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Gender-Related Language Differences in
Assia Djebar's *Fantasia* and
Yasmina Khadra's *What the Day Owes the Night*

*A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for
the Master Degree in Linguistics*

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Declaration

We hereby declare that the dissertation entitled ‘Gender-related Language Differences in Assia Djebar’s *Fantasia* and Yasmina Khadra’s *What the Day Owes the Night*’ is truly the result of our investigation to accomplish the requirements for master degree of linguistics in English language and letters department, Faculty of letters and languages, Ibn Khaldoun University of Tiaret. We further declare that the collaborative contributions have been indicated clearly and acknowledged.

Dedication

I dedicate my dissertation work to my family and siblings, especial feeling of gratitude to my loving parents; to my father “Adda” who thought me that the best kind of knowledge is that which is learned for its own seek, it is also dedicated to my mother who thought me that even the largest can be accomplished if it is done one step at a time.

I dedicate my work to my brothers “Youcef”, “Yahia”, “Zakaria” who supported me to finish this work.

I dedicate this work and give especial thank to my best friend AMARIA for being there with me throughout this work; you have been my best supporter.

.

“BEKKOUCHE ZOHRA”

Dedication

From the bottom of my heart, I dedicate this work to all those who are dear to me,

To my dear “Mother”

No dedication can express my respect, my eternal love and my consideration for the sacrifices you have made for my education and my well-being.

To my dear father “MOHAMED”

For his support, his affection and the trust he gave me.

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Abstract:

Literature is the language that engaged the ideas between the reader and the writer, where the use of language is different for both genders that led many sociolinguistics researchers to focus all their attention to study gender differences in language use, Thus we relied to study the Gender differences in language use in Assia Djebar's *Fantasia* and Yasmina Khadra's *What the Day Owes the Night*, both of them are Algerian novels written with French language, that demonstrate the social state of Algerian citizens during the French colonial period. As student our interest is in literature because we are required to read books, texts and novels in order to enrich our knowledge and language. So this research aims to investigate the relation between gender and language and to discover the existence of gender differences in language use within the linguistic analyses frame work by applying the Difference theory by Deborah Tannen, since the two novels are considered as a tool that represent those differences through their different characters and events . At the end we concluded that the difference theory was achieved in both novels.

Keywords:

Literature, Language, Gender Differences in Language Use, *Fantasia*, *What the Day Owes the Night*

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General Introduction



General Introduction

Introduction

Last several decades witnessed an explosion of sociolinguistic researches about studying the language and its usage in society, the first interested part of these researches is studying the natural gender (male/female) differences in using language, for instance Robin Lakoff studied in her book *Language and Woman's Place* the discussion about the relation between language and gender and what makes women's language differ from men's language by including many aspects of linguistic structure and variety of methods; since men and women are not socialized similarly, they are playing different roles with different duties and rights (Lakoff, 1973).

Many researchers have focused mostly on male's and female's distinctions in terms of phonology such as Deborah Tannen in her book *You Just Don't Understand*, she focused in how men and women interpret their speech differently; first of all, language has several definitions such as, language is the most important means of communication used to express our thoughts and feelings in every daily life. It is considered as a purely human; therefore it makes humans special compared to animals; moreover, language is expressed with both written and spoken form, and it interacts with every aspect of human life in society. Through literature such as books, language engaged the ideas between the reader and the writer, by which the reader receives between pages emotions and thoughts of the writer as it is a life between lines; literature and language are inseparable two things as body and soul. In addition to, linguistics is a science that study the language used in our daily lives, and also it deals with the study of similarities and contrasts between both male and female in using language, moreover it is concerned with language communication and its nature. There are various branches of linguistics which are described below: Phonetics that deals with sounds and it contains two subfields (Phonology/Morphology) (phonological+level&client, accessed, on2022), Syntax that deals with word's order in the language, and Semantics that deals with the meaning of words.

By saying that linguistics study the language scientifically where we are obliged to deal with the grammar rules, word's formations; however literature deals with any type of written work, following the same stream, literature is any collection of written work, therefore is not concerned with a specific type, in which it may deals with any type in any field, and also it can be an oral work (spoken material) where we perceive

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their aesthetic value moreover literature is an art that expresses the idea of beauty that enrich our lives, and also those literary works are concerned with informational texts dealing with an actual real life, or with descriptive texts dealing with writer's fiction, as Terry Eagleton states in his book *Literary Theory* that "literature can be defined as an imaginative writing in the sense of fiction" (Eagleton, 1996, p. 01), it allows person to gather a better understanding of culture. By using literary text; students learn new words and correct sentences, standard story structure that improves their writing skills and knowledge in any field; furthermore, gender is a key part of any person life; which is the description of male's and female's different characteristics, expressions, norms, identities and behaviors, that associated with being men or women as well as relationship with others and how they act and interact according to their social and cultural roles. With other expression, gender is an array of behavioral, mental, characteristics that relate to differentiate from, and go beyond understanding of feminist and masculinity.

As students our interest is in literature because we are required to read literary works and the writer's creations such as books, texts, novels; in order to develop ourselves in several fields and to enrich our knowledge and language. Thus this research aims at first to investigate the relation between gender and language, the second aim is to explore and discover male's and female's use of language and its feature in literal works. The third aim is to find out how the use of language appears for both men and women in the novels.

The present research works, Assia Djebar's *Fantasia* and Yasmina Khadra's *What the Day Owes the Night*; both of them are Algerian novels have strong relationship with gender in which they are considered as a tool that represent female's and male's differences in using language through their different actions in the stories, that help us to figure out those differences; by asking two main questions; the first question is what distinguishes female's literary work from male's work?, and the second question is how did men and women apply their language on literary works?

The hypothesis of this research is there are no similarities between male and female in using language; and their literary works differ from each other in which men's novels are more informational and clear rather than women's novel are deeper and

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mysterious; moreover through the study of this research we dealt with the qualitative approach that aims to collect different data and information.

This research contains three chapters in which it deals with the study of gender differences in literary works the case of *Fantasia* and *What the Day Owes the Night* in terms of writing achievement.

the first chapter is theoretical overview mainly about the relation between gender and language, and then we move to talk about how men and women use language differently, after that we dealt with the gender differences at linguistic levels, and then we mentioned briefly the fourth main theories of gender and language those were presented in previous researches; which are: the deficit, the dominance, the discursive and focusing more on the difference theory by Deborah Tannen, which is an approach that deals with gender differences in language use.

As well as the second chapter is about *Fantasia* by Assia Djébar at first we start with the definition of the novelist Assia Djébar, and then a general summary of the event of her novel *Fantasia*. Thus we move to the linguistic analysis of the novel by applying Tannen 's theory, which is the difference theory that includes the sixth main points which are Status vs. Support, Independent vs. Intimacy, Advice vs. Understanding, Feeling vs. Information, Order vs. Proposal, Conflict vs. Compromise, through those points the existence of those differences was appeared in the novel.

The third chapter is about *What the Day Owes the Night* by Yasmina Khadra, in which we shed the light on the writer's life that includes his name, birth, family, and works, moreover we talk about the general summary of *What the Day Owes the Night*, As well as the linguistic analysis of the novel by applying Tannen's theory; which is the difference theory within the sixth main points which are Status vs. Support, Independent vs. Intimacy, Advice vs. Understanding, Feeling vs. Information, Order vs. Proposal, Conflict vs. Compromise, through those points we shed the light on the different use of language for both man and woman during their actions in the novel.

To conclude in general, our analyze of the two novels *Fantasia* by Aassia Djébar and *What the Day Owes the Night* by Yasmina Khadra helps us to figure out the gender differences in language use, through the events in the stories.

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The result of this research aims to provide motivation for other researcher to investigate our findings of these differences in of the use of language by male and female.



Chapter One
Gender and
Language



1. Introduction

This theoretical chapter aims to investigate gender and language use and their relationship, and then the focus will be on the differences between gender and language; after that we talk about the gender differences in linguistic levels whether are in written form of spoken form, moreover we dealt with the four main theories, the deficit, the dominance, the discursive and focusing more on the difference theory by Deborah Tannen which is an approach that deals with gender differences in language use; thus, we depend on it in analyzing the novels within the sixth points.

2. Gender and Language

Language is a key part in any given society used in every situation by which women and men communicate each other, and express their feelings, thoughts and any other things they want to share and to convey for the others. As Deborah Tannen mentioned in her book *You Just Don't Understand* that “each person life is lived as a series of conversation.” (Tannen, 1975, p. 05); Language is the most important factor that makes humans special compared to animals, that's why it is considered as purely human; by which we express our thoughts, feelings, ideas and many other things and also it has become different through the passage of time according to each society, especially when it used by males and females.

Many researchers came up with several studies that deals with gender and language differences as Leonard Bloomfield, Zellig Harries, Deborah Tannen, Robin Lakoff; they agreed that there is a distinction between males and females that appears in our society discussion in which men and women are different through their speech style; while men speak directly and clear, and women tend to use indirect speech and expressions.

The study of language and gender has been noticed according to three mains books, the first one is *Language and Woman's Place* by Robin Lakkof where she said that “we find differences in the choice and frequency of lexical items” (Lakoff, 1975, p. 49). The second was *Male/Female Language* by Marry Ritchie with a comparative sociolinguistic analysis of male and female language usages and speaking styles(Ritchie, 1975), and the third book was *Language and Sex: Difference and Dominance* by Barrie Thorne and Nancy Henly's that is concerned with the study of sex differences on

language (Henly's, 1975). Thus, all those books discussed the changes that led to the discovery of how male and female interpret the same speech or conversation differently; whether it is in spoken or written form.

3. Gender Differences and Language Use

Language is the most important structured system of communication used in every daily life, and with it we express our thoughts and feelings either in written or spoken way, for instance Lakoff in her book *Language and Woman's Place* said that “Our use of language embodies attitude as well as referential meaning.” (Lakoff, 1975, p. 01); since men and women are not socialized similarly, they are different in using language.

In general, the word gender refers to male's and female's different characteristics, expressions, norms, attitudes and behaviors, Eckert and McConnell-Ginet states that “We are surrounded by gender lore from the time we are very small, it is ever present, in conversations, humor, and conflict” (Ginet, 2003, p. 09). Thus, in the study of gender and language use, we study the difference between male's and female's language use not only in the speech or conversation between them, but also in living style and attitudes.

The frequently issue that the sociolinguistics faced was the study of gender differences in language use; for instance, Lakoff in her book *Language and Woman's Place* claimed that “In appropriate women's speech, strong expression of feelings is avoided, expression of uncertainty is favored and means of expression in regard to subject-matter deemed “trivial” to the real world are elaborated” (Lakoff, 1975); women use emotional connection and different expressions that are associated with their interest; however men speak directly by using each word in their own place to be more clear and accurate.

Finally, those gender differences appears in how woman behaves as a lady by using words with an exaggerated meaning and many adjectives, adverbs and other expressions related to their emotions and feelings; while man prefers to use clear information with direct sentences in which he talks more about things and facts.

4. Gender Differences at Linguistics Levels

Many sociolinguistics attempt to discover the gender differences in language use, due to the fact that men's language is differ from women's language in term of speaking and writing skills, it is quite clear that according to writing's and speaking's importance, many researchers focus their attention on analyzing how women and men interpret their speech differently, resulted from the analysis of the speech as a first step, and find out the reasons whether are cultural or social.

In the case of speaking skill, Tannen said in her book *You Just Don't Understand* "Men do not talk about their emotions and also they give order with direct speech" (Tannen, 1975); we notice that women talk a lot, she act to be more polite, and she use suggestions instead of order and indirect imperative; however men talk briefly and give clear information. Moreover, the differences in vocabulary can be seen in using words that describe things, This makes women talented in, for instance using the borrowed words (mauve lavender) from French that refers for colors. In our daily life women like to use many adjectives such as: charming, gorgeous. But men refuse to use them; and also women like to use adverbs such as: terribly, vastly more than men do.

On the other side writing is most important skill that help human to master the language and develop their knowledge, while in writing style "women's academic achievements is with high level and more standard than men writing. As Labov said "Men use more nonstandard forms than women while women favor more prestige forms than men." (Labov, 1990); Men use simplicity in speaking, while women tend to achieve perfection through communication.

The language differences in writing style appear in literary works; however, in the scientific works, there are no differences between male and female in both skills because the content is about fact, general truth, statistics and data; thus we conclude that women generalize information; however men use words in the same context to communicate an idea clearly.

5. The Theories of Language and Gender

A lot of debates and researches have been done after gender issue has been concerned, and recently, this issue has been dominated by approaches that examine the ways in which gender is socially constructed in interaction. For example, Deborah Tannen said in her book *You Just Don't Understand* that,

it is important for woman to understand that men's communicating style is all about status, think about all those nature shows you've ever seen on PBS". The prime goal of male beasties is to be able to mate; to do this they must be powerful enough to challenge the lead males in herd. (You Just Don't Understand, Ph.D. – 1990)

She was interested in how power is achieved and maintained through discourse and evaluating males and females, and how men through speaking tend to highlight their social status and impose control in speaking compared to women.

In the discussion of the theories of gender differences in language use, Lakoff was one of the first women who published theories on the existence of women's language in her book *Language and Woman's Place*; where she presented the four main theories that are described below, first one is the deficit theory which is an approach that deals with female's speech as she mentioned that:

It submerges a woman's personal identity by denying her the means to express herself strongly and encouraging expressions that suggest triviality in subject matter and uncertainty about it (Lakoff, 1975, p. 07)

We understand from this that women always portray themselves as strong while having a conversation. The second theory is the dominance theory that confirms the linguistic variances between men and women have a relation with social position and power, as Deborah Tannen confirmed that "No one could deny that men as a class are dominated in our society, and that many individual men seek to dominate women in their lives" (Tannen, 1975, p. 08), men are always tending to control the conversation compared to women that tend to convey by using emotional sentences. The third one is the discursive theory which is a social theory that focuses the most on the relation between language and gender, it is concerned with human expressions, for instance Lakoff said "To my knowledge, there is no syntactic rule in English that only women may use but there is at least one rule that women will use more conversation situations than men" (Lakoff, 1975, p. 53); since women are more talkative than men, they are more conversational, in other words everyone has his own way of communicating an idea in his own words and expressions. The fourth theory is the difference theory which is the method that we have relied on in our research.

6. The Difference Theory

The difference approach establishes the facts of the existence of the sociolinguistics subcultures differences. Since boys and girls are not socialized similarly, that resulted different ways of communication for both men and women. The sociolinguist Deborah Tannen is one of the important linguist that focused more on gender and conversation, as she said:

Man and woman can interpret the same conversation with different style in which men tend to use a report style in order to give clear information, while women tend to use rapport style that interested more about caring, love and preserve relationships. (Tannen, women and men in conversation. New York: William Morrow, 1990, p. 55).

In general man's conversations engage in report style, because they exchange information and facts, while woman's conversations engage in rapport style, because it based on the social connections and full of emotions. Within the difference theory Deborah Tannen aims to analyze the gender differences in language use, by introducing a series of contrasts between male's and female's language that are appear through, the first point is Status vs. Support men use the language to achieve a control and status, while women use it to gain a supports, and the second point is Independence vs. Intimacy men aim to focus more on being independent, while women seek for support and closeness, and then, the third point is Advice vs. Understanding woman use language to empathy and understanding, while man use it for solving problems, and the fourth point is Information vs. Feeling man care about facts and information, while woman talk about emotions and feelings, the fifth point is Order vs. Proposal since men are dominated, they use orders, and women use suggestions and proposal, the last point is Conflict vs. Compromise woman use compromise to find a middle ground, while man use conflict to argue.

6.1 Status vs. Support

Tannen in her book *You Just Don't Understand* said that, "man focuses on the negotiation of status and feels someone must have the upper hand". (Tannen, 1975, p. 29); Men focus more to achieve and gain social status in their conversation, following the same stream she adds, "Women are also concerned with achieving status and avoiding failure but these are not the goals they are focused on all the time, and they tend to pursue them in the guise of connection". (Tannen, 1975, p. 09), women's nature needs support and gives support; therefore, they are not related to status, Tannen said:

“the women experts showed support--saying things like ‘Yeah’ and ‘That's right’ far more than the non-expert men they were talking to.” (Tannen, 1975, p. 61); however women use conversation to achieve a support rather than status.

6.2 Independence vs. Intimacy

Due to the fact that men’s interest is to achieve the social status, they pay their attention more on independence, for instance Tannen said in her book *You Just Don't Understand* “For most men, talk is primarily a means to preserve independence and negotiate and maintain status in a hierarchical social order.” (Tannen, 1975, p. 53), by that she means that men focus on gaining a social status; however women’s view is to gain support, confirmation and closeness from the other, moreover she added that “Within the group intimacy is key differentiation measured by relative closeness.” (Tannen, 1975, p. 19), we noticed that women’s intimacy appears when they express their feelings and emotions.

6.3 Advice vs. Understanding

Tannen in her book said *You Just Don't Understand* that “many men see themselves as problem solvers.” (Tannen, 1975, p. 23); this makes us notice that men seek to find a way of solving a problem that their partner might have. Thus, she added “One man reported being ready to tear his/her out girlfriend who continually told him about problems she was having a work but refused to take any of the advice he offered. (Tannen, 1975, p. 23); women seek for sympathy and being friendly to show understanding to the other problems rather than giving advice.

6.4 Information vs. Feelings

Men express information briefly, for example Tannen in her book *You Just Don't Understand* said that, “When men try to reassure women by telling them that their situation is not so bleak, the woman’s hear their feelings being belittled or discounted”, (Tannen, 1975, p. 28); however woman spend a lot of time express her feelings, emotions and expecting support “The men's approach seeks to assuage feelings indirectly by attacking their cause, since women expect to have their feelings

supported.” (Tannen, 1975, p. 28), men care for information by using simple words; while women use expressions refer to their feelings and emotions.

6.5 Order vs. Proposal

Tannen in her book *You Just Don't Understand* confirmed that men make more orders and direct imperative as she said, “giving orders and getting others to follow them was the way that certain boys got to be and stay leaders” (Tannen, 1975, p. 76); however women use indirect ways such as suggestions for instance, Lakoff said in her book *Language and Woman's Place* that, “An overt order as in an imperative expresses the often impolite assumption of the speaker's superior position to addressees”, (Lakoff, 1975, p. 56) , since men dominated the conversation, they use order, while women tend to use proposal.

6.6 Conflicts vs. Compromise

According to Robin Lakoff men like more to suggest their position in everywhere, for instance she said in her book *Language and Woman's Place* that, “Whatever a man does to enhance his authority also enhances his masculinity”, (Lakoff, 1975); however women like to take a decision and complain later, for example Deborah Tannen said that “differences in attitudes towards conflict itself show up in daily life” (Tannen, 1975, p. 78)

Despite of all the differences between man and woman, the difference is not absolute just focused on women's use of the language but also on paying attention to the social reality that there are no similarities between men and women as the difference theory was criticized, for instance Tannen in her book *Just Don't Understand* confirmed that,

despite the striking differences between the boys' and girls' conversations, it would be misleading to imply that there are no similarities in their styles and concerns. The differences are not absolute, but of degree. (Tannen, 1975, p. 132)

It is a fact that among all the differences between man and woman, there are similarities between them in their speech style.

7. Conclusion

To sum up with, this theoretical chapter investigates gender and language as first step, and then we move to discuss the male and female language, after that we mentioned the gender differences in linguistic levels, at the end we concluded with the gender theories focuses more on the Difference theory by Deborah Tannen. Furthermore, this chapter aimed to indicate the research and the work that have been made on the field of gender and language differences use.



Chapter Two
Gender Related Language
Differences in
Assia Djebar's *Fantasia*



1. Introduction

Arab literature from oral performance, traditions to written achievement effected by colonial discourse, due to the fact that the history of literature is divided in two: first one is pre-colonial literature which is dominated by the masses; it was about folk poetry, proverbs, stories. The second one is post-colonial literature which is by the elite and it was about written stories, history; actions borrowed from peoples lived through several generations. If we take the Algerian literature as a reference, the Algerians novels are recently known focuses more on society, war, independence and freedom from the French colonial, for instance the novel *Fantasia* by the novelist Assia Djébar is one of the known novels that deals with the Algerian woman and her suffer from the beliefs and the oppressions imposed on her in the society during the colonial period.

This chapter aims to find out the main differences between males and females in using language, in which we are going to present the novelist Assia Djébar's biography because she presented the Algerian woman suffering by linking the events of the story to her personal life, and then a general summary of the events of the novel *Fantasia*, because it has the impact on the language variances. Then we move to the applied side in this part to that analyzes the differences between men and women in the use of language by applying the difference theory for Deborah Tannen.

2. A Portrait about Assia Djébar's Life

Assia Djébar is a famous novelist among the most seminal feminist writers either in Algeria or in Arab world, who defends the rights of women in a hard patriarchy in society (French colonial period). The icon feminist Algerian literature was born with a name Fatima Zahra Imalayen in Jun, 30th, 1936 in Cherchal, where she studied her first years in Islamic school, before she inter the French primary school in Mozaia city. Her father encouraged and supported her. She continued her study in French at the Sorbonne and at Paul Valéry University of Montpellier. The Algerian writer and journalist Taher Djaout said that, Assia Djébar is the most important feminist writer in the Arabic Maghreb. (Elhiwar Elmotamadin)

Djébar's first novel was *Thirsty (La Soif)* in 1957, after that she taught again French literature and cinema at the University of Algiers, Therefore she was not just a visual writer, academic, novelist, musical, but she interested more in cinema and

production films in which she came up with the film *The Chinua Mountain Women's Thor* in 1977, then the film *Zerda and Forgetfulness Songs*. In 1995 she became a professor at Louisiana State University

Finally, Assia Djebar was awarded the Newstad International Prize in 1996, as she also won the prize of the book exhibition in Germany in 2000. All her works discuss the problems and difficulties that women faced, for instance the novel *Fantasia* demonstrates her power in using fiction and creation; moreover, it is known about Djebar that she has a female sense of writing. Assia Djebar lived in France till her death in February, 2015 with 79 years old (Site de l'académie française).

3. A General Summary of *Fantasia*

The novel *Fantasia* by Assia Djebar is one of the Algerian feminist novels that talk about Algerian women and their role in society especially in history by describing their suffer and how they face their problems, *Fantasia* is considered as one of the successful work of the author Assia Djebar, within the story of autobiography of young girl with the French invasion in 1830, and the independence, it demonstrates her power in using a mix of fiction and history.

At first she portrayed women as victims, then she ensured on women role, position, struggle, and steadfastness in the face of suffering. Later on she moved to use fiction in the last part of the novel when she described women's voices from the experience as fighters and torture victims against France. The novel combined between passion and compassion, in which it deals with how women were struggling for their autonomy and the independence of the country. *Fantasia* seen as a traditional classical novel, but it gives an untold account of lives that disappeared, suffered, and lost during the French oppressions, in which she linked her autobiography with a little Algerian Arab girl story, from the French invasion till the independence, starting her story talking about her experience for the first time at school walking hand in hand with her father "Any girl who has had some schooling will have learned to write and will without adobe write that fatal letter." (Djebar, p. 03), in telling her story she claims that any girl learned how to write will write fatal letter. The little girl presented for us through the novel her social situation and father position against love "Or rather by the prohibition land on love; my father's condemnation only served to encourage the intrigue" (Djebar, p. 04),

she summarizes her whole story for us by talking about childhood memory, in which it covers the capture of Algeria 1830 to the war of independence and devoted to the war of colonization.

4. Linguistic Analysis of the Novel

Several theories of many researchers interested about studying language, in which they noticed that men and women differ in using language and interact with their own linguistic style and this includes both daily conversations and literary works; we tried through the linguistic analysis to figure out the existence of the differences between male and female characters while using language by applying the Difference theory Deborah Tannen on the novel *Fantasia*.

4.1 Status vs. Support

Deborah Tannen in her book *You Just Don't Understand* claimed that, “women speak and hear a language of connection and intimacy, while men speak and hear a language of status and independence” (Tannen, 1975, p. 18), according to her men seek to achieve social status through giving orders.

Tannen said that, “giving orders and getting others to follow them was the way that certain boys got to be and stay leaders” (Tannen, 1975, p. 76), this appears in the novel *Fantasia* where the female character was surrounded by the enemy (French soldiers) and they took her to the village in order to investigate her, “As I was dressed as a partisan, an officer ordered the soldiers to search me: She could be hiding a weapon” (Djebar, p.133), for instance when the soldier ordered the others to keep the furnaces stoked throughout the night by saying that, “shove wood into the cave - 'like into an oven” (Djebar, p.71). When the colonel Pelissier ordered the soldiers, “the tribes of the interior who have not yet surrendered must be forced into submission.” (Djebar, p.65)

Tannen added that men ask questions to state their social status, for instance “The forums in which men are most inclined to talk are those in which they feel the need to impress, in situations where their status is in question.” (Tannen, 1975); for example in the novel when Caid ask her mother about her son, “The caid who came with the gendarmes asked my mother-in-law, Why does your son go every week to the market in Cherchel?” (Djebar, p 186); in addition to, when the pot-bellied officer who slapped her

face the day before came up, he asked her in Arabic: “Do you know where you're going now?” (Djébar, p. 136)

Tannen in her book *You Just Don't Understand* claims that women aim to achieve support rather than men do, for instance she said that,

If women are focusing on connections, they will be motivated to minimize the difference in expertise and to be as comprehensible as possible. Since their goal is to maintain the appearance of similarity and equal status, sharing knowledge helps even the score. Their tone of voice sends Meta messages of support rather than disdain, although support itself can be experienced as condescension.
(Tannen, 1975, p. 40)

Women seek to gain support and confirmation, and that is noticed in the novel *Fantasia*, in how the little girl is obliged to keep silent to please her family, for instance: “While commiserating with the foolhardy father, the irresponsible brother for misfortune will inevitably befall them.” (Djébar, p. 03), through this passage we noticed how women focus to achieve support for the others, in which she used the word ‘commiserating’ that stand for loud voice tone expressing anger from the reality that woman are found only to please men, moreover, in the novel *Khadija* wanted to give a help to Moujahidine, “I'll give some money to the Moujahidine” (Djébar, p.161). In the novel there are many examples used by females to show and express their aim for support.

4.2 Independence vs. Intimacy

Women use plural forms in order to confirm their idea, in which women tend to achieve closeness and confirmation as Deborah Tannen in her book *You Just Don't Understand* claimed that, “Though all humans need both intimacy and independence, women tend to focus on the first and men on the second” (Tannen, 1975, p. 10); women use plural forms seeking for closeness and intimacy.

Through the Analysis of the novel *Fantasia* the intimacy point occurs through many examples, such as when the little girl described her summer vocation with the youngest girl by saying that, “we spend hours together on the swing at the bottom of the orchard near the farmyard” (Djébar, p.9); in other example, when the Lady was with the child, she said, “We hid the whole day in the pool. The child and I, all by ourselves” (Djébar, p. 161), moreover the young woman said to the girl that they are cousins, “It's

true, I'm closer to you through your mother's father; we belong to the same fraction of the same tribe.” (Djébar, p. 164);

In terms of male character, Deborah Tannen in her book *You Just Don't Understand* state that,

If intimacy says, "We're close and the same," and independence says, "We're separate and different," it is easy to see that intimacy and independence dovetail with connection and status (Tannen, 1975, p. 11)

Men are more directive while using their expressions to achieve and gain social status, also they focus more on independence, for instance, in the novel *Fantasia* Another goumier, whose name was Cherif, intervened and said to the soldier who was asking the girl, “Just leave her alone! Look at the Frenchmen.” (Djébar, p. 134); the Cherif is independent by using direct expressions to order the soldiers to search her since it is concerned with his status, in other example since the man is also mentioned with his status as pelissier officer, he decided to make a move, for instance,

At daybreak on 18 June, Pelissier decides to make a move: he leaves part of the camp under the command of Colonel Renaud and despatches two battalions of infantry up the mountainside without their knapsacks; they are accompanied by the cavalry and the Makhzen Gown. (Djébar, p.66)

In addition to, the young man told the woman his decision about their future, “the young man decided they must get married as soon as possible and then leave” (Djébar, p.103); moreover, the Sharif wanted to leave “the Sharif decided that they would leave the encampment the following dawn” (Djébar, p. 96).

4.3 Advice vs. Understanding

Tannen in her book *You Just Don't Understand* said that, “we see clearly that the man who reviewed it regards giving advice” (Tannen, 1975, p. 23) men seek to find a way of solving a problem; for instance in the novel *Fantasia*, the male character said to the woman that, “You ought to ask the maquisards to let you have him back, he's too young!” (Djébar, p. 173)

In terms of female Tannen said that,

In understanding what went wrong, the man must realize that when she asks what he would like, she is not asking an information question but rather starting a negotiation about what both would like. (Tannen, 1975, p. 06)

Women seek to be friendly to show understanding to the other, for instance in the novel *Fantasia* the female character said that,

A year or two later I tried to find her, simply so that she could tell me about it. I decided to go to the religious festival of Sidi M'hamed, the patron saint of Miliana. I got as far as her house and decided to talk to her. I only stayed there a minute and left again. (Djebar, p. 188)

In other example, the youngest woman asked her for a job, she replied that “I agree to take you up to your farm, little mother, high in the mountains.” (Djebar, p. 165)

4.4 Information vs. Feelings

According to Deborah Tannen men exchange their ideas and information with simple and clear words, while women use a lot of emotional expressions, for example, she said, “The men's approach seeks to assuage feelings indirectly by attacking their cause. Since women expect to have their feelings supported” (Tannen, 1975, p. 28)

First of all, in terms of female character, the female writer of this novel linked her autobiography with the main character (Heroine), in which she was honest in presenting her feelings of love with direct expression by saying “During the months and years that followed, I become absorbed by this business of love”(Djebar, p. 04), she used faint voice. In other example it is obvious that the writer embodied her psychology state which seems very tired and sad through using a low tone of voice, such as: “Voiceless, cut off from my mother's words by some trick of memory” (Djebar, p. 04), the word ‘voiceless’ stands for the low voice. In the example “Oh, my friend, you have killed me!” (Djebar, p. 225), the woman used the intonation to describe the tone of surprising with vocal pauses (Oh!). Thus, the point feeling is achieved phonologically in the novel *Fantasia*

Women frequently tend to use the exaggerated forms that are expressions make things be more that it really is whether (worse, or better), those expressions are used a lot in the novel *Fantasia* for example when she described the house “The house is large. There are many cool shady rooms filled with mattresses piled up on the floor, and hung with Saharan tapestries woven in the past by the then mistress of the house” (Djebar, p

.09), the female character use many adjectives to describe the house and faces such as, “We thought her as beautiful as a model. She was dark, slim, with delicate features; she must have been quite small as I recall her perched on extremely high heels” (Djebbar, p. 22), and also she describe her feeling by saying that, “I felt very tired” (Djebbar, p. 119), she added in other example that, “I felt quite calm” (Djebbar, p. 148). It is resulted that the point feeling is achieved syntactically by the use of exaggeration.

By contrast men seek to use simple words to give brief information, as Deborah Tannen in her book *You Just Don't Understand* claims that, “Many men, sensitive to the dynamic of status, the need to help women, and the need to be self-reliant, are comfortable in the role of giving information and help but not in receiving it.” (Tannen, 1975, p. 33) in addition to, we cannot ignored that men’s language is rich also with syntactical features, by using less expressions of exaggeration than women do; in the novel *Fantasia* the absence of exaggeration is obvious in which men tend to use justification and information, for instance when the gouvier informed her to stop crying they will let her go at the end she is not, he said, “You're not the first girl they've caught.” (Djebbar, p. 139), in addition to, the lieutenant said to her, “We fought our way right into the heart of the city” (Djebbar, p. 166); it is better to say that, male character in the novel used simple words to inform the girl. “De Gaulle has sent me to visit these prisons!” (Djebbar, p. 139), men care about fact and justification, therefore they use information.

4.5 Order vs. Proposal

Tannen in her book *You Just Don't Understand* claimed that women seek to use proposal in which she said that,

But girls and women find or feel themselves in a community that is threatened by conflict, so they formulate requests as proposals rather than orders to make it easy for others to express other preferences without provoking a confrontation. (Tannen, 1975, p. 75)

Female uses indirect expression to propose her ideas and thoughts instead of using orders.

In the novel *Fantasia* the female character proposed to her friend to stop the relation between them when she said, “Let's put an end to this friendship, since there's no future in it” (Djebbar, p.60); women use indirect expressions instead of using order in

other example, the nurse added that, 'So what if Aïssa ben Djinn was cruel!' the nurse mused. 'He was a Poet' (Djébar, p. 87), also French Armada woman said, "Shall we find the audience?" (Djébar, p. 06); in another example the female character said, "No, I won't, I replied; you can kill me if you like, but I won't get married" (Djébar, p. 134).

In terms of male characters, Tannen in her book *You Just Don't Understand* claimed that, "the men frequently gave the audience orders" (Tannen, 1975, p. 75); men tend to use direct speech to engage orders, such as in the novel *Fantasia* the man ordered the anonymous woman to stay quiet, therefore the enemy was close; by saying, "cut off for the sake of the khakhal" (Djébar, p. 56). Thus, men use imperative expression, also when soldier told her to start crying, "you must begin to cry immediately" (Djébar, p. 160), in other example the officer order the soldiers by saying, "If the scoundrels retreat into their caves, Bugcaud orders, do what Cavaignac did to the Sbeah, smoke them out mercilessly, like foxes" (Djébar, p. 65); moreover, she refused to go back and he order her "I'm not going back!', 'You must! "(Djébar, p. 139), and also Si M'hamed said that, "It's my friend the Aga Mohamed's escort" Si M'hamed exclaimed (Djébar, p. 90); moreover, the leader ordered her to wear Kachabia, I left that place. In Bou Harb we met Nourredine, the leader, who pointed to me and said, 'She must put on a kachabia! Don't let her go among the soldiers like that!'"(Djébar, p. 130), in addition to the officer Outside, heard their crying, he came into the house and said, "Let that man go" (Djébar, p. 207), moreover, the man ordered the girl to show him the letter, "Show me! Give it to me!" (Djébar, p. 188) it is obvious through this example how man use fall down voice intonation with direct imperative to express order.

4.6 Conflict vs. Compromise

According to Tannen in her book *You Just Don't Understand* men like more to suggest their position, in which she said that, "Conflict was more prolonged among the boys, who used more insistence, appeals to rules, and threats of physical violence" (Tannen, 1975, p. 20); men use conflict to argue and show their power. As it is noticed in the novel *Fantasia* when the girl was under the investigation "The goumier who was guarding me replied, 'No! If she's hiding anything, it's too bad! . . . Let her kill someone if she wants to!' (Djébar, p. 133); in addition to, the officer who threatened her, "He was

furious; he aimed his rifle at me and threatened me, 'I'll kill you!' (Djébar, p.133), also when the officer slapped her face as it is mentioned that,

the pot-bellied officer who'd slapped my face the day before came up. He asked me in Arabic,
'Do you know?
where you're going now?
How should I know?
Do you know Gouraya?
I've never heard of it!
You Arabs! All you can say is, "I don't know! I've never heard of it" (Djébar, p. 136)

In addition to, the officer was in a conflict with the woman while she said that, "One of the officers lost his temper and hit me twice across the face, and then they brought a tommy-gun. Confess! Tell us what we want to know or we'll shoot!" (Djébar, p. 135)

According to Tannen in her book *You Just Don't Understand* said that, "the greater approachability of women is their avoidance of conflict, which means they are less likely to respond harshly if displeased" (Tannen, 1975, p. 90); women always tend to find out a middle ground and use compromise, for instance In *Fantasia* we find out that women use more uncertainty verbs than men do, for example the female character uses uncertain verbs to blame herself for that she did not take the right decision "probably, I was able to see my parents", (Djébar, p. 140); in other example when the female character described her mother's state after her father wrote the letter and how she made excuses, "She was probably pleased, flattered even, but she said nothing. Perhaps she was suddenly ill at ease, or blushing from embarrassment" (Djébar, p. 37); moreover, women are likely to object and assert themselves and they complain later. Also women assert themselves by silence such as it is mentioned that,

A gommier came and opened the door, "Come now! Don't cry! He said.
You're not the first girl they've caught. At first, when they questioned you, it's hard, but in the end they let you go.'
I wouldn't answer him. (Djébar, p. 136)

The compromise point by Deborah Tannen in the difference theory was achieved in the novel *Fantasia* through the previous examples in which women tend to avoid problems by accepting others' decisions and blame themselves later.

5. Conclusion

Fantasia is a novel among the creative literary works in Algeria for the novelist Assia Djébar, which talks about the Algerian woman and the oppression imposed on her by the society, through the linguistic analysis by applying the difference theory for Deborah Tannen. Thus, through the analysis of the novel *Fantasia* and by applying the six point of the difference theory, we resulted that women tend to achieved (support, intimacy, understanding, feeling, proposal and compromise); however, men tend to achieved (status, independence, advice, information, order and conflict), we concluded that there are gender differences in language use, and the difference theory was achieved.



Chapter Three

Gender Related Language Differences in

Yasmina Khadra's *What the
Day Owes the Night*



1. Introduction

The Algerian novels is recently known focus more on society, war, independence and freedom from the French colonial; among this novels, the novel *What the Day Owes the Night* by the novelist Yasmina Khadra that describes the social circumstances of the Algerian families during the French colonial. This chapter aims to study the gender differences issue in the novel *What the Day Owes the Night* by the novelist Yasmina Khadra, first of all, we shed the light on the writer's life by including his name, birth, family, and works, moreover, after that we focus on his literary work *What the Day Owes the Night*, and then we move to the linguistic analysis of this written achievement by applying the difference theory by Deborah Tannen.

2. A portrait about Yasmina Khadra's life

Yasmina Khadra is Algerian novelists; his real name is Mohamed Moulsehoul was born on January 10th, 1955 in Kenadsa, Bechar, Algeria. His father was male nurse who placed him in military school in Algeria in 1964, at the age of nine years old. During his time in the army he published short stories signed under his real name Mohamed Moulsehoul in a book called Houria in 1973, then he joined the Algerian army in 1975, where he become an officer, Mouleshoul adopted his wife's name Yasmina khadra for his literal works that where written in French to avoid problems from his military censors, and not only for the previous reason but also for reflecting his respect and admiration for the women whom supported him. in addition to, Yassmina Khadra through his novels criticizes human's follies, the culture of bloods and violence, and the novel *What the Day Owes the Night* is one of examples from his written achievement in which he described how his country (Algeria) is beautiful, charming, and also he showed the western people that Arab world is innocent from those people whom sale their ethics and human's conscience under the name of the religion. Among his works we mention: *L'écrivain (the Writer, 2001)*, while he describe his love for words and writing, and *L'imposture du mots (the Imposture of Words, Cousine 2003, The Attack , The Sirens of Baghdad, and What the Day Owes the Night* (translated by John colleen, (*The Guardian*. 2005-06-22. Retrieved 2021-05-30). (Ghouli, N. (2011). Eljazira.net)

3. A General Summary of *What the Day Owes the Night*

What the Day Owes the Night is the most important novels by the Algerian writer Yasmina khadra; that was written and published in France in 2008, it has several editions. The writer in the novel *What the Day Owes the Night* describes the miserable life of the Algerian citizens during the French colonial in his country, in which The actions of this novels turns about the main character who is an Algerian Muslim boy named Younes with nine years old, Younes was lived with his small family(father, mother, sister), in the farm, his life devastated when his father's farm was burned, then they found themselves obliged to move to Oran city searching for a better life; however, this did not work till his father decide to take his son to his pharmacy uncle Mahi and his French wife Germaine to adopt him. After that his uncle Mahi was arrested for one week, maybe for his political opinion, and he was mistreated in the prison; moreover, when he returned home he was troubled, that lead him to change his views about the relationship between Algeria and France, and insists on moving to Rio Salado. In Rio Salado, Younes made French friends, as every person he finds himself facing the test of loyalty to his nation and his country, following the same stream of relation-ships that Youness lived, a love story was born with a girl named Emily, it was impossible because of the secret that Youness kept until the end.

4. Linguistic Analysis of the Novel

The linguistics researchers came up with several theories about language and its usage by both female and male; for instance Deborah Tannen analyze those differences in the difference theory and that what we focus on in our linguistic frame work in the novel *What the Day Owes the Night* by Yasmina khadra.

4.1 Status vs. Support

Dale Spender in her book *Man Made Language* state that, "women are literally dominated by men both in the amount of their talk and in the control of topics" (Spender, 1980) ; moreover Tannen also in her book *You Just Don't Understand* stated that, "Many men, are sensitive to the dynamic of status" (Tannen, 1975, p.33); men aim to achieve a social status, for instance in the novel *What the Day Owes the Night* by Yasmina Khadra; the status characteristics were appeared, and also the distinctions of using the language by men and women were widely noticed during the dialogue that

took place between the characters of the story, for example the soldier shouted on the face of sergeant and ordered him to serve the man, “Serves him right,” yelled a soldier. ‘If he doesn’t like it, he can take his business elsewhere.’”(Khadra, p. 125), the soldier used his social status by giving order.

By contrast, Tannen said that, “the women experts showed support” (Tannen, 1975, p. 65), women seek to gain a support and confirmation rather than status by using expressions such as ‘Yeah’, ‘that’s right’; for instance when Emily told Younes to stop blaming himself, “She pressed her finger to my lips again. You have nothing to apologies for, Younes. I understand, maybe you were right” (Khadra, p. 207). In other example Camelia replied her friend when he asked her about going outside by saying that, “Oh, yeah.” (Khadra, p. 123), moreover, Madame Cazenave said to Germinie that, “Oh, I know where you mean ... It’s no problem,” (Khadra, p. 137); those expressions refer how women show her support.

4.2 Independence vs. Intimacy

Deborah Tannen in her book *You Just Don’t Understand* said that, “It is rather that the desire for freedom and independence becomes more of an issue for many men in relationships”(Tannen, 1975, p. 14); For men, there are many things that vary men languages features than women’s features, in which men is more directives while using their expression and they seek to achieve and gain social status (Lakkof, 1975); for instance in the novel, when he asked him about his job and he answered that, “I work in a Pharmacy, mademoiselle” (Khadra, p. 182). Men focus is to be independent, by taking their own decisions and showing that they do not depend on others, for example according to the events of the novel *What the Day Owes the Night* after their farm was burned, the father Issa took the decision of moving to Oran city without his wife knowing, by saying that, “Neither my mother nor I dared speak to him” (Khadra, p. 12)

Tannen added in her book *You Just Don’t Understand* that, “Women's inclination to preserve intimacy”(Tannen, 1975, p. 149); women aim to achieve confirmation and closeness from their partners; for instance, in the novel *What the Day Owes the Night*, woman’s style is plenty with the use of plural forms, in order to confirm her idea, for example, when Germinie told Younes that they are all there to support him, “If you need money, if you need anything at all, we are here for you.” (Khadra, P .199);

moreover, Germinie said to Jonas that, “I think we’re going to get along just fine, aren’t we, Jonas?” (Khadra, p. 58), then when the lady said to Jonas that,

You’re right, kid.
When it comes to dealing with women, you’re never ready.
.... There’s lemonade behind you if you’re thirsty.
It’s on the house. (Khadra, p. 127)

4.3 Advice vs. Understanding

Men seek to find solutions and solve problems of their partners by giving advices. In the novel *What the Day Owes the Night* by Yasmina khadra, Mahi advised Issa to stay till he finds a solution. “Let’s go back to my house first, you can stay there for a few days and I will see what I can do.” (Khadra, p. 20), and in other example, Mahi inter his brother’s room while he was sitting and advised him, “You need to read this. It was written by Malek Bennabi. The man himself seems a little suspicious, but he is a clear thinker.” (Khadra, p. 155), in addition to, the man advised Jonas, “It’ll be dark soon, and I have to close up. You can’t hang around here, got it? It’s not safe. The place is crawling with lunatics” (Khadra, p. 25), and also when Jelloul advised Younes that, “Drive slowly” (Khadra, p. 276); moreover, he said, “Don’t worry, Grandad, it’s like we’ve come off the motorway on to a back road. It’ll be fine in a minute, flying is the safest way to travel” (Khadra, p. 299), in other example Younes’s father said to the old man that, “That’s very touching. Just try not to get lost on the way.” (Khadra, p. 48); and then when Mahi said to Jonas that, “Never forget what it says in the Qur’an: Whosoever killeth a man, it shall be as if he had killed all mankind.” (Khadra, p. 155)

Women aim to show understanding to the other’s problems, because they seek to preserve relations and being friendly rather than giving advice, such as Germinie asked Younes about his state, in both examples, the first one is “Are you sure you feel all right?” (Khadra, p. 82), and the second is, “You’ve lost a lot of weight. What’s wrong with you?” (Khadra, p. 218), moreover, Emily added when his uncle was in the hospital that, “What should I do for you?” she asked me.” (Khadra, p. 291), and also where Emily said to Younes, “I understand, maybe you were right” (Khadra, p. 207)

4.4 Information vs. Feelings

Tannen said in her book *You Just Don't Understand* that, “men have little use for small talk, since they believe talk is designed to convey information” (Tannen, 1975, p. 49); men express information briefly by using a simple word in its right context and that can be noticed in the novel *What the Day Owes the Night*, for instance, Issa informed his brother's son Younes that he want to visit the patriarch, “I want to go and visit the grave of the patriarch,’ he informed me”(Khadra, p .230), another examples, Jonas informed the woman, “I've brought your medication, Madame” (Khadra, p. 138), moreover, in another example Jonas informed Emily about his job, “I work in a Pharmacy, mademoiselle” (Khadra, p. 182), and also Jonas said, “To tell the truth, I have no need of a cart or a mule” (Khadra, p. 15), and also when Jonas informed the man by saying that, “in fact I've only ever been to France once.” (Khadra, p. 307), in addition to, the man informed Mahi that his brother disappeared by saying that,

It's about your brother, Doctor, he said
 ...What about my brother?
 He's disappeared.” (Khadra, p. 81)

Moreover, the man informed Jonas that, “The old nag is dead,’ he said in Arabic” (Khadra, p. 83), and also when Jonas to Emily “My father was sick.” (Khadra, p. 236)

In terms of female character Deborah Tannen her book *You Just Don't Understand* said that, “Even changing the topic can have a range of meaning” (Tannen, 1975, p. 148), by using emotional expressions, females expect from their partners to support their ideas for instance in the novel *What the Day Owes the Night* women used intonation so much in their speech by using expressions that stand for her voice and psychological state, for instance when Emily was angry and shouted on her son Michell, “I forbid you to touch him,’ she shouted in an unearthly voice”(Khadra, p. 256), the word shouted stand for the rising voice tone that indicate anger, and also women tend to use loud voice to express her psychological state of sadness, in which that appears when she said that, “I 'm sorry”(Khadra, p. 211), the word sorry stand for loud voice that indicate regret and sadness, moreover women tend to use a faint voice, for example in the novel when Emily expressed her feeling of happiness to Jonas by saying that, “Jonas, if you knew how this happy makes me” (Khadra, p. 58); in addition to, women use exaggerated expressions; which are expressions that seem larger, worse, or more

important than it actually needs to be, in order to give an extra stress and drama for her work such as, Germaine told Younes that his mother is not fine, “Your mother’s not been well”...not well at all” (Khadra, p. 78)

Women used a huffed number of adverbs and adjectives to show their feelings (love, sadness, regret, happiness...), for instance, in the novel *What the Day Owes the Night* women used a huffed number of adjectives such as, she described Jonas as kind person to express her like, “You are very kind, Monsieur Jonas” (Khadra, p. 134), Emily said that, “it is a terrible abomination” (Khadra, p. 186), in other example, woman felt the need to ask Jonas why he is avoiding her, “I’ve wanted to talk to you for a while now, Monsieur in Jonas, but you always seem to disappear. Why are you avoiding me?” (Khadra, p. 201), moreover in another example Jonas mother’s said to him that, “I’m so happy to see you again” (Khadra, p. 70)

For the usage of expression that refer to colors to describe things; women’s are talented in. such as, Emily described Jonas eyes through saying, “And the fact that you have blue eyes is not enough” (Khadra, p. 104)

4.5 Order vs. Proposal

Tannen stated in her book *You Just Don’t Understand* that,” the men frequently gave the audience orders” (Tannen, 1975, p. 75); men make more orders and direct imperative, for example, in the novel *What the Day Owes the Night*, the father ordered his son Younes to keep silent, “Shut up and walk.”(Khadra, p. 180), in other example, Mahi ordered his brother’s son Jonas to tell his wife, “Go get Germaine and tell her to look after the shop” (Khadra, p. 82), also when Jean-Christophe ordered Younes that, “Go on then,” Jean-Christophe said. ‘Give me your two cents” (Khadra, p. 195), moreover, Jelloul ordered Younes, “don’t try to catch up with him. If you see him coming back, switch off your head lights and turn the car round.”(Khadra, p. 276), and then when Jelloul ordered Jonas by saying that, “Look at me when I’m talking to you ...” (Khadra, p. 236)

By contrast Deborah Tannen in her book *You Just Don’t Understand* said that, “Other ways the girls proposed activities” (Tannen, 1975, p. 74); women use indirect imperatives, such as in the novel, when Emily proposed her help for Jonas “You don’t need to ... I just thought ... I mean, if you needed help with carrying things?”(Khadra, p.

143), in other example, Germaine proposed to her Husband to take Jonas to his family, “I thought you were taking the boy there tomorrow” (Khadra, p. 67), moreover Germaine said to Jonas, “Let’s get rid of these old rags, shall we, Jonas?” (Khadra, p. 59), and then when Emily said to Jonas “But you have to, she said firmly.” (Khadra, p. 145), moreover she said to her husband that, “Since you’re here, make yourself useful and go and heat some water.” (Khadra, p. 59)

4.6 Conflicts vs. Compromise

Deborah Tannen stated in her book *You Just Don’t Understand* that, “Conflict was more prolonged among the boys, who used more insistence” (Tannen, 1975, p. 20); men use conflict to argue, for instance in the novel *What the Day Owes the Night*, Mahi blamed his wife about the money, “You should have given the money to his wife, she wouldn’t take it. She knows Issa would kill her” (Khadra, p. 68); in addition to, when Jelloul shouted on Younes, “I’d kill you like a dog if I didn’t owe you” (Khadra, p. 271), and also the soldier was in a conflict with Younes, “What sort of madman are you, Jonas? Can’t you understand that a whole nation is fighting for your salvation? I didn’t say anything. He slapped me across the face.” (Khadra, p. 274); in addition to, Jelloul asked Jonas that,

Can’t you understand that a whole nation is fighting for your salvation?
I didn’t say anything.
He slapped me across the face.
Don’t you touch me,’ I said.
You think I’m scared? ... You’re a coward, nothing but a coward. (Khadra, p. 274)

In addition to, the conflict was between Monsieur Bliss and the Barber that is described below,

How can he?, the barber interrupted. He’s got a wooden leg that doesn’t bend at the knee.
Shut up, you cockroach, Peg-Leg roared, trying to save face, or I’ll make you swallow your rusty razor blades one by one.
You’d have to catch me first. (Khadra, p .51)

Tannen said in her book *You Just Don’t Understand* that, “in comparing the boys' and girls' pickle fights, Sheldon points out that, for the most part, the girls mitigated the conflict and preserved harmony by compromise and evasion” (Tannen, 1975, p. 20),

women always assert to find middle ground and save relationships. For instance, the man threatened Germaine with Jonas, and she avoid the conflict, “If you try to scream, Madame, I’ll kill him, I understand, Germaine said” (Khadra, p. 266),

In other example Emily tended to avoid the conflict with her partner Younes; “I would throw myself in if it would save my soul. But that would not solve the problem.” (Khadra, p. 187), and also when Emily showed her regret about being with Younes, she said that, “There’s not a grain of humanity in you, Younes. You are the worst thing that has ever happened to me.” (Khadra, p. 222), in addition to, Emily told Younes that; “I regret all the terrible things I said to you. Perhaps that is why I never dared open your letters.”(Khadra, p. 326)

5. Conclusion

The novel *What the Day Owes the Night* by Yasmina Khadra is a famous literary works in Algeria that demonstrates the social state of the Algerian citizens during the French colonial. And also the importance of the novel was achieved; in fact that it included the two styles (male and female). Thus, through the linguistic analysis by applying the difference theory for Deborah Tannen, we concluded that there are gender differences in language use, and the theory was achieved.



*General
Conclusion*



Sociolinguistics researchers study the effect of all the aspects of society on language, including cultural norms, status, race, age, and gender, following the same stream as students in our research we focused more on gender, and we took as a reference many studies of those sociolinguists that have confirmed to us the existence of the differences between male and female in the way of they shared their thoughts and the use of language as well as in literary works. Thus, we concluded at the end of this research that there are gender differences in literary works, as it is resulted in the previous researches, and experienced in the society, in addition to that, those differences can be seen in the used of syntax, the tone of voice, and vocabulary.

First, we defined language as a mean of humans communication (specifically between man and woman), and also as a key part in our daily lives used at every moment and in every situation; by which we express our thoughts and feelings, language is purely human could be in both spoken or written form, in which spoken appeared in direct ways such as dialogues, and daily speeches, while written form appeared in indirect ways through books, novels, and in the sense of literal works in general, moreover the linguistic researchers have indicate many details about the different use of language for both male and female , and for us we resulted those differences through the linguistic analysis of the two Algerian novels that were written in the same colonial period and with French language; moreover, these novels deal with the description of Algerian society during the French colonial period. The first novel is *Fantasia* by Assia Djebar and the second one is *What the Day Owes the Night* by Yasmina Khadra; within the linguistic frame work we focus on applying the Difference theory by Deborah Tannen on the both novels; in which it deals with the existence of the sociolinguistics subcultures differences since boys and girls are not socialized similarly, that includes sixth points those are, Status vs. Support, Independent vs. Intimacy, Advice vs. Understanding, Feeling vs. Information, Order vs. Proposal, Conflict vs. Compromise. Thus, through those points the existence of those differences was appeared in the novels, moreover, in our research the difference theory was realized in the both novels in which man and woman can interpret the same conversation differently.

Second, after analyzing the novel *Fantasia* by Assia Djebar who is already known with the female sense of writing, within the linguistic frame work analysis of the

main character (woman) in the novel that was presented by the use of the personal pronoun 'I' that refer to the novelist, in addition to the events of the story expressed the suffering of the Arab Algerian woman during the French colonial in Algeria, begins with little girl at her first day at school and how her life linked with norms and honor and how was strict by her father's and family believes. Through the events in the novel we resulted that female character's language is exaggerated by using toning, adjectives, adverbs to expresses feeling, and using expressions that refers to; gaining support and closeness, understanding, 'proposal' by giving indirect imperative, intimacy since women seek for confirmation and closeness, also with language women aim to avoid problems and achieve compromise; however male language character is simple and clear that refer to the use of status, advice in which men seek find solutions and solve partner problems, independent men are independent in making their own decisions, information men seek to give and received a clear information, order since men are stronger , they tend to use order ,and also conflict since men like more to suggest their position. Through the analysis of the novel and by applying the difference theory within the sixth point, we resulted that the difference theory by Deborah Tannen is emerged, and the gender differences in language use is exists in which men and women can shared the same conversation differently .

Third, after reading and analyzing the novel *What the Day Owes the Night* by Yasmina Khadra that describes the suffering and the miserable circumstance that the Arab Algerian family lived in and how they act during the French colonial period. Within the frame work of the linguistics analysis by applying the difference theory, the events of this novel started when the father gives his child (the main character) to his uncle, that considered as the one who changed the boy's life through the followed events that make him in situation of taking the decision of telling the truth or losing his new life and his friends, following the same stream of relationships that Younes lived, a love story was born with a girl named Emily, it was impossible because of the secret that Younes kept until the end, and that what led her to leave him, we resulted through the analyses of the novel by applying the differences theory by Deborah Tannen within the sixth points that help us to figure out the differences between male and female in the usage of language in the novel through their actions and conversation during the different events; at the end we concluded that, men language is simple and clear through the use of information, and expressions that refer to; status, independence, advice, order

and conflict to gain a social status; while women language are full of expressions that refer to express feeling, support, understand, intimacy, proposal and compromise.

To sum up with, the two Algerian novels are one of the examples that approve the realization of the difference theory by Deborah Tannen that deals with the gender differences in language use, in which in the comparison between the two novels we found: through the study of the novel *Fantasia* by the female novelist Assia Djebar that woman's use toning a lot and plural forms, exaggerated such as adjectives, adverbs, and also expression that show their feeling, emotion and understanding; and also they tend to show their texts in great level as Moir Anne and Jessel David in the book *Brain Sex: The Real Difference Between Men and Women* said that, "Women are much more likely to imbue their texts with a greater level of social interaction (resulting in a higher word count)" (Moir and Jessel 1992) as the case in the novel when Djebar use fiction and creation in writing her novel ; While through the study of the novel *What the Day Owes the Night* by the novelist Yasmina Khadra we resulted that men tend to use direct expression orders by using simple word and give advices, thus we noticed in the novel that man's is more informative as Halliday claimed that, "males writing style is more informative." (Halliday1976). Males often convey their thoughts in a rather concise manner and clear information.

We resulted that despite all the differences between the male novel Yasmina Khadra *What the Day Owes the Night* and the female novel Assia Djebar *Fantasia*, there are similarities and both of the novels are Algerian novels by Algerian novelist, written in French language, that demonstrate the social state of the Algerian citizens during the French colonial. Finally, we concluded that writer's whether are man or woman explains their thought and ideas in their own way style of writing.



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الملخص

الأدب هو اللغة التي أشركت الأفكار بين القارئ والكاتب ، حيث يختلف استخدام اللغة لكلا الجنسين مما دفع العديد من الباحثين في علم اللغة الاجتماعي إلى تركيز كل اهتمامهم على دراسة الفروق بين الجنسين في استخدام اللغة ، وبالتالي اعتمدنا على دراسة اختلافات الجنسين. في استخدام اللغة في الفنتازيا لآسيا جبار وياسمينة خضرة فضل الليل على النهار ، وكلاهما روايتين جزائريين مكتوبة باللغة الفرنسية ، تظهر الحالة الاجتماعية للمواطنين الجزائريين خلال فترة الاستعمار الفرنسي. كطلاب اهتمامنا بالأدب لأننا مطالبون بقراءة الكتب والنصوص والروايات لإثراء معرفتنا ولغتنا. لذلك يهدف هذا البحث إلى تقصي العلاقة بين الجنس واللغة واكتشاف وجود فروق بين الجنسين في استخدام اللغة ضمن إطار عمل التحليلات اللغوية من خلال تطبيق نظرية الفرق لديورا تانين ، حيث تعتبر الروايتان أداة تمثل هؤلاء. الاختلافات من خلال شخصياتهم وأحداثهم المختلفة. في النهاية توصلنا إلى أن نظرية الاختلاف قد تحققت في كلتا الروايتين.

الكلمات المفتاحية

الادب، اللغة ، استخدام اللغة من كلا الجنسين، فنتازيا ، فضل الليل على النهار.

Abstract

Literature is the language that engaged the ideas between the reader and the writer, where the use of language is differ for both genders that led many sociolinguistics researchers to focus all their attention to study the gender differences in language use, Thus we relied to study the Gender differences in language use in Assia Djebbar's *Fantasia* and Yasmina Khadra's *What the Day Owes the Night*, both of them are Algerian novels written with French language, that demonstrate the social state of Algerian citizens during the French colonial period. As student our interest is in literature because we are required to read books, texts and novels in order to enrich our knowledge and language. So this research aims to investigate the relation between gender and language and to discover the existence of gender differences in language use within the linguistic analyses frame work by applying the Difference theory by Deborah Tannen, since the two novels are considered as a tool that represent those differences through their different characters and events . At the end we concluded that the difference theory was achieved in both novels.

Résumer

Littérature est la langue qui engage les idées entre le lecteur et l'écrivain, où l'utilisation de la langue est différente pour les deux sexes, ce qui a conduit de nombreux chercheurs en sociolinguistique à concentrer toute leur attention sur l'étude des différences entre les sexes dans l'utilisation de la langue. différences d'utilisation de la langue dans *L'Amour la Fantasia*, d' Assia Djebbar et *Ce que le Jour Droit à la Nuit* de Yasmina Khadra , tous deux sont des romans algériens écrits en français, qui démontrent l'état social des citoyens algériens pendant la période coloniale française. En tant qu'étudiant, nous nous intéressons à la littérature car nous sommes amenés à lire des livres, des textes et des romans afin d'enrichir nos connaissances et notre langue. Cette recherche vise donc à étudier la relation entre le genre et la langue et à découvrir l'existence de différences de genre dans l'utilisation de la langue dans le cadre des analyses linguistiques en appliquant la théorie de la différence de Deborah Tannen, puisque les deux romans sont considérés comme un outil qui représente ces différences à travers leurs différents personnages et événements. À la fin, nous avons conclu que la théorie de la différence a été réalisée dans les deux romans.

الملخص

الأدب هو اللغة التي أشركت الأفكار بين القارئ والكاتب ، حيث يختلف استخدام اللغة لكلا الجنسين مما دفع العديد من الباحثين في علم اللغة الاجتماعي إلى تركيز كل اهتمامهم على دراسة الفروق بين الجنسين في استخدام اللغة ، وبالتالي اعتمدنا على دراسة اختلافات الجنسين. في استخدام اللغة في الفنتازيا لآسيا جبار وياسمينة خضرة فضل الليل على النهار ، وكلاهما روايتين جزائريين مكتوبة باللغة الفرنسية ، تظهر الحالة الاجتماعية للمواطنين الجزائريين خلال فترة الاستعمار الفرنسي. كطلاب اهتمامنا بالأدب لأننا مطالبون بقراءة الكتب والنصوص والروايات لإثراء معرفتنا ولغتنا. لذلك يهدف هذا البحث إلى تقصي العلاقة بين الجنس واللغة واكتشاف وجود فروق بين الجنسين في استخدام اللغة ضمن إطار عمل التحليلات اللغوية من خلال تطبيق نظرية الفرق لديبورا تانين ، حيث تعتبر الروايتان أداة تمثل هؤلاء. الاختلافات من خلال شخصياتهم وأحداثهم المختلفة. في النهاية توصلنا إلى أن نظرية الاختلاف قد تحققت في كلتا الروايتين.