات ويطر المواطنين وعلى اي حال بالراي والراي المعاكس وباالختالف في الرؤى ولكن بالبحث عن انجع السبل اللي يمكنالمغرب يتقدم بها اعتباراالسياسي

00:03:31,200 --> 00:03:36,590

حسب المشاريع حول قضايا مختلفه سياسيه اقتصاديه صحيهان شاء هلا المواطنين او ال يكون في افتتاح السنهالتشريعيه

00:04:16,300 --> 00:04:22,590

انتعارف السياسه في البالد واش عندك مؤشرات ديال االرتقاءالى مستوى بدون لغه خشب الفاهم يفهم الكالم اللي وجهه صاحب الجاللهواضحوا عليه في حزب التقدم واالشتراكيه مزيان نفكروا نموذج تنموي مزيان نديرو لجنه اشتغل باش تخرج لنا تصورات العامه الليغيمشي عليها المغرب االقتصاديا واجتماعيا وثقافيا وفي مجاالت علميه او كيفاش نكتسحوا الفضاءلكن ما نطرحه بقوه ملي غتسالي هذه الجنه من طرحهذه التصوراتواللي تكون معرضه للمحاسبه كما ينص على ذلك الدستوراالنتخاباتماكد على ذلك صاحب الجالله ولما كانت هناك حكومه قويهباحزاب قويه يزيد على ذلك اللي كايشكلوا اللجنه واللي انا متيقين بانهم غايخرجوا مشروع غايكون في المستوى ونجيبوا 30 اخرينعبر العالم اكبر االقتصاديين العالميين ونجيبوا اكبر العلماء يخرجوا المشروع بالنسبه للمغرب اال ماكاينش

00:07:50,200 --> 00:07:55,490

يعني كيف يمكن المشروعوال على المدرسه الخصوصيه المدرسه العموميه حسب رايي دياللحدود هي المدرسهتربيه خاص يكون قادر يدير اختيار سياسي ويتحمل ويخرج عندالمواطنين يفسره الى مشيتي للصحه واش كاتعتمد على المستشفى كمااكد 237على ذلك صاحب الجالله هذا اختيار واضح اليوملكن لم نرى ذلك بالنسبه لالحزاب المشكله للحكومهالحاليه

Part 2

00:00:00,000 --> 00:00:07,990

نفس الخطاب لالحزاب االربعه االخرى من

00:00:08,000 --> 00:00:12,990

التراشق العقيم وبركه من التنحر حكومه كانت باستمرار كايتالقاو

00:00:13,000 --> 00:00:16,890
نهار الخميس كايديروا شويه ديال السينما في المجلس الحكومي وابتداء
00:00:16,900 --> 00:00:20,590
عن الجمعه السبت االحد ما كاين يعطينا نعطيك عالش كايفكروا
00:00:20,600 --> 00:00:25,090
في 2021 وانتم كاتفكروا في 21 2017
00:00:40,600 --> 00:00:44,290
مرحباش بانه ما كانش اثار االنسحاب على الحكومه
00:01:18,800 --> 00:01:23,790
وفعال ونقولها لكم بكل تواضع الحزب هو الذي كان يصدر
00:01:23,800 --> 00:01:28,790
الحزب الوحيد نسبيا شويه العداله والتنميه نسبيا كنا
00:01:28,800 --> 00:01:33,290
احنا الوحيدين اللي من داخل الحكومه كنصدروا بيانات وبالغات ديالنا
00:01:33,300 --> 00:01:38,490
اسبوعيه التلفزيونيهواالذاعيه
00:01:55,100 --> 00:02:00,290
النتيجه كذلك ديال واحد حتى وجوه اللي ساد في المغرب
00:02:00,300 --> 00:02:05,290
لمده عقود واللي كنا كانتمنى وانا نكون طويله مئه
00:02:05,300 --> 00:02:10,990
في المئه كانهناك للحركهالوطنيه الديمقراطيه مع السلطه فيعالقتها مع الحكم كان واحد النوعمع تناوب الديمقراطيه مع التناوب توافقي المجس عبد الرحمناليوسفي وخاصه بعد ما تربع صاحبالجالله على العرش ب 1999 الوفاهديال المرحوماالنسانانتخد قرار بانها الطبقه السياسيه كما هي غير قادره علىان تواكبه هذا الناس ديال االصالح وبينها خاصنا شي حزباالخر هو انه يحارب العداله والتنميهالطبقه السياسيه واالحزاب الموجوده كثير من مصداقياتها االحزابكذلكالبذلكوبعناه جبل الصبع والعيب مع جميع االحزاب السياسيه وبانها هذا ماشي واجيبه بان هذا الحزب راه الدوله العاده انه نبي من عبد هللا مكاينش كيدير العيب معاالمناء العامين ديال العداله والتنميهالعثماني
00:05:59,200 --> 00:06:10,390
لماذا كنا في موضوع القوانين االنتخابيه ماشي فقط القسم االنتخابيه فعالقسم االنتخابيه ديالهاشحال يمكن يكون هذا جانب االخر وال 000,20هذا خالف يمكن نرجع احنا باقيين كنا كذلكمع وزير الداخليه من قبل االحزاب الثمانيهباقي ما درنا في 000,35 الطاجين ما يتحرك جميعاالحزاب كلها في معسكر واحد بدون تمييز بهذهالطريقه اوكي كيحاول يجعل من المساله االنتخابيه والمساله القصيماللي طلبنا في فبراير الماضي وهناك رساله ديال حزب االستقاللوالرساله ديانا باتفاق في ما بيننا توجهنا رئيس الحكومه االحزابالسياسيه العامه لالنتخاباتكملنا هذا العمل بقينا غاديين فيه احنا اللي طلبنا كمعارضهان االحزاب تجتمع على انفراد بوحدها بال داخليه

Part 3 00:00:00,000 --> 00:00:03,390
المعاصره كذلك

238 00:00:10,100 --> 00:00:17,090
في الجانب االقتصادي الجانب االجتماعي فيبدايه شهر يونيو وعقدنا حوله دوره ديال الجنه مركزيه وثيقهحقيقيهالى هذا الحكومه االغلبيهدياللحكومهحكومه باالجماع تقريباعلى االفراد الحكومه تعمر المقاعد ديالها وتعمر الصحفي السياسيه وتكونقادره على انها توقف الى جانب المقاوالت وهذا اعتقدانه في الظروفتجمع راسها ان كانت قادره على ذلك انا اشك كثيرابين جمع التشكالت المجمعه 18 و 19وفي 20 نحن في االزمه باقي اربع شهور هذه الناس

00:02:38,700 --> 00:02:44,090
هاجس واحد عندهم الرابعه عندهم هاجي سطيح والعداله والتنميه والعداله يعني افراد كل واحد يلغي خدام في القند ديالو البلقيت شي وزير يعني شي شويه كابل كيدير خدمته راهغادي شويه كاينين شي ثالثه وال اربعه اما تصور شمولوحكومه متجان موحده

00:03:52,600 --> 00:03:58,990السياسيه
لعبتي الوساطه بطلب من من السيد ابن عبد هللا في

00:03:59,000 --> 00:04:08,390
البدايه االمر كان مرتبط لوزيرالداخليه في الموضوع وحكم هذا المسالههذه يعني قبلما نقول بلوك بانه لعبنا دور وساهمنا مع باقي االحزاب حنا ملي كانقول حنا حنا حزب واالطراف المعرضه االخرى الليكانحاول نصقه معها االستقالل الحزب االصاله والمعاصره راه اتفقنا علىنقطه اخرى من غير القسماالنتخابيهليه اللي غطبق فيه الالئحه اليوم العدد هو 35 الفو 35000 واش نبقى في 35000 المعارضهالداخليهشي دفع واحد الفكره وماقدرش يدافع عليها كانتكلمبالخصوص على االحزاب يخرجوا اال كيدافعوا على هذا القسم االنتخابييخرجوا عليه باقي المكوناتحناجب االنتخابيه ولكن احنا جبنا الموقف حنا جبنا قاسم انتخابياحنا االحزاب المعارضه في المذكره الثالثيه جبنا قاسم االنتخابيهاللي طرحات القاسم االنتخابي بشكلباش يطرحوا هذا المكونات

00:08:20,600 --> 00:08:25,790
يعني واخا حنا عندنا راي قسم االنتخابي الحالي لمبنيعلى االصوات المعبر عنها الليعنده 20 في المئهسؤالديال المقاعد بغينا نديروا هذه القسم االنتخابيه كذلكمناالساليب التي مثالكحل الديمقراطي كتوجه في القانون بانهممفروض بحال لما كانقولو التعليم االجباري بمعنى الدوله ملزمهولكن الدوله

Part 4 00:00:00,000 --> 00:00:04,290
ما مشاش للمدرسه شي عالم قروي وال شي حاجه الدولهوال كيخرج حكم الدوله دونان يترتب عن ذلك اي جزء اي جزءاالجتماعياتالتقليديه ال ال السياحه ذكرتها المقاوالت الليفي تماما فقدان الشغل ديال هذا الناسحنا باقيين االن باقي حتى القوانين ما دازت في الحكومهكانتوجه بدايه لهذا الحكومه وكنقولو لها بما انكم االن وصلتوا

00:02:27,100 --> 00:02:32,990
لهذا المستوى بمكوناتكم مختلفه والتفقوا بعدا بيناتكم كحكومهوجيبوا لنا القوانين دوزهم في الحكومه الن القوانين التنظيميهالن القوانين التنظيميه ماشي هي اللي فيها هذه الخالف الخالفمدونهالمضامين ديالها نحن متفقينواللي في المعارضه فعالفي هذه القضيه ويزعل منها حقيقه النقطه ديال الخالف الليرجعتها فيها وحدين اخرين لي دافعين الفكره يمشي االولوال اعتقد ان المغربلقاسم انتخابي على اساس مسجلين يعني االنتقاددیالو واريد انه في بعض جوانبه ضعيف كطرحالنه تبلور خاصنا نلقاولهاساليب باش نبره االجبارياعتقد انه الى بغينا بشكلناوباخر نقل من الوزن ديال حزب معين االمر تعين انيبنى على قوه التنافس على قوتي المتنافسين ماشيعلى ام المصطنعه بمعنى انهسحر راني قلت لك

00:07:01,500 --> 00:07:08,390
من خالل تاسيس ديال الحزب االصاله والمعاصره بصيغته القديمه دياللقوه اللي عند العداله والتنميه وهي قوه رجعت اليوم
00:07:48,700 --> 00:07:51,690كثيرا
خصنا بحزام قويه واالحزاب القويه
00:07:53,800 --> 00:07:58,890
الحريه ديال التصريف االداري فضاء سياسي لكل واحديرغي بلغه ويكون مسؤول على كالمه وامام المواطنه المواطنين العالقهديالهم عن المواطنين بناء على هذا المواقف اللي كايتخذها كيفدايره في مختلف القضايا السياسيه الديمقراطيه االقتصاديه هذا الكالم هذا كالمهم انا كانقول لك الكالم اللي 239اجتماعيه بكل الحريهربما من باب من باب من باب التناف السياسييقولوا كانامن به اال بغينا ساحه سياسيه قويه والبغينا تناوب وال بغينا تداول على السلطهكيبنيو القوه ديالهم اليوم على انه باقي المكوناتعموما ذلك كثيرا وبالتالي هذا اللي يجعل انه االبغينا حقيقه نوصلوا النتيجه هل تم بشكل طبيعي
Part 5
00:00:00,000 --> 00:00:02,790
اشنو دار واحد العدد ديال الناس
2 00:01:12,400 --> 00:01:16,390
درهم 300 درهم كيحس بها انا واخا يكون كايشدسبعه 7000 وال 8000 درهم 350 درهم راه هي الثمند المدرسه وال هي 50 الثمن ديال هذاك طرح خاصه ضيعات الكبيره ان يستمر االعفاء من ;مشكل في الوقت اللي كذلك المقاوالت كتمشي عند نفس المقاوالتاللي عندي اللي عندهم استقطار وزرع بطاطا مفهومه مفهومه ولكن انك واحدعنده 000,1; الضريبه بالنسبه لواحد قطار وكايصدر المندرينيعني يعني مقدر ما كتهبط في االجور نقدرما كاتهبط النسبه ديال المساهمه وبقدر االجورالعليا جدا االعفاء قبلنا االعفاء في البدايه واحد
00:04:24,900 --> 00:04:29,190
غير ذلك لكن من بعد هذه سنوات واحنا كنقولو باراكا هللا يجعل البركه واش بغيتونا نخدموبيليكي شنو رايك في التصريح اوال وفي هذا المساله ديال تصفيه معاشات البرلمانيين وبرمجتها اللي ما عجبكم طلب مني ذلك في الحكومه لما جيت مثال عن شخصين يشتغل في الحكومه في 2010 دياله
00:06:29,300 --> 00:06:34,490
يعني يتعين ان نتوجه الوزاره للناس اللي في االداره النواب المستشارين الرؤساء المجال بيننا كل شيء واحد الفكره وفعال هذا التدني ديال السياسه عطاء
00:06:45,400 --> 00:06:50,290
اليوم بانه عند المواطنين عند العامه وفي المواقع االجتماعيه وغير ذلك الوقتمع المواطنين واقفين
00:07:35,000 --> 00:07:40,090
مع الناس وكيساعدوا ماديا ويعني كاين الناس اللي حقيقه كيخدموا هذا الموقف شويه ديال النسبيه مع خواص كما هو الشعب ديك الوقت حقهم انهم كيوفروا العامدا زوج ثالثه كايكون تخلى على خدمته من بعد ما كيساليمن البرلمان في االول حسب
00:08:46,300 --> المعلومات اللي جاتنا بانه كان هناك اختالف كاين اللي باغي عاوتاني يقول لك االصالح هذا النظام اللي كاين وكاين اللي كايقول التصفيه قلنا هللا يخليكم واش احنا دابا في هذا الشيء ياكل السياسيهاوال ممكن نقول 00:08:50,190 لكم بدنا من عندنا حيه انا هجمت

00:09:29,700 --> 00:09:35,590
احنا قلنا االجراءات من قبل الحكومه والقياده الرشيده ديال صاحب الجالله في 240كثير على الحكومه في البدايه المبدا الجائحه اخذ زمام االمور بجديه واجراءات اتباقيه وغير ذلك الشيء المغرب حسب المعلومات التي
Part 6 00:00:00,000 --> 00:00:05,490
عليها كما واش الواحد لعبه ديال الدول المتقدمه ماشي هو الحال بالنسبه لكل الدول المغرب علينا اليوم خاصنا نعرفه بانه 20 الف تقريبا نتمنى انه يكون علي حلل انه انا ساغادر في 201122 وكنتمنى انه هو الحزب يفرز المناضله
00:01:34,100 --> 00:01:34,790
او المنا لوال المسؤوليهالمغرب واليه حكوميه ثالثه بقياده العداله والتنميه الكالم عنه بهذه الطريقهوين نسجله وصوتوا على من تريدون الن كثير من هذا الناس ديال العداله والتنميه كتقلب عليهم موجود وديك الوقت
00:04:58,200 --> 00:05:01,190
بمعرفتك به بمعرفتك الظروف الشروط داخليه 10سنوات من ذاقك من سمعك كيفاش انه حقيقه كنا جنود مجندين لكره التقدم
00:06:58,990 نتبع اكيد االن صعيب <-- 00:06:52,500