Untypical Linguistic Features of Males and Females and Gender Linguistic Crossing

السمات اللغوية غير النمطية بين الذكور والاناث و التقاطع اللغوي الناتج عن اختلاف النوع الاجتماعي

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Authorization

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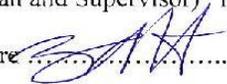
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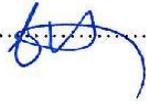
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Dedication

I dedicate this humble work to

my father's soul and my supportive family

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Abstract

This study aims at examining the untypical linguistic features and the linguistic crossing that takes place when a speaker of one sex uses linguistic features that are more commonly associated with the language of the other sex. This investigation has been done by describing the linguistic features of women's language (more *intensifiers, first person pronouns, empty adjectives, family words, emotion terms, hedges, minimal responses, overlaps, and hedged directives*) and the linguistic features of men's language (more *taboo words, articles, number words, directives, disruptive interruptions*) as found in the reviewed literature. Afterwards, the researcher has quantitatively analyzed transcripts of two panel debates that were aired on CNN channel in order to point out the dominating linguistic features that were used by each speaker. Finally, findings are discussed and explained in relation to the reviewed theoretical and empirical literature to test if any crossing between both sexes has taken place in the use of any of the linguistic features.

Key words: hedges, minimal responses, overlaps, disruptive interruptions.

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الملخص

تسلط هذه الدراسة الضوء على السمات اللغوية غير النمطية بين الذكور والاناث وعلى التقاطع اللغوي الناتج عن استخدام متحدث من احد الجنسين للسمات اللغوية المرتبطة بشكل أكثر شيوعاً مع لغة الجنس الاخر. لتحقيق أهداف الدراسة قام الباحث بالاعتماد على نتائج دراسات سابقة لوصف السمات اللغوية الاكثر شيوعاً وارتباطاً بلغة الاناث (*الفاظ التشديد، ضمائر الفاعل الشخصية، الصفات الفارغة، الكلمات المرتبطة بالعائلة، التعابير العاطفية، الفاظ التملص، الردود المختصرة ، تزامن الحديث، والتعليمات غير المباشرة*) و السمات اللغوية الاكثر شيوعاً وارتباطاً بلغة الذكور (*الالفاظ النابية، أدوات التعريف والتنكير، استخدام الارقام، التعليمات المباشرة، ومقاطعة الحديث التشويشية*). ثم قام الباحث باستخدام اداة التحليل الكمي لتحليل حوارين كانا قد عرضا على قناة "السي إن إن" بعد ان تم تدوينهما كتابياً من قبل الباحث. بعد ذلك، نوقشت وفُسّرت نتائج الدراسة في ظل نتائج الادب النظري والتطبيقي مما ساعد في التوصل الى ما اذا كان هناك تقاطع في اي من السمات اللغوية بين المتحوارين الذكور والاناث وما هي الاسباب المحتملة وراء هذا التقاطع.

الكلمات المفتاحية: ألفاظ التملص، الردود المختصرة ، تزامن الحديث، مقاطعة الحديث التشويشية

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Background of the study

Language is a means of communication, and it reveals the identity of each of its users in different situations. When people speak or write, the linguistic features that characterize their speech or writing reflect their gender. The process of identifying one's gender is primarily affected by their biological sex, and it is also crystalized by psychological aspects, and socialization practices. Once a person constructs their gender affiliation, one's language is set into different degrees on the scale of feminine/masculine language (Eckert and McConnel-Ginet, 2003).

Most of the linguistic features are common to all speakers regardless of their gender or sex, but some features may be socially and culturally associated with one gender rather than the other. But the question is whether a person is biologically a male but uses feminine features, or whether she is biologically a female, but uses male linguistic features. In this case, linguistic gender crossing is derived as a result of the untypical relation between one's sex and the common gender construction or as a result of socialization (Cameron, 2010).

Throughout the past forty-five years, many investigations have been conducted on language and gender to describe the features that are more associated with one gender than the other. Many sociolinguists like Lakoff (1973), Coates (1986), Tannen (1990), and have asserted that there are differences in the linguistic features used by both genders. Lakoff (1973), for instance, claims that female language is less forceful because it is more polite. On the other hand, male language is aggressive and decisive. Tannen (1990) agrees in part with Lakoff and adds that different subcultures of females and males may lead to the use of different linguistic features, a situation that can lead to miscommunication.

Cameron (2010) argues that the way each individual talks is simply effected by their personal style, whom do they interact with, and their choices of communicating their gender identity and not due how their minds function.

Based on the results of the investigations that were conducted and that will be elaborated on in the review of literature, this study deals with the linguistic gender crossing, specifically when some women share some, if not all, of the linguistic features that are typically associated with men and when some men share some, if not all, of the women's linguistic features as a result of factors like their biological sex, their physiological aspects, and socialization practice. These features were categorized by Holmes (1990) under two conversational styles: the cooperative style and the competitive style. She associated the cooperative conversational style more with women's language, whereas the competitive style with men's.

Cooperative style is manifested in the use of various conversational strategies. The first feature is hedging (e.g. *I think, sort of*). It is argued that this feature is mostly used by women to either avoid commitment to one's propositions (Lakoff, 1973) or in other cases to protect the speaker's face and the listener's emotions (Holmes, 1990). The second strategy is the use of question tags (e.g. *John is here, isn't he?*) which are claimed to be used by women for different functions mainly to give the floor to another speaker or to call the speaker to participate in the conversation (Coates, 1996 & Holmes, 1990). Thirdly, minimal responses (e.g. *mmm, yeah*) that are used by women to support the speaker and show them they are paying attention to their speech (Coates, 1986). Overlapping is the fourth strategy in which women support others while speaking (Tannen, 1994) and (Coates, 1996). Finally, the choice of words that reinforces relationships with others and shows intimacy like the use of social words (e.g. *son, mom*) and emotion words (e.g. *fear, calm*) for example (Coates, 1996).

Aggressive language, which is more typically associated with men's conversational style (Lakoff, 1973 & Holmes, 1990), consists of the use of features of challenge and competition in explicit or implicit intents.

One of the strategies strongly associated with aggressive language is the use of disruptive interruption. This feature has frequently been tested in language and gender studies and it has been mostly associated with men's language, for they allegedly use it to preserve their status and dominance according to some studies (Zimmerman &West, 1975 & Tannen, 1990). The results of the reviewed studies reveal that men are less likely to use hedges, minimal responses, overlaps, tag questions in the way they are used by women. Moreover, they keep their topics away from personal life and emotions more likely than women.

1.2 Statement of the problem

There are typical linguistic features that are socially associated with one gender more than with the other. However, in certain situations and due to biological, psychological, and social aspects, a person of one gender adopts linguistic features that are more commonly used by the other gender. This linguistic crossing has not been dealt with sufficiently. Therefore, this study mainly investigated the linguistic gender crossing between males and females in TV panel discussions of serious subjects by professional media and political analysts.

1.3 Objectives of the study

The study aimed at achieving the following objectives:

1. Identifying the untypical linguistic features of males and females,

2. Investigating the gender linguistic-feature crossing between males and females, and

3. Finding out the causes of gender linguistic crossing between males and females.

1.4 Questions of the study

This study attempted to answer the following questions:

1. Are there untypical linguistic features used by males and females as a result of their projected gender affiliation or goals in particular contexts?

2. What are the possible causes of the linguistic crossing?

1.5 Significance of the study

The significance of this study lies in its attempt to assess the possibility and the extent of this linguistic crossing. The research has examined the factors that have led the sample of the study to choose linguistic features that are not commonly associated with their biological sex. Moreover, linguistic crossing does not have a large, enough base of empirical studies, and this study may help in extending it.

1.6 Limitations of the Study

1. The study is limited to the linguistic features that are typical of one sex more than the other in the speeches of the eight speakers that were featured in the two selected panel debates.

2. The findings cannot be firmly generalized beyond the selected data analyzed here.

3. The research is confined only to the speech of 4 female and 4 male speakers who were hosted in two CNN panel debates tackling two topics. The first topic is Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), a policy that exempts eligible immigrants from deportation and give them legal work permissions in the US. The second topic is ObamaCare, an affordable health assurance in the US, according to the policy proposed by President Obama and passed by the US congress.

1.7 Limits of the Study

This study has been conducted in Jordan during the first semester of the academic year (2017/ 2018).

1.8 Definitions of Terms

Community of practice:- (Lave & Wenger, 1991:98) is a set of relations among persons, activity, world, over time and in relation with other tangential and overlapping communities of practice.

Gender: (O´Sullivan, M., Šimůnková, B., & Horký, O. 2011:21) "Socially-constructed roles and responsibilities of women and men in a given place or culture. These roles are influenced genetically by predetermined sex-type and by perceptions and expectations arising from cultural, political, environmental, economic, social, and religious factors, as well as custom, law, class, ethnicity, and individual or institutional bias.

Hedging: Lakoff (1973) defines it as the use of expressions, such as 'sort of, perhaps' that dilute the definitiveness of a proposition or statement.

Linguistic Gender Crossing: Cameron & Kulick (2010: p.97) define it as the process in which a person of one sex adopts linguistic features that are culturally associated more with the speech of the other sex.

Minimal Response: the short utterances that are used by listeners to either fake listening, support the speaker, or to show agreement and disagreement.

Overlaps: simultaneous speech by two speakers. They may be used to help and support other speakers. Other times, they might be disruptive ones to take the speaking floor from another speaker (Zimmerman & West, 1975).

Sex: World Health Organization (2006:p.5) refers to "the biological characteristics that define humans as female or male."

Socialization: Little (2012)" the process through which children are taught to be active members of their society and come to understand societal norms and expectations, to accept society's beliefs, and to be aware of societal values."

Chapter Two

Review of Related Literature

2.0 Theoretical Literature

Since the early 1970s, many female sociolinguists have been much concerned with the relation between language and the sex identity in an attempt to find out how each reflects on and affects the other. Due to the emergence of the feminist movement in the 1960s, claims for the equality between males and females were raised. In language use, some female sociolinguists identified certain linguistic behavior as more associated with one sex than with the other. In the 1980s, the term 'gender' emerged to refer to one's degree of belonging to one of the sexes rather than the other. For the purpose of examining the gender linguistic crossing, some books and studies on gender differences in conversational styles are reviewed below. This chapter reviews the typical linguistic markers of each sex that appeared most in literature.

2.1 Goals of Communication

In the 1990s, Tannen (1990:p.37-39) introduced two new terms *rapport* and *report* to describe women's and men's conversational styles. Tannen claimed that women tend to use techniques in conversations to build up close relationships, show intimacy, share experiences, and support the speaker. However, men tend to report facts, views, and opinions, for the goal of sharing information and knowledge. Thus, language has different basic functions.

In opposition, Holmes (2013: p.320 – p.327) claims that one's language is affected by their social identities in a situational context within what is often considered socially constructive of the

desired identity. These social identities are constructive, so is one's language within a community of practice.

2.2 Gender difference in linguistic styles

Language style is an important aspect of one's speech, for it shows the lexical terms and structures used in different conversational contexts. The differences between women's and men's conversational style have always attracted writers and researchers' attention trying to specify what linguistic features are more associated with one gender than the other. In order to set a base for this study, some theoretical claims regarding the women's and men's choice of number words, adjectives , pronouns, particles, emotion terms, tag questions, and hedges are reported.

2.2.1 Word Choice

In her classic article, Lakoff (1973) based ideas on her own speech, her friends', and some media. Regarding gender differences in the choice of words, Lakoff asserts that some lexical items are more frequently used by females than by males.

First of all, the use of colors terms and their shades, like *mauve*, *beige, ecru, aquamarine, lavender,* is more affiliated with women's speech. She adds that if these terms are used by a man then he is either emulating a women sarcastically or he would be judged as not being straight or he might be working in a profession (e.g. decoration, plastering, designing) in which color distinctions are basic. She attributed the reason of women's use of fine color discrimination more than men that women, at that time, had no role in decision making processes or important matters, so men have left them some trivial things to think of, like giving precise names to shades of colors.

Furthermore, Lakoff (1973:p. 53) proposed that some adjectives are neutral and can be used by both men and women and others are gender specific. She claims that "the use of a number of adjectives, that have figurative meanings (like *adorable, charming, sweet, lovely, divine*) is not, basically, 'feminine'; rather, they signal 'uninvolved', or 'out of power'. Any group in a society use these adjectives are often considered 'feminine', 'unmasculine'."

Terms that are used for strengthening the feelings implied in an utterance were also examined by Lakoff. Women, in Lakoff's view, were found using polite terms (e.g. *oh dear, goodness, oh fudge)* while men used taboo particles (e.g. *damn*) to strengthen their proposition. Lakoff justifies women's use of polite terms rather than taboo terms on the basis of conformity to the norms in society.

The researchers Rayson, Leech, and Hodges (1997), analyzed the conversational components of the British National Corpus (BNC) which contains language data from 561 female speakers and 536 male speakers, who were recorded by their consent over a few years in the 1990s. The researchers examined the distribution of certain features by the gender of the speaker.

The results reveal that (1) males used more taboo words, like *hell* and *crap*. (2) Male speakers used numbers more than females.

The results also show that (3) women use feminine pronouns and first person pronouns more than men. The third person pronoun *she* appears in women's speech at (0.87%) but in men's speech at (0.42%).Moreover, a significant difference was found in the use of the possessive pronoun *her* that was found in women's speech at (0.28%) while in men's speech at (0.14%). Finally, the first person singular pronoun occurs in women's speech at (3.58%) but in men's at (3.24%).

Furthermore, the analysis showed that (4) male speakers tend to use noun phrases at (8.49%) but (7.93%) by females. On the other hand, proper nouns were found in female's speech at (1.64%) more than in males' (1.44%)

Moreover, (5) a difference was found in the use of articles between men and women. The indefinite article *a*, for instance, was found in men's speech at (1.68%) but in women's conversations (1.53%) and the article *the* was used less by females (2.20%) than by males (2.60%).

Finally, it was revealed that women tended to use family terms, like *mother* (0.02 %), *father* (0.01%), *sister* (0.01%) *brother* (0.01%) and *daughter* (0.01%), more than males. Whereas men were found using *mummy* (0.04%), *mum* (0.10%).

Later in the US, an investigation of the gender differences in the use of emotion was conducted by Simon & Nath (2004). They analyzed the emotions module of the General Social Survey Series, which is a sociological survey that regularly gathers data on the American society. Simon and Nath examined the degree in which each gender express their emotions and if there is any difference in the number of occurrences of certain emotion terms in one gender's speech than the other. In the selected corpus, information by 2,904 individuals was examined. In the survey, each respondent was asked how many times they felt certain emotions one week before the interview was conducted. Then, each emotion was given a score according to its frequency.

This corpus-based study found that men expressed the positive emotions at (28.30%), like *calm, contented, at ease, happy, excited, overjoyed, calmness, proud* more than women (26.56%). Whereas, women expressed negative emotions at (18.55%) , like *anger, anxiety, fearful, anxious, restless, worried, blue, sad, lonely, outraged, mad, angry, ashamed, and embarrassed* more than men (16.80%).

Mulcan, Seibold, and Farris (2000) examined the linguistic features of middle managers and professionals of both genders in the acts of voicing and receiving criticism between co-workers. Their study aimed at investigating two major things; the first one is that if we have linguistic gender-differences in role-playing criticisms among middle managers and career professionals in which participants were asked to recall recent incident at workplace in which they had given criticism to their colleagues and to role-play it with a partner they did not know. The second question if there was any effect of the gender of the receiver on the language of the criticizer. The research's data was based on 86 criticisms; 36 were provided by female middle managers and professionals and 50 were provided by men in the same positions at a multinational company. Participants were asked to provide sufficient information about a recent work-related situation in which they voiced criticism to their peers so it can be replayed exactly as it happened the first time but with a role-play partner. The results revealed that men use more negations, questions, judgmental adjectives, while women use more intensifiers, dependent clauses, and sentence initial adverbials.

Digging into gender differences in the choice of words, Newman, Groom, Handelman, and Pennebaker (2008) conducted a meta-analysis research where they analyzed 14,000 text transcripts from 70 different previous studies. The researchers found that men used number words (1.55%) more than women did (1.31%). Negation words like *no, not,* and *never* appeared more in men's language (1.17%) than in women's (1.10%). Moreover, a significant difference was found in the use of articles, for they appeared in men's language (2.94%) more than in women's (2.73%).

Regarding emotion terms, this meta-analysis revealed that men used positive emotion-terms at (1.40%) ,like *happy* and *good*, more than women (1.34%), whereas, negative emotions , such as *nervous, afraid,* and *cry*, were found more in women's language (1.65%) than in men's

(1.56%).Similarly, family terms like *mom, brother,* and *cousin* for example, were used by women at (4.92%) while by men at (4.72%).

Furthermore, the researchers have found that females used the first person, plural pronouns (2.15%), *we* and *us*, more than males (2.12%). Similarly, the third person pronouns *she*, *their*, and *them* appeared in women's language at (3.45%) but in men's at (3.01%). On the other hand, a significant difference was found in the use of the second person pronoun *you*, where it appeared in men's language at (1.15%) while in women's at (1.05%).

Mirzapour (2016) also examined the use of first person pronouns (*I, me, my, we, us,* and *our*) in a corpus that consisted of thirty Chemistry and Applied Linguistics research articles which were written by men and other thirty that were written by women. The results showed that (1) men used the first person pronouns in their Applied Linguistic articles at (25.42%), while women used them at (10.69%). Moreover, (2) it was found that men used the first person pronouns in Chemistry article at (12.31%) but only (6.29%) by females. Thus, men used first person pronouns (18.4%) more than women (8.7%) in both fields.

2.2.2 Use of Hedges

Lakoff (1973) has left an imprint on the language and gender field of study. In this article, she made claims that were later investigated extensively. A major claim that Lakoff proposed is that women's language is tentative while men's is definitive. She attributed this difference to the frequency of certain linguistic features in both women's and men's speech. These linguistic features become more associated with one sex rather than the other by the socialization process each person goes through since childhood.

She (1973: p.47-50) supported her claim by giving an example that if a girl talked roughly like males, she would be misjudged, made fun of, or accused for being masculine. Therefore, the girl needs to adapt herself to the linguistic features that are considered typical of her gender in her society. The use of hedges (e.g. *sort of , kind of*) by females is a proof of the their abiding by the norm of society by showing tentativeness or uncertainty. On the other hand, males also adapt themselves to features that indicate definitiveness, aggressiveness to preserve their status within their society.

Holmes (1990:p. 185-202) examined the different uses of hedges (e.g. 'I think' 'you know') in women and men's speech by analyzing a corpus of speeches. She found that hedges serve several functions but not necessarily the speaker's lack of confidence or uncertainty. One of the functions is to express confidence regarding the listener's background and experience in the tackled topic. (e.g. and that way we'd get rid of exploitation of man by man all that stuff/ you &tow/ you've heard it before//). In other cases, they might be used when the speaker cannot expect the listener's attitude or response to a certain proposition (e.g. and it was quite //well it was it was all very embarrassing you know)

By taking the contexts that each hedge appeared in in the selected data, Holmes found that males used hedges to express uncertainty, whereas women used hedges as conversation facilitators. Regarding the number of occurrences of each hedge. Men (64%) ,in the selected corpus, used the hedge 'you know' 20% more than women did (46%), while 'sort of ' appeared more in women's speech (20.8 %) than in males' (15.2%). Finally, no significant difference were found in the use of 'I think' between men (5.4%) and women (6.9%).

In another attempt to point out some linguistic differences between women and men, Mirzapour (2016) also examined the use of hedges by counting the number of their occurrences in a corpus of sixty research articles on two fields; Linguistics and Chemistry. To test the gender differences in the use of this feature, thirty of these articles were written by females and the other half by males. The hedges that were investigated by Mirzapour are *can, could, may*,…; lexical verbs expressing hedges are *appear, interpret, seem, suppose, suggest, think,…;* adverbs indicating hedges are *about, frequently, mostly, often, primarily, rarely, strongly, vastly*,…; adjectives expressing hedges include *apparent, common, main, major, small, usual*,…; nouns expressing hedges are *claim, idea, likelihood, suggestion, view* .

The results showed that (1) the total of hedges used in women's Applied Linguistics research articles is (33.74%) while in men's (33.52%). It was also found that (2) women used hedges in Chemistry research articles at (33.03%) while their frequency in men's articles is (18.67%).

2.2.3 Use of Standard Forms

Speaking of forms, Holmes (2013, p.163-169) asserts that females use standard forms more than men do for several reasons. First, she argued that females use standard forms because they are concerned more than men with their social class and their social backgrounds that their language might reflect. They are more social status conscious. For example, women in most of the data that Holmes collected tended to use the full pronunciation of the inflectional morpheme –ing (e.g. *typing*) while men tended to use the contracted form -in (e.g *swimmin*) more than women. Moreover, Holmes (2013, p.166) claims that men of the middle and lower classes in

Detroit use the double negation structure (e.g. *I don't know nothing about it*), which is a vernacular feature, significantly more than women do.

The second reason why women use more standard forms is due to the patriarchal society where females have to behave in a more classy and polite manner than males to conform to its norms. The last reason is that as women are considered to be subordinate to men, so they are obliged to avoid offending men.

2.2.4 Ways of interaction

2.2.4.1   Use of tag questions

A tag question is a short question that is attached to utterances to serve different contextual functions. The use of this syntactic feature was examined by sociolinguists to test which sex used it most and for what functions.

Robin Lakoff (1973) claimed that women use tag questions at a higher level than men. Using tag questions, to Lakoff, implies a sense of lacking confidence and a need for confirmation from the listener like when saying (e.g. *John is here, isn't he?*). In other cases, a tag question serves as a prompt that calls the listener to participate in the conversation (e.g. *sure it is hot here, isn't it?*). The third feature that Lakoff considers as a feminine feature is when speakers use tag questions to avoid committing themselves to their words until they get the response from the listener (e.g. *The war in Vietnam is terrible, isn't it?*) as a sort of politeness to not to impose one's opinion on the listener.

In another attempt to investigate the use of tag questions among the two sexes, Dubois & Crouch (1975) analyzed tape recordings of a small professional meeting. The number of participants was not provided in this research for having varied numbers throughout the day, 25 participants in the morning and 15 by the end of the day. Out of these recordings, only the give-and-take conversations that followed each formal presentation were analyzed to make sure of the interaction between participants. The analysis showed that 33 tag questions appeared in the selected conversations. Seventeen of them were formal ones (e.g. *'hasn't it?' 'Weren't you?' 'Does he?'*) that consist of an auxiliary verb followed by a pronoun, and the other 16 questions were informal tags (e.g. *'That's not too easy, right?' 'Ok').* The results do not corresponds to Lakoff's claim because all the tag questions that were found were actually used by men and none were used by women. Consequently, Dubois and Crouch called Lakoff's claim, that the use tag question imply tentativeness and lack of confidence and that they are likely to be used by women more than men, into doubt.

Holmes (1990) investigated the use of tag questions in women and men's speech by analyzing a corpus of speeches by male and female speakers. Holmes opposed herself to Lakoff's claim that male's speech is definitive and women's is powerless. She refuted this by saying that when we would like to associate any linguistic feature to a certain gender, the sociolinguist has to take into account the context, the sex of both the sender and the receiver and their conversational roles, and finally the type of activity. She adds that this analysis ought to be done because each of the linguistic features can convey a different meaning in each different context and between different speakers and relations.

Holmes claimed that there are different functions for question tags. Tag questions, to her are multifunctional; in certain contexts they indicate uncertainty, in other contexts they are used to

request information from the receiver, or other times they may be used to stimulate the receiver to participate in the conversation.

The result of Holmes's (1990) investigation shows that female speakers use more facilitating tag questions that invite the receiver to participate more than male speakers, while the latter use tag questions to reassure the validity of their utterances (e.g. *so you dropped her at the station, did you?).*

2.2.4.2   Use of Overlaps

Tannen (1983: p.120-124) has analyzed a transcript of a conversation that took place on Thanksgiving day between four men and two women talking about a location of a building in New York. Three kinds of overlaps appeared in the transcribed conversation.

The first type is cooperative sentence-building when speaker B completes the utterance with speaker A.

Example (Tannen,1983: p.122) :

A: *The Huntington Hartford is on the fourth side.*

B: *on the other? Across.*

The second of type is constructive interruption which is used for requesting and giving verification.

Example (Tannen,1983: p.122)

P : *Did I gave you much?*

D*:   by Columbus Circuit? …….. that Columbus Circuit?*

K*:   Right on Columbus Circle. Here's is Columbus Circle.*

The third function is choral repetition in which two speakers say the same or almost the same thing simultaneously.

Example (Tannen, 1983:p. 124-125):

A: Now it's⌐ the Huntington Hartford Museum,

   That's the Huntington Hartford, right?

In a meta-analysis study, James & Clarke (1993 :p.231-247) reviewed a number of studies that were published between 1965-1991 to examine if interruptions serve different functions in different contexts and to test the validity of the claim that men interrupt women more than they get interrupted in mixed-sex conversations. First, James and Clarke (1993:p. 238-247) rejected some definitions of interrupting as a sign of dominance and a negative feature that violates the speaker's speaking turn. Instead they said that an interruption is any aberration from the normal flow of turn-taking in a conversation. They added as well that in order to examine the role of an interruption, one has to take into consideration the context it was used in.

According to James & Clarke (1993), an interruption can be (1) supportive when the person uses minimal responses and utterances (like *mhm*, *yeah*, and *right*) for example, in order to show support and listenership to the speaker. This feature is commonly used in collaborative floors. Moreover, (2) interruptions are sometimes used by people in case of having a problem in the process of communication. So, the receiver uses them to ask the speakers for clarification or explanation of what they said or to clarify the speaker's message to another listener.

In other common contexts, James & Clarke (1993) claim that interruptions can sometimes be neither supportive nor disruptive. In some cases, speaker B thinks that speaker A has finished the turn while he/she has not or when speaker B infers that speaker A has almost reached the end of his turn, so he/she begins to speak a little before speaker A stops and this happens due to mistiming or having various pacing/pausing habits. In other cases, interruptions might be made when speaker B gets the intended message of speaker A while he/she is still explaining.

The analysis showed that only six studies out of the twenty reviewed studies support the claim that men interrupt women disruptively more than the latter interrupt them. Two studies found the opposite, and the other thirteen found no significant difference in the number of interruptions used by women and men.

Tannen (1993: p.175-176) agreed with James & Clarke (1993) that the use of interruptions is not always considered as a feature to dominate the floor. Rather, she claims that to judge if an interruption is constructive or disruptive, the researcher has to consider two dimensions. The first one is the context the interruption has been used in. For example, constructive interruptions commonly occur in casual conversations among friends rather than in a business meeting. The second dimension is the conversation style of each speaker because each speaker might have a different concept of pacing and pausing in a speaking turn in addition to whether the speaker perceives an overlap as a cooperative technique or a disruptive one.

2.2.4.3   Use of Directives

Tannen (1994, p: 78-102) talks about the different conversational styles by men and women at the workplace. She based her claims on real-life conversations that took place at workplace. Tannen links some misunderstanding situations that happen at work to that each gender has a somehow different conversational style in which women and men interpret the speech of others.

In one case, a female manager indirectly asked her male subordinate to do a task in a way that did not sound to be an instruction at all (e.g. *because that's who you mean, that's what you oughtta say. It's- it will confuse people*). It was interpreted as a suggestion that is optional by her male subordinate, so he did not take it into consideration. In another case, a female manager tried several times to ask her male subordinate to do a task by using indirect order (e.g. *it might be useful to…, I'm not sure we are gonna show that, you might want to..."* but these indirect directives were ignored by the male subordinate. So, the manager had to adopt a more direct way in asking, though she used hedges and hesitations with providing a justification to her instructions (e.g. *you might put it in parentheses, just for people like me who are not that quick with the conversations).*

Tannen (1994) also assumed that whether the person used a direct request or an indirect one with hedges for instance does not imply that the person is confident or tentative; it is a matter of a style that the person has adapted himself/herself to due to social factors or because they like to be addressed by others this way.

Tannen proposed that the difference between women and men is not that this sex tends to use indirect request and the other to use the direct one, rather the difference is that women expect indirectness in others' speech more than men do.

Furthermore, Tannen claims feature does not imply that the speaker is powerless and lacks confidence, but it is a personal choice that depends strongly on the speaker's cultural background. Americans for instance have a low-context culture where they tend to use direct requests and they view indirectness as manipulative, whereas the Chinese go for the opposite. Considering indirect instructions as an indicator of powerlessness also depends on how the listeners interpret them in terms of their personal styles and cultures.

2.3. Empirical Studies

Many empirical studies were conducted in an attempt to find the differences between the linguistic features that are mostly associated with each sex's speech. The reviewed empirical studies mainly examined Lakoff's (1973) claims. Some of these studies analyzed mixed-sex conversations and others used same-sex conversations in different social contexts and by different age groups. This section will be divided into the main different features found in the reviewed studies.

2.3.1 Linguistic Styles

2.3.1.1 Word Choice

Hirschman (1994) analyzed excerpts from a 60-minutes conversation that took place between two female and two male students to spot women and men language differences in conversational interactions. It was found that women in his sample use first person reference pronouns *I, we, you* (12.6%) more than men did (3.6%), whereas third person pronouns *(she/he, they, someone, person)* people were found more in men's speech (7.12%) than in women's (4.6%).

Examining the linguistic differences between women and men, Sung (2007) analyzed speeches of female and male participants in a show called Apprentice where participants are divided ,based upon their gender, into groups presided by a different project manager every week. The results of this investigation revealed that when the male leader, Jason, wanted to delegate work for this subordinates, he used firm statements (e.g. *I think Nick and Bill need to do…*).

Sung claims that by using the first person pronoun '*I*' and addressing his subordinates with the pronoun '*you*', he specified his own role explicitly and stressed his status as well.

One the other hand, Sung claims that the female leader, Katrin, used the pronoun 'we' to emphasize the importance of teamwork and to get closer relationships with the team members than playing the authoritative role.

Yu (2013) conducted an investigation to point out the differences between men and women linguistic features by analyzing a large number of transcribed congressional speeches taken from 101st to the 110th Congress (1989–2008). The data were computationally processed. A good number of words which refer to various social, psychological status (e.g emotions), and a set of stylistic features (e.g. parts of speech distribution) were entered into the system by sociolinguists, psycholinguists, and psychologists, then the computational analysis tools counted the frequency of these words in the selected sample. Yu found that male legislators used more articles (8.36%) than congresswomen did (7.86%). On the other hand, women were found using more positive (e.g., brave, peril) and negative (e.g. disaster, terrible) emotion words (3.78%) than congressmen (3.41%). Furthermore, the results revealed that women use longer words (32.38%), more nouns and adjectives while men used more verbs.

In an investigation of the use of some linguistic gender markers, Cholifah, Herinyato, and Citraresmana (2013) analyzed the utterances of female and male actors in a TV series called *Friends.* One of the features that was examined is the use of empty adjectives. The results echoed Lakoff's (1973) claim that women use more empty adjectives than men, for it was found that the number of empty adjectives (fantastic, adorable, lovely, sweet) that was found in women's

utterances is higher than the number found in men's utterances in both mixed-sex and same-sex conversations. Unfortunately, no statistical data were provided in this study.

Testing the use of empty adjectives by both sexes, (Hanafiyeh & Afghari, 2014) conducted an investigation 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 conversations took place at Islamic Azad University between 60 male speakers and 60 female speakers. The analysis shows that there is a significant difference in the use of empty adjectives between men and women. The number of occurrences of these adjectives in women's speech is 235, whereas only 92 occurrences were found in men's speech.

In an attempt to specify the lexical differences between men and women in social media, Bamman, Eistenstien, and Schnoebelen (2014) took a number of tweets that were posted on Twitter to investigate the relationship between language and gender. The researchers took a corpus of 9,212,118 tweets by 14,464 Twitter users as a sample. It was shown that women used 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) at a higher level than men (e.g. *wife, wife's, bro, bruh, bros, and brotha, etc*.) whereas the latter used more term that are associated with technology and sports.

Investigating the use of intensifiers, Farooqui (2016) interviewed 14 students studying at Brigham University; 7 males and 7 females. The respondents were given four different prompts to stimulate them to talk for five minutes. The four prompts were talking about their favorite family vacation, their favorite vacation, their best day ever, and their worst day ever. The

conversations were transcribed to count the frequency of the intensifiers (really, so, very, and pretty) in the participants' speeches. The result did not support Lakoff's claim because numbers of intensifiers in the selected sample were higher in men's conversations (n,102) than in women's (n,52). Men used the intensifier *'really'* 84 times while women used it only 34 times. However, the intensifier "*So*" appeared in women's conversation 12 times whereas it occurred in men's only 6 times. Finally, no significant difference in the use of the two intensifiers *"very*" and "*pretty*" between women and men.

In 2016, another research was conducted by Chouchane (2016) to examine the gender differences regarding the use of intensifiers. A twenty-minute casual mixed-sex conversation between three male and three female native English speakers was analyzed. To ensure that all respondents participate, several topics were tackled in the conversations. The results showed that 38 occurrences of intensifiers appeared in the conversation; 25 of them were found in women's speech. Moreover, echoing Farooqui's (2016) result, the results show that men use the intensifier "really" more frequently than 'so' and 'very' that appeared mostly in women's speech.

2.3.2 Use of Hedges

According to Lakoff (1973), the use of hedges is considered a significant feature of women's language that implies hesitance and uncertainty. Other sociolinguists, like Coates (1986), rejected this claim and listed positive uses of hedges in different contexts. Although this current study is concerned with the use of linguistic features in public contexts, private context was given attention in this section due to its richness *in* women's interaction with each other when it comes to emotions and sensitive topics.

2.3.2.1   Hedging in Same-Sex Conversation taking place in Private Contexts

Lakoff's claim of the negative use of hedges by women was rejected by (Coates, 1986) in an investigation she has conducted by analyzing transcriptions of audio-taped, same-sex conversations between a number of women friends gathering at one of the women's house. The findings suggested that hedges have functions other than escaping the commitment to one's propositions. <u>Hedges are sometimes used to protect the speaker's face when talking about something or someone, when they do not want to offend the addressee, or when tackling sensitive topics.</u> Coates (1986) also provides an explanation for sex differences in the use of hedges in which she claims that the topics each sex tackles most in their conversations are somehow different; women talk about feelings, people, personal life for example, whereas men talk about things that do not usually touch offending topics that might threaten faces.

2.3.2.2   Hedging in Mixed-Sex Conversation taking place in Public Contexts

Carli (1990 : p.941-949) tried to find out the influence of gender identification on language use by distributing a questionnaire which included 27 topics to 59 males and 59 females who attended introductory psychology classes at a state University. Afterwards, the researcher scheduled one appointment for two persons a time. Half of the appointments were made with same-sex participants and the other half with opposite-sex partners. Then both mixed-conversations and same-sex conversations were analyzed by counting the frequency disclaimers, tag questions, and hedges (e.g. *I may be wrong*). The results show that women generally used more hedges (18.59) than men (12.69), and it was also noted that they used more hedges in mixed-sex conversations than in same-sex conversations.

After analyzing a twenty-minute conversation between two female and two male teachers in an English speaking school in Tokyo, Broadbridge (2003) found 19 hedges in women's speech (e.g. *Sort of, kind of*) while only 10 hedges appeared in men's speech in mixed conversations.

Chouchane (2016) analyzed a twenty-five-minute, mixed-sex conversation between three males and three females. The results show that women used more hedges (e.g. *I think, kind of , sort of, maybe, I guess, like,* and *you know*) and fillers (e.g. *mmm, eh, yeah*) than men; 57 out of 92 occurrences of hedges and fillers were found in women's utterances. The most frequently used hedge among the ones appeared in the conversation is '*like*' which was used 15 times by women, but 8 times by men.

Example taken from (Chouchane, 2016:p.188):

[**Cathy:** *Some people eat in their kitchen, from here TV, bedroom, eating, **like***

that**. So I need the bedroom to be **a kind of**, it's **like** when I go to **mm**, **you

***know** to Baskin-Robins…]*

2.3.3 Ways of interactions

2.3.3.1   Tag Questions

A tag question is a question attached to the end of a statement. In 1973, Lakoff claimed that the use of this kind of questions is a feature of women's language and it indicates the speaker's lack of confidence. Years later, some sociolinguist found that tag questions serve different functions in different contexts, as will be shown below.

2.3.3.1.1   Tag Questions in Same-Sex Conversations in Public Contexts

Coates conducted a study (1986) where she analyzed transcriptions of same-sex casual conversations between female friends. In this study, Coates (1986) disputed Lakoff's assumption by stating that there is no empirical study, until the time the book was published, had proved that women use more tag questions then men do. She added as well that the use of tag questions does not necessarily indicate weakness or unassertiveness, rather they sometimes indicate cooperation. Coates claimed that women ,in her study, used tag questions as facilitators to give the speaking floor to other participants and to prompt the receivers to participate in the conversation.

2.3.3.1.2 Tag Questions in Mixed-Sex Conversations in Public Contexts

Coates (1986) agrees with Lakoff that this type of question is associated with women's speech more than men's. She also concurs with Holmes's claim (1990) that tag questions are multifunctional. The least frequent function of tag questions used by the selected sample is the one used for seeking information and this is due to the claim that the main purpose of women's chats is intimacy and getting friendship closer. The second function is that women mainly use questions tags to maintain the conversation going and to stimulate the listeners to participate in the conversation or to support the speaker to continue talking. In other contexts, Coates assumed, that these questions function as hedges that are used to ask the listener for the suitable word, phrase…etc to be used. Finally, tag questions are sometimes used by women to ask for confirmation from participants. Thus, tag questions do not only signify weakness as it was claimed by Lakoff (1973).

In 1989, Cameron, McAlinden, and O'Leary also criticized Lakoff's assumptions (1973) saying that Lakoff has not taken into consideration the multi-functionality of tag questions. Moreover, they argued against hypothesis that attributes the unassertiveness of women's language to the subordinate position women have in the society, and they added that this is not the only possible reason because there are other factors ;such as age, social status, occupational status, socialization and many other factors, that strongly affect people's conversational style.

Cameron, McAlinden, and O'Leary (1989) conducted two studies to test tag questions in mixed-sex conversations in public contexts. In the first study, they analyzed nine five-thousand-word texts from the Survey of English Usage. The second study was conducted in order to test the

effect of conversational roles, status, and gender on the use of tag questions and their multi-functions.

To validate results, the researchers used Holmes categorization of the functions of tag questions. There are modal tags that are used to request information which somehow indicate uncertainty, and the second are used to facilitate the listener's participation or to soften propositions to avoid offending anyone.

The first study's results revealed that women use facilitative question tags (70%) rather than modal ones (0.5%). Similarly, men used more facilitative tag questions (45%) than modal ones (18%) which contradicts with Holmes opposite claim. Cameron attributed the use of high number of tag questions by men to having two men who were aware of the recorder and they assumed the role of conversational facilitators.

The second study was conducted to test the use of tag questions in relation to speaker's conversational roles, status, and gender.. The results showed that women used tag questions more than men, and they used affective, facilitative ones. On the other hand, men used modal tag questions, that are used to request information, more than women and this finding perfectly corresponds to Holmes claims.

Speaking of status, Cameron, McAlinden, and O'Leary (1989) found that powerful men use modal tag questions (18%) more than women (5%). Powerless men also used them (29%) more than powerless women (15%). Facilitative tag questions were used more by powerful women (70%) than by powerful men (45%). Finally, softening tag questions were used by powerful women (10%) more than by men (7%).

2.3.3.2   Use of Minimal Responses and Utterances

2.3.3.2.1 Minimal Responses and Utterances in Mixed-Sex conversation in

Public Contexts

Minimal responses (e.g. *mmm*) that are usually used to show interest or fake interest, and short utterances (e.g. right, yeah, I agree) that are used to support, agree, and disagree with the speaker. To test gender differences in the use of this feature, (Ersoy, 2008) analyzed the speech of several male and female participants in three episodes of Dr. Phil Talk show. The result mirrored (Coates,1989) claim, for it was found that female participants used minimal responses and short utterances for 29 times while men used them only 11. This supports Tannen (1990) claim that women use language for support more than men do.

In another research, Hirschman (1994) has examined the use of minimal responses and agreement utterances in the speech of two female and two male students at the University of Pennsylvania. After pairing them off, each pair was asked a questions as a prompt to start a ten-minute-conversation. Afterwards, partners were rotated to get six dyads out of four people.

After transcribing the conversations, the researcher classified minimal responses into: (1) affirmative responses (*yeah, mmm*) and agreement utterances (*ok, right, alright*) and (2) false introductory utterances *(e.g. oh, well)* in initial positions. The result shows that women used minimal responses and utterance more than males. For example, women used the minimal response 'mmm' for 22 times in same-sex conversations and 11 times in mixed-sex conversations while it was used only once by a male in mixed-sex conversations. According to the study, women used this features to acknowledge other speakers' propositions and to show agreement.

Hirschman also noticed that women used more minimal responses and agreement utterances than males to show support to the speaker in both same-sex and mixed-sex conversations.

Boardbridge (2003) attributed Lakoff's claim that women speak more than men to that women use more active listening devices than men in conversations and this has appeared in Boardbridge selected sample where women used a higher number of minimal responses (44) ,like *yeah & mmm,* than men did (27) in order to show listenership and support to the speaker.

2.3.3.2.2 Minimal Responses in Same-Sex and Mixed-Sex Conversations in Private Contexts

Fishman (1978) examined the use of minimal responses (e.g yeah, mmm, huh) in three transcriptions of natural conversations that took place between three couples, each in their own houses. The analysis shows that both women used this strategy in order to show listenership and support to their partners, whereas men's usage indicated lack of interest and merely filling a turn without encouraging interaction and elaboration.

In 1996, Coates examined the use of minimal responses in (e,g *mmm, yeah*) recorded female same-sex conversations that took place in different women's houses over a period of eight months. The results show that the selected sample used minimal responses to support the speaker and to show them signs of active listening. She added that these short responses were sometimes used to show that a particular stage of conversations have been reached the end, like the end of the speaker's story for instance.

2.3.3.3 Use of Overlaps

Overlaps are occurrences of simultaneous speech that are more commonly used by women than men due to their cooperative speaking goals. According to sociolinguists, overlaps serve different functions in same-sex and mixed-sex conversations.

2.3.3.3.1 The Use of Cooperative Overlaps in Same-Sex Conversations

After collecting twenty same-sex conversations between female friends, Coates (1996) analyzed them to examine the common linguistics features of female speech. Coates claims that women use jointly constructed utterances in which they complete each other's utterances with the suitable meaning, grammar, and intonation. The results also show that women in same-sex conversations used incomplete utterances especially when the receiver's reaction showed that they have got the intended message. Moreover, overlapping, claims Coates, is a significant linguistic feature of female speech in same-sex conversations. This feature mainly occurs when two or more receivers answer a question of a third speaker or when they comment on the speaker's propositions.

Thus, Coates insists on that women use a collaborative language because of their use of the aforementioned strategies in addition to the absence of major interruptions in their speeches.

Example on jointly constructed overlaps taken from (Coates,1996:p.121):

[Anna: *if she'd been in my position I think I'd have been*

a bit mo re sympathetic /

Sue: *More sympathetic/*

Example on incomplete utterances from (Coates, 1996:p.122):

{Meg*: Funny how. You can be so mean about- it is obviously jealousy isn't it?}*

Example on using overlaps to look for the suitable utterance to be used (Coates, 1996:p.125)

{Kate: *If you're g-an-anti-gay? What that ((mean))?* *gayist/*

Gwen: *gay/*   *anti-gay/*

2.3.3.3.2 Use of Cooperative Overlaps in Mixed-Sex Conversations:

Testing Tannen's (1990) claim which associates men's language with the competitive style and women's with the cooperative one, Wright (2002) and Ersoy (2008) investigated gender differences in the use of overlaps and they found that women used overlaps more than men in mixed-sex interactions.

Example taken from (Wright, 2002: p.19):

[*B: Kevin Spacey piece isn't it?*

 C: *right*

 M: *yes…yeah*

 S: *excellent movie*]

The results of both research articles show that women used overlaps to show support to the listeners and to elaborate on the topic that is being discussed.

2.3.3.4   Disruptive Interruptions

According to the studies reviewed below, the use of disruptive interruptions in both same-sex and mixed-sex interactions is a linguistic feature that is more commonly associated with men's language due to their competitive speaking goals.

2.3.3.4.1   Disruptive Interruptions in mixed-sex conversations taking place in public contexts:

In mid 70s, (Zimmerman& West, 1975) conducted an empirical study to examine men's use of linguistic features of dominance and power in mixed-sex interactions by analyzing 31 conversations that were recorded in drug stores, coffee shops, and some public spaces in casual chats about different topics take place between people. The results showed that 46 out of the 48 interruptions that appeared in the transcripts were attributed to men (96%) while they were only interrupted twice (4%) by women.

Example (Zimmerman & West, 1975:p.123) :

"Male 1: *"Well, I moved a gain ya know (x)*

You know Del Playa ? Well I //
Male 2*: {Shee}:::et ! you don't mean//*
Male 1*: {Let} me finish ::: no I didn't move*"

To examine the use of interruptions at workplace, (Woods, 1989) examined if dominating the speaking floor derives from the speaker's sex or their high occupational position. In this study, Woods tested four hypotheses that were previously proposed by former researches: (1) Powerful participants speak more than non-powerful ones. (2) Powerful participants do not wait others to

give them the speaking floor. (3) Powerful participants make more interruptions and overlaps than non-powerful participants. (4) Powerful speakers will be less interrupted by non-powerful speakers.

To test these hypotheses, Woods recorded six mixed-sex conversations between co-workers of different occupational status, and two random minutes were analyzed from each one of them.

The first finding of Wood's study is that women ,in both high positions and subordinate positions, were vulnerable to interruptions by high and subordinate-positioned males, and that women often failed in interrupting men. Men made 85% successful interruptions while only 44% of women's were successful. The second finding is that men, in both high and low occupational status, held the speaking floor for a longer period of time, and women in high occupational status held the floor more than when they were in subordinate status. Thus, the results revealed the speakers' gender factor was more influential than their occupational status and this might affect women's supportive speech style and men's dominating conversational style.

Hirschman (1994) analyzed excerpts from a 60-minute conversation that took place between two female and two male students to spot women and men language differences in conversational interactions. One of the main findings of this study is that women did not succeeded in interrupting men. However, they interrupted each other more frequently in same-sex conversations.

Interruptions were also tested by Broadbridge (2003) as feature that is used to dominate the speaking floor. The study analyzed a twenty-minute conversation of two female and two male teachers at one of the English-Speaking schools in Tokyo. The results revealed that men

interrupted the other speakers 19 times whereas females used interruptions only for 3 times. It was noted that females abide themselves to turn-taking where they wait the others to finish their utterances then they participate in the conversation.

Example (Boardbridge, 2003, p.11):

"M1*: Vegetables, bloody expensive vegetables.*

 F2*: Yeah, but when you see the//*

 M2*:   // Ridiculously expensive, I've hardly eaten ...."*

Examining the claim of males' competitive language and females' cooperative language, Ersoy (2008) investigated the use of interruption. To conduct this examination, Ersoy analyzed three episodes of Dr.Phil Talk show where mixed-sex conversations took place between participants, excluding the presenter. The results regarding interruptions show that male participants attempted to dominate the floor to preserve their status by interrupting female participants 33 times, whereas women used interruptions only for 11 times.

The researcher has first prepared Table (1) containing all the linguistic features that were more associated with women's language than with men's ,and another ,Table (2), showing all the linguistics features that were associated with men's language according to the reviewed literature.

Table (1)

The linguistic features that are more likely used by women

Female Linguistic Features	Example
1. Color terms	Mauve
2. Empty Adjectives	Charming
3. Use of intensifiers	Oh ,goodness ,very
4. Use of the pronoun (I, we, you)	
5. The third pronoun (she)	
6. The use of the possessive pronoun (her ,us , their)	
7. Use of proper nouns	
8. Family terms	Mother ,sister ,parents
9. Emotions terms	Happy ,anxiety
10. Facilitating tag questions	
11. Cooperative overlaps	Mmm ,yeah
12. Pacing and pausing overlaps	
13. Use of hedges (except model hedges, 'I think', and 'you know')	Tag questions as speaker stimulator
14. Hedged Directives	

Table (2)

The linguistic features that are more likely used by men

Male Linguistic Features	Example
Stylistic Features	
1. **Taboo Particles to intensify the meaning**	Oh dear/ fudge/ hell
2. **Number Words**	One, Four
3. **Pronoun (you)**	
4. **Use of third person references**	He , she , they
5. **Use of the hedge 'you know'**	
6. **Use of 'really' as an intensifier**	
7. **Positive emotions**	Proud
8. **Articles (a, an , the)**	
Features of Interaction	
9. **Disruptive interruptions to dominate the floor**	
Syntactic Features	
10. **Use of tag questions to request information**	
11. **Use of straightforward directives**	

Chapter Three

Methods and Procedures

3.0 Introduction

This chapter describes the methodology followed in the study. It also describes the population and the sample of the study.

3.1 Research Methodology

This study follows two methods; descriptive and content/text analysis. Descriptive method will be applied to describe the linguistic features of the speech of eight speakers hosted in CNN TV show. Secondly, the content/text analysis method has been used to analyze the linguistic features in the scripts.

3.2 Sample of the Study

For the purpose of achieving the objectives of the study, the researcher analyzed two panel debates that were featured on 'State Of the Union', which is a program aired on CNN every Sunday. This program is hosted by Dana Bash, who interviews top news makers on politics and policy.

Each of the selected episodes featured two female and two male speakers. The first episode, titled *Panel Debate on DACA & Trump*. It was published online on September 3rd, 2017, and it is 15 minutes long. The second one, titled *Full Panel Discussion on Trump, DACA, and*

Obamacare. It was published online on September 17th, 2017 and it is 14 minutes long. Both episodes were taken from the internet website YouTube.

3.3 Population of the Study

The population compromises four male and four female speakers featured in two CNN panel debates. The first chosen CNN panel debate was hosted by Dana Bash and featured the following speakers:

1. **(M1) Rick Santorum**, a former member in both the House of Representatives and the Senate House. He was elected as a republican representative to the one hundred second and third congresses (1991-1995). He also served on the United States Senate from 1994- 2007, and finally he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican Party presidential nomination in 2012 and 2016. He has a Bachelor's degree in Law from Pennsylvania University. He also holds an MBA from University of Pittsburgh and a Juris Doctor from Dickenson School of Law.

2. **(M2) Carlos Gutierrez**, currently the head of Republicans for Immigration Reform and CEO of Kellog Company where he started as a sales representative until he was promoted gradually to be in his current position. In 2004, he was chosen to be the 35th secretary of the U.S department of Commerce during George Bush's presidential period. He holds a B.A degree Business Administration from the Monetary Institute of Technology.

3. **(F1) Barbara Lee**, US House of Representatives member representing California State. In her early life, she earned a B.A degree in Psychology from Mills College where she was also presiding the Black Student Union. Being in this union has given Ms. Lee

the opportunity to meet Shirley Chisholm, the first African American woman in the US congress, who chose her to work with her presidential campaign (1975-1987).In 1991, she became a member of the California State Assembly, and after 5 years, she became a senator California. In 1998, she was elected as a Democrat at the United States House of Representatives to take over Rep. Ron Dellums place after his resignation. Finally, Barbara has been reelected to ten consecutive congresses since 1998 until now (2017).

4.   **(F2) Neera Tandem,** currently the chairperson and CEO for the Center for American Progress Action Funds. In the past, she served as a policy director in both Obama and Clinton's presidential campaigns. Ms. Tanden also served as senior advisor for health reform at the US department of Health and Human Resources. Prior to this, Tanden worked as a legislative director for Sen. Clinton. In addition, she was chosen to be the deputy campaign manager and issues director for Hillary's Clinton's Senate campaign in New York in 2000.

The second chosen CNN panel debate was also hosted by Dana Bash and it featured the following speakers:

1.   **(M) Rick Santorum**: a biography was previously provided (p.44)

2.   **(M3) David Urban,** President Trump Campaign strategist and advisor. He is currently the chairperson of the American Continental Group and a CNN political commentator. Prior to this, Mr. Urban was the chief of staff for Representative Arlen Spector and he also was his direct representative to the Senator's Pennsylvania constituents. Furthermore, he was a representative of Senator Spector as a part of the Senate Republican Leadership. It is worth mentioning as well that from 1986- 1991, Mr. Urban served in the US armed forces. Regarding education, Mr. Urban received his

Bachelor's degree in science from the United State Military Academy, earned a Master's degree in Public Administration from the University of Pennsylvania, and finally got his Juris Doctor from the Temple University.

3.   **(F3) Jennifer Granholm**, a Canadian- American Democratic politician. She is currently the chairperson of the American Jobs Projects. She is also a senior contributor to CNN. In 2006, she was elected to be the co-chair of Hillary Clinton's Republican transition team.

Ms. Granholm was the first woman to serve as Michigan governor in 2002. With the highest number of votes ever cast in America, Ms. Granholm again won Michigan gubernatorial elections in 2006. Before being elected a governor, she was Michigan Attorney General from 1992-1998. She has got a B.A in Political Science and French from the University of California in Barkley and then she earned her Juris Doctor degree from Harvard Law School.

4.   **(F4) Anna Navarro,** Nicaraguan-American Republican strategist and a political contributor at CNN**.** She was a co-chair of the National Hispanic for Governor Jon Huntsman's 2012 Campaign. She also worked as the first director of Immigration Policy in the executive office of Governor Jeb Bush. She was elected to be the Ambassador of the United Nation's Human Rights Commission in 2001. Speaking of education, Ms. Navarro holds a B.A in American Studies and Political Science from Miami University and she holds a Juris Doctor degree from St. Thomas University.

The host of the program, Dana Bash, was excluded from this analysis because of her major role in managing the discussion. She has the right to interrupt, overlap, or give the speaking floor to different speakers.

Chapter Four

Findings of the Study

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings for the questions that were set forth by the researcher. These question are:

1. Are there untypical linguistic features used by males and females as a result of their projected gender affiliation or goals in particular contexts?
2. What are the possible reasons behind this linguistic crossing?

4.1 Data Analysis

First, the researcher has identified the linguistic features that were commonly associated with women's and men's speech by previous researchers (table no.1 & no.2) . According to these features, the language of the eight speakers featured in the CNN panel debates were analyzed and discussed.

4.1.1 Findings of the Study

The researcher prepared three tables; two that details the frequency of linguistic features in each speaker's speech and a third one that presents the overall number of frequencies and percentages of men and women's speech.

4.1.1.1 Findings Regarding Word Choice in the First Panel Debate

a) Use of Intensifiers

The intensifiers '*a lot of*' and '*very*' appeared in men's speeches (11) more than in women's (3). However, '*so*' was used only twice; once by a women and the other by a man.

b) Use of Pronouns

There is a significant difference in the use of first person pronouns *'I'* and *'we'* between men and women. Men in the selected sample, used these two pronouns (60) times while they appeared in women's language only (23) times. The pronoun *you* was also used by males (26) more than females (11). On the other hand, no significant difference was found regarding the use of the third person pronouns '*he*' *& they.* The pronoun *'he'* appeared in men's speech (4) times and (5) times in women's, and the pronoun '*they*' was found (14) times in men's language while it appeared *(*16*)* times in women's. Finally, the possessive pronoun *'my'* was used by men (4) more than by women (2).

c) Use of Articles

The study shows that there is a difference in men's and women's use of articles. Men speakers used the article '*the*' (65) times, (54) times by Mr. Santorum and (11) times by Mr. Gutierrez, while it was only used (42) times by women. Similarly, the frequency of the article '*a*' was higher in men's speech (35) than in women's speech (14).

d) Use of Family Words

Women used more family words (13) (e.g. *kids, parents, family, children*) more than men did (8).

e) Use of Negative Emotion Terms

Emotion words (e.g. *anxiety, fear, worry, heartless, threatened, depressed, blame, disappointed, mercy, compassion*) were mostly used by women (10), while they were used 6 times by men. Only two positive emotions were used (e.g.*mercy and compassion*) and this is attributed to the serious issue that might have negative consequences on people.

f) Use of Number Words

The results show a big difference in men and women use of number words (e.g. *million, hundreds, thousands, twenty, two, three, ten, and one*). It was found that men used number words (15) more than women (6).

g)   Use of Hedges

It was found that two male speakers, namely Mr. Santorum and Mr. Gutierrez, used hedges (26) (*I think, sort of, just, maybe*) more than female speakers (10). It is worth mentioning that Mr. Santorum used the highest number of hedges for he was supporting the tackled issue 'DACA' to protect his face towards the other speakers who were against it and to minimize the negativity of his viewpoints that were unwelcomed.

4.1.1.2 **Gender Differences in the features of interaction in the First Panel Debate**

a) Use of Support, Agreement, and Disagreement Utterances

Short utterances were used by the selected sample sometimes to show agreement and support to speakers (e.g. *absolutely, right*), and other times to agree (e.g. *yes, yeah, that's right, okay*) or disagree (e.g. *no*)with them. These short responses were used by one male speaker, Mr. Gutierrez (6), and only one short response appeared in women's speech and it was used by Ms. Lee (1). Non-verbal responses (e.g. *nodding, laughing)* were excluded from the study.

b) Use of Overlaps

Men used overlaps (6) while women used only two (2). These non-disruptive overlaps were used sometimes to support, other times to reject, and some to ask questions.

Ms. Dana: *Congress can't get its act together on immigration how realistic you think [how realistic do you think it is?]*

Ms. Lee [*Have been trying for years and to present]and past legislation for comprehensive immigration reform actually in 2010.}*

On the hand, men used overlaps to support another speaker or in other times to request more information.

Ms. Tanden: *if you think all right don't use it as a[bargaining chip.]*

Gutierrez: [*I just} wanna add something*

{e.g.

Mr. Gutierrez: *We need one million farmers in the country/[we need one million farmers]*

    Mr. Santorum*:*   *[give me a number.]*

c) Successful Disruptive Interruptions

Interruptions were strongly used in this debate for having two contradictory positions towards the proposal of ending the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals policy (DACA) that protects eligible immigrants from deportation and gives them legal permission for work.

Mr. Santorum was defending and justifying his and Presidents Trump's point of view of ending DACA, while Mr. Gutierrez, Ms. Lee, and Ms. Tanden were supporting and defending this policy and they made several attempts to take the speaking floor Mr. Santorum. This feature was highly used by speakers in heated arguments when two or more speakers strongly opposed each other's opinions.

Disruptive interruptions were used (14) times by males. It is noted that most of these successful interruptions were used in same-sex interactions and only two were used in mixed-sex interactions. On the other hand, women succeeded in dominating the floor to argue against Mr. Santorum by interrupting men speakers only twice.

{e.g.

Mr. Santorum: *the bottom line is there are unintended consequences too to this very what sounds to be very humane Act which is to encourage more parents and more children to come over here illegally that when they get here// ___ they will be compassionate*

Mr. Gutierrez:

//the only way Rick Rick, the only way to discourage illegal immigration is by changing our laws so//

Mr. Santorum*:   // so just open the borders // }*

{e.g.
 Mr. Santorum: *we don't actually make a deal somewhere:/ we make a compromise*

Ms. Tanden: *// I appreciate I appreciate that Rick Santorum and Donald Trump want to use 800,000 people's lives as a bargaining chip for an .for an unnecessary wall…}*

d) Unsuccessful Disruptive Interruptions

Ms. Lee made 3 failing attempts to take the speaking the floor in mixed-sex interactions, while Mr. Gutierrez failed doing so for three times in same-sex interactions.

e.g.

{**Mr. Gutierrez:** *I'm talking numbers (---): you don't understand how the economy work ( )this whole idea ..*

 Ms. Lee: */#what about family bound… you are both fathers.}*

Table (3)

Frequency of the linguistic features that were used by the speakers of the first episode, excluding the presenter

Feature	Rick Santorum	Carlos Gutierrez	Barbara Lee	Neera Tanden
Intensifies				
A lot of	3	1	0	0
Very	6	0	2	0
So	0	1	1	0
Pronouns				
I	26	4	3	3
We	18	12	15	2
You	14	12	7	4
He	2	2	1	4
My	2	2	2	0
They	10	4	9	7
People	6	7	5	5
Articles				
The	54	11	20	24
A	26	9	10	4
Family words	6	2	11	2
Negative emotion words	3	3	7	3
Number words	9	6	0	6
Hedges				
I think	8	0	2	0
You know	3	2	1	1
Sort of	2	0	0	0
Somehow	0	1	0	0
Just	4	5	1	5
Maybe	1	0	0	0

Ways of Interactions				
Support, Agreement, and Disagreement Utterances	0	6	0	1
Cooperative Overlaps	2	4	1	1
Successful disruptive interruptions in same-sex interactions	8	5	0	2
Successful disruptive interruptions in mixed sex interactions	2	0	1	1
Unsuccessful disruptive interruptions in same-sex interactions	0	3	0	0
Unsuccessful disruptive interruptions in mixed-sex interactions	0	0	0	3

4.1.1.3   Findings Regarding Word Choice in the Second Panel Debate

The second debate was between two female and two male speakers. It lasted for 14 minutes. Two issues were discussed; one is Ending DACA and the other is Health Care.

a) Use of Intensifiers

In this debate, no significant difference was found in the use of 'a lot of' and 'very'. Each of them appeared in women's speech (3) times while they appeared (2) times in men's. However, the hedge 'so' was used twice by Mr. David, whereas it was not used by the female speakers.

b) Use of Pronouns

Regarding first person pronouns '*I*' and '*we*', the findings reveal that there is no significant difference between men (27) and women (29) in the use of the pronoun '*I*'.On the other hand, the pronoun '*we*' was used by women (17) more than men (11) including themselves with those are going to be affected by any taken action.

Similarly, the second person pronoun 'you' was found in women's speech (21) more than men's (15). It was also found that there is a significant difference in the use of the third person pronoun '*they*' which appeared in women's speech (14) times, whereas it appeared in men's speech only once (1). Moreover, the third person pronoun '*he*' was used by females for 6 times, while it appeared in men's (3) times, which is not a significant difference. However, the possessive pronoun 'my' was used only by women ($f=4$).

c) Use of Articles

In contrast to the findings of the first debate, women used articles more than men in this debate. The definite article was found in women's speech 61 times, while it appeared only for 30 times in men's language. Closely, female speakers used the article '*a*' 30 times, while men used it only for 17 times.

d) Family terms

Family terms (kids, parents, and cousin) were used by females (5) more than males (1).

e) Emotions words

As expected, women used more emotion words (10) (e.g. *glad, pleasure, strange, willingness, failure*) than men (6).

f) Use of Number Words

In contrast with the findings of the first debate, women used a higher number (16) of number words (e.g. *one, eight, thirteen, sixteen, five hundred thirty five)* than men did (9).

g) Use of Hedges

It was found that Ms. Granholm and Ms. Anna Navarro used the hedge '*I think*' (7) more than males (4) when they wanted to express their view point. On the other hand, no difference was found in the use of *you know*. It was used twice (2) by female speaker and twice (2) by a male. Similarly, '*sort of*' was mentioned once (1) by a female and another by a male (1). Finally, the hedge '*maybe*' was used only once in the debate by Ms. Navarro.

4.1.1.4 Features of interaction the Second Panel Debate

a) Use of Support, Agreement, and Disagreement Utterances

No difference was found in the use of these responses. Ms. Jennifer used short utterances four times (4) to support the other female speaker (e.g. *right, absolutely, good*) while Mr. Urban used three (3) to support the speaker (e.g. *right*) and to show listenership (e.g. *yeah, okay)* .

Non-verbal listenership responses (e.g. *laughing and nodding*) were excluded from this analysis.

b) Use of overlaps

Ten overlaps were used by men while only three were used by women. Some of these overlaps were used when speaker B has got the question of speaker A before it was completed. Other overlaps were used to request more information. Thirdly, overlaps were used to show disagreement with speaker A.

Example 1:

{Ms. Dana**:** we *don't care what the circumstances were of these dreamers coming it's [amnesty]*

Mr. Urban: *[so so] a couple things right this president was sent here to disrupt.}*
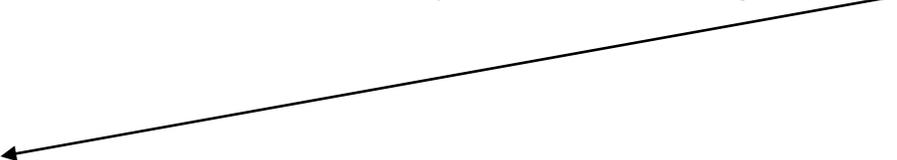
Example 2:

Jennifer: *there is a reason why AARP. It's because it cuts 290 billion dollars out of healthcare*

from what is [currently] stated from [current] law.

 Santorum: *[Why?]*   *[Why?]*

Example 3:

Jennifer: [t*hen if you are cutting all of that] you [are cutting that That means you are not able to cover all of people.]That means that 31   million people will be without healthcare.*

~

Mr. Santorum: *[America hates the individual man] [they hate the employer mandate.]*

Women used six overlaps as well. Some of them were to support the other speakers or to disagree

with or comment on men's propositions.

Example 4:

 Mr. Santorum: *what's benefits our country not have anybody who's related to someone who's a fourth cousin end up in the United States [because one person]*

Ms. Nevarro*:   [it is the point I have] just made. There is republicans*

like Rick, deffinelty, but there's also republicans like Jeff Lake.

c) Use of Successful Disruptive Interruptions

Unlike the results of the previous debate, women interrupted men ($f=$

6times) more than they got interrupted by men ($f=2$).

Example:

Mr. Santorum: {*as of the last few days the White House is full and the president himself is fully*

engaged in this//

Ms. Granholm: *//did you give them your own supportive? Is the governor of Pennsylvania*

supportive? No}

d) Use of Unsuccessful Disruptive Interruptions

In this episode, women made five unsuccessful attempts to take the floor from male speakers in mixed-sex interactions. Two of these attempts were used to express disagreement to the speaker's proposition and the other two were used to ask questions that have a sense of disagreement. On the other hand, men made no failing attempts in interrupting the other speakers in both same-sex and mixed-sex interactions.

Example 1:

[Mr. Santorum: *Democrats now are saying it's failed// it doesn't work. Why is Burney Sanders and everybody up there   saying we* need a whole new system if it hasn't failed

Ms. Granholm:

                                                                                /# it hasn't

failed you guys are (---) let's fix it then.

Table (4)

Frequency of the linguistic features that were used by the speakers of the second episode, excluding the presenter

Feature	Rick Santorum	Jennifer	David	Anna Navarro
Intensifies				
A lot of	2	1	0	2
Very	0	2	2	1
So	0	0	2	0
Pronouns				
I	12	14	15	15
We	5	10	6	7
You	9	16	6	5
He	0	0	3	6
My	0	1	0	3
They	1	5	0	9
Third Person Reference People	0	5	1	1
Articles				
The	25	37	4	24
A	13	15	4	15
Family words	1	1	0	4
Negative emotion words	3	4	3	6
Number words	9	14	0	2
Hedges				
I think	3	3	1	4
You know	0		2	1
Sort of	0	0	0	0
Just	1	0	0	1
Maybe	0	0	0	1

Interaction Techniques				
Support, Agreement and Disagreement Utterances	0	3	4	0
Cooperative Overlaps	5	1	5	2
Successful disruptive interruptions in same-sex interactions	0	0	0	0
Successful disruptive interruptions in mixed sex interactions	1	2	1	4
Unsuccessful disruptive interruptions in same-sex interactions	0	0	0	0
Unsuccessful disruptive interruptions in mixed-sex interactions	0	2	0	3

4.1.1.5 The overall frequencies and percentages of the linguistic features used by men and women in both episodes

To investigate the linguistic crossing between men and women, the researcher has counted the frequency of each linguistic feature appeared in the speech of each sex in both episodes.

The study shows a difference in the use of hedges between men (8%) and women (2.78%). Similarly, intensifiers appeared in men's speech (4.25%) more in women's (2.13%).

Moreover, the total number of pronouns used by men (41.25%) is higher than the total number of hedges used by women (36%). The first person pronouns '*I*' and '*we*', and the second person pronoun '*you*' were used by men more than women. While the third person pronoun '*he*', the third person pronoun ' *they*', and the possessive pronoun '*my*' appeared more in women's speech than in men's.

A significant difference was also found in women and men's use of the articles '*a*' and *'the'*. The overall number of articles used by men in both episodes was 156 (39%) while the total number of articles used by women was 144 (36%).

On the other hand, family words and emotion terms were found more in women's speech than in men's; 17 (4.25%) family words and 19 (4.75%) emotion words were used by women while only 9 (2.25%) family words and 12 (3%) emotion words were used by men.

Regarding the interactional linguistic features, supporting, agreeing, and disagreeing minimal utterances were used by men (2%) more than women (1.25%). Similarly, overlaps that are used to show disagreements or to request information were used more by men (2.5%) than by women (0.75%). On contrary, overlaps that are caused by the speakers' difference in pacing and pausing were found in women's speech (1.5%) more in men's (0.5%).

Finally, no significant difference was found in the use of interruptions among both sexes in selected episodes. Women successfully interrupted men 7 times (1.75%) but they failed to dominate the floor for 5 times (1.25%).

On the other hand, men succeeded in taking the speaking floor from both other speakers 5 times (1.25%), yet they only made 8 (2%) failing attempts to dominate the floor in mixed-sex interactions.

To reinforce the reader's understanding of the frequencies and numbers mentioned above, the researcher prepared a comprehensive table that present all the data.

Table (5)

The overall frequencies and percentages of the linguistic features used by both sexes

Feature	Female Speakers		Male Speakers	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Intensifies				
A lot of	3	0.75%	6	1.5 %
Very	5	1.25%	8	2 %
So	1	0.13%	3	0.75 %
Total	**9**	**2.13 %**	**17**	**4.25 %**
Adjectives				
	19	4.75%	42	10.5%
Pronouns				
I	35	8.75%	57	14.25 %
We	34	8.5%	41	10.25%
You	28	7%	41	10.25 %
He	11	2.75%	7	1.75 %
They	30	7.5%	15	3.75 %
My	6	1.5%	4	1%
Total	**144**	**36%**	**165**	**41.25%**
Third person reference 'people'	16		14	
Articles				
The	68	17%	94	23.5 %
A	44	11%	62	15.5 %
Total	**122**	**28%**	**156**	**39%**
Family words	17	4.25%	9	2.25 %
Emotion words	19	4.75%	12	3%
Number words	22	5.5%	24	6%
Hedges				
I think	9	1.28%	12	3%

You know	4	0.5 %	7	1.75 %
Sort of	0	0%	2	0. 50%
Just	7	0.87%	10	2.5 %
Maybe	1	0.13 %	1	0.25%
Total	21	2.78 %	32	8 %

Ways of Interaction				
Support, Agreement and Disagreement Utterances	5	1.25%	9	2.25 %
Cooperative Overlaps	9	2.25 %	13	3.25%
Successful, disruptive interruptions in same-sex interactions	2	0.5 %	13	3.25%
Successful, disruptive interruptions in mixed-sex interaction	7	1.75 %	5	1.25 %
Unsuccessful interruptions in same-sex interaction	0	0%	3	0.75%
Unsuccessful interruptions in mixed-sex interaction	5	1.25%	2	0.5%

Chapter Five

Discussion, Conclusions, and Recommendations

5.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses the findings of the study in the light of the reviewed literature. It also suggests some possible reasons regarding the findings of the questions set forth by the researcher. Finally, some recommendations were proposed for further research.

5.1 Discussion of the Results

This sections discusses the findings regarding the two questions that were set forth by the researcher, which are:

1- Are there untypical linguistic features used by males and females as a result of their projected gender affiliation or goals in particular contexts?

2- What are the possible causes of the linguistic features' crossing?

5.1.1 Use of Intensifiers

The finding of this study regarding the use of intensifiers supports Farooqui's (2016) claim that men use more intensifiers than women .Thus, it does not agree with Lakoff (1973), Mulcan, Sibold, Farris (2002), and Chouchane's (2016) findings that state the opposite. In addition, the two intensifiers 'so' and 'very' that were associated with women's language by Farooqui (2016) and Chouchane (2016) were found more in men's speech.

Men used this feature in order to emphasize their propositions and to stress on the negative consequences of the other speaker's opinion or to insist on the pros of his own opinion.

5.1.2 Use of Empty Adjectives

The use of empty adjectives was associated more with women's language than with men's by Lakoff (1973), Cholifah, Herinayto, Citraesman (2013), and Hanafiyeh & Afghari (2014). Nevertheless, no empty adjectives were detected in the transcribed conversations and this might due to the formal context and the seriousness of the topics were discussed.

5.1.3 Use of pronouns

The findings regarding the use of first person pronouns disagreed with the results of Rayson, Leech, and Hodges (1997), Newman, Groom, Handelman, Pennebaker (2008), and Hirschman (1994) studies that showed that women use a higher number of first person pronouns than men. Male speakers in this study used the first pronouns *'I'* and *'We'* which is a feature that was more associated with women's language than with men's.

This crossing might be attributed to Mr. Santorum's supporting position which makes him adopt to a more defending and convincing style. The use of the pronoun '*we*' for example gives the illusion to the audience that the speaker will be affected by the consequences as they will be, and to make whoever listens

to their speech feel that they have a role in decision making and this is a smart way to manipulate people to take their side.

However, this study echoes the claims of Newman, Groom, Handelman, and Pennebaker (2008) and Sung (2007) that men use the pronoun '*you*' more than women to stress on their status. The reason of using a high number of the pronoun 'you' might be due to the heated argument that the speakers went through in which male speakers were provoked by the speakers who are supporting a point of view other than theirs. For example, Mr. Gutierrez, who was supporting DACA, argued against Mr. Santorum's support of ending this policy addressing him directly with 'you' ,blaming him, attacking his opinions, and accusing him for his the lack of knowledge in the field on economy and the same was done by Mr. Santorum against those who opposed themselves to his view points. So, it was mainly used by men to stress on their status, insisting on their own point of view and refuting the others' .

The findings regarding the use of the pronoun *'they'* also support Hirschman's (1994) finding that men use the third person pronoun 't*hey*' and '*He*' more than women. This might be attributed to women's tendency to use more noun references (e.g. kids, people) than pronouns references due to the adhering themselves to a more formal speech style.

5.1.4 Use of Articles

No linguistic crossing in the use of this feature was found in this study. Mirroring the findings of Rayson, Leech, and Hodges (1997) and Yu (2013), men used more articles than women in both debates. The reason why men used the article *'the'* more than women might be attributed to the possibility that men supposed the nouns they used were already known and definite to the listeners (e.g. the president, the law, the country… etc.) This might also be attributed to that men's language is less formal than women's (Yu, 2013, p.12)

5.1.5 Use of Family Words

The finding of gender differences in the use of family words matched the findings by Rayson, Leech, and Hodges (1997), Simon & Nath, (2004) Bamman, Eistenstien, and Schonoebelen (2014) that women use more family terms than men, and this is due to the females' cooperative language that shows their concern about their families and personal disclosure . For example, in the debate about DACA, female speakers showed their concern about the kids who are going to be affected by ending this policy by referring to their very own families as examples.

5.1.6 Use of Emotion Words

Simon & Nath (2004) and Newman, Groom, Handelman, Pennebaker (2008) in their analysis found that women expressed negative emotions more than positive ones while men expressed the opposite. In addition, Yu (2013) and Bamman, Eistenstien, and Schnoebelen (2014) found that women expressed more emotions, in general, than men. Similarly, this analysis found that women used a higher number of emotion words, specifically negative ones, and this is due to the humane issue of ending DACA that was discussed by the speakers.

Agreeing with Holmes (1990) and Coates (1996) that women use language for intimacy and connection, female speakers expressed their sympathetic emotions towards the affected people in both episodes more than men who dealt with it as an abstract issue that need to be solved. Thus, no linguistic crossing was found concerning this feature.

5.1.7 Use of Number words

Lakoff (1973) claimed that men use more words than women do and this was supported by Rayson, Leech, and Hodges (1997) and Newman, Groom, Handelman, Pennebaker (2008) as well as by this study. However, apart from the total of number words that were used by each sex, Ms. Granholm used the highest number of number words. Bringing numbers on the debate table makes one's

viewpoints more accurate, factual, and convincing. Therefore, Ms. Granholm argued against the males who were taking the opposite position by adopting this linguistic feature so she can be taken seriously by them.

5.1.8 Use of Hedges

The use of hedges has always been associated with women's language more than with men's language and according to the reviewed literature, the use of this feature serves several functions in different contexts.

As shown in table (no.5), men used a higher number of hedges than women and this finding does not support the claims of Lakoff (1973), Holmes (1990), Mirzapour (2016), Carli (1990),and Chouchane's (2016) that state the opposite.

However, it cannot be denied that male speakers used the hedge 'you know' ,to express confidence regarding the listeners' background and experience in the tackled topic, more than women and this echoes one of Holmes's (1990) findings.

Thus, the analysis indicates that a linguistic crossing regarding the use of this features has taken place between the males and females of the selected sample. This crossing can be attributed to the reason that there were two opposing points of view on each of the topics discussed, which urged males speakers, specially Mr. Santorum, to use hedges in order to protect their faces from the

listeners' reaction towards their own propositions and to be able to avoid commitment to one's propositions in case of being mistaken. For example, Mr. Santorum has taken the position of supporting the proposed paper of ending DACA while the other speakers were against ending this policy, so he had to be cautious in the way he says his unwelcomed opinion.

The second reason that might be attributed to this crossing is that women in high positions, specifically in politics, might be aware enough of not using hedges in political debates to be taken more seriously in a male-dominated field and to sound more assertive.

5.1.9 Differences in the Ways of Interaction

5.1.9.1   Use of Support, Agree, and Disagree

Utterances

Coates (1989), Ersoy (2008), and Hirschman (1994) have all found that women use more minimal responses and utterances than men to show support and listenership to the speaker in both same-sex and mixed-sex conversations.

In contrast, the findings of this study found that the use of short utterances serving the functions of agreement, disagreement, and support are not minimal responses in reality. Men, namely Mr. Gutierrez and Mr. Urban, used agreement words as short responses to show agreement to

other speakers' opinions. Women also used short utterances, but to show disagreement to some opposing opinions more than to show support or agreement.

5.1.9.2   Use of Overlaps

According to Tannen (1983), overlaps are used to either show cooperation, or request verification. Similarly, James & Clarke (1993) claim that overlaps are used to support speakers in collaborative floors, to ask for further clarification and explanation, and other times they are unintentionally used because of pacing and pausing different behaviors. Coates (1996) claimed that the use of overlaps is a significant feature in women's language. Sometimes, they are used to when a speaker wants to comment on another speaker's proposition. Other times, they are used when speaker B has got the idea of Speaker A's utterance. Finally, they might function as hedges.

In contrast with Coates (1996) claim, overlaps, in the data of this study, were used by males than female speakers to show disagreement to other speakers' propositions rather than supporting them while women in both debates tended to wait for their speaking turn to show their disagreement. Some of these overlaps as well were used to ask questions to

the speakers with opposing viewpoint as an attempt to find a default.

It is worth noting here is that among the four female speakers, Ms. Granholm has used the highest number of overlaps but she used them to show disagreement with the two male speakers regarding the issue of health insurance.

5.1.9.3 Use of disruptive interruptions

According to Zimmerman & West (1975) Wood (1989) (Hirschman,1994), and Ersoy (2008), the use of disruptive interruptions is a significant feature of men's competitive language and it is used to preserve status and power. While women are less likely to interrupt other speakers in both mixed sex and same-sex conversation, rather they listen attentively to others and wait until they are given the speaking floor.

The findings of this study reveal that men interrupted each other more than they interrupted females and this shows men competitive linguistic style. Male speakers violated each other's speaking turns to attack the opposing viewpoint and to convince others with their own, thus preserve their status.

In contrast to the results of the reviewed studies regarding interruption in mixed-sex interactions, women in the selected

sample, especially Ms. Granholm, succeeded in interrupting males speakers disruptively more than they were interrupted by men.

Making disruptive interruptions might be that women felt strongly about forcing children and families to leave the US because two of these females' speakers who interrupted most have been through the same suffering as the children's when they had to flee their countries and to travel to American when they were young. Thus, these emotions have urged females to defend the deferred children and their families' rights more aggressively to not let them go through the same unfortunate experiences. Similarly, women stood for Americans' right of having health insurance that should be offered by the government and they tried doing so by dominating the floor, speaking decisively without hesitations, without allowing others to interrupt them.

5.2 Summary

This study aimed at examining the untypical features and the gender linguistic between males and females. To conduct this investigation, two panel debates; each featuring two male and two female speakers, were analyzed by using the descriptive and qualitative methodologies.

By explaining the findings of this study in light of the results of the reviewed literature, the researcher determined if any linguistic crossing took place between both genders, and tried to suggest a reason for each.

The findings of this study show that men, in certain contexts, had to use hedges which is a feature that is commonly associated with women's language in order to protect their faces from the listeners' reaction towards their own propositions and to be able to avoid commitment to one's own propositions in case of it being mistaken.

Moreover, the use of intensifiers, in contrary to the reviewed literature, was used found in men's speech rather than in women's to emphasize their opinions and to give loaded implications in an attempt to convince others speakers with opposing ideas.

Thirdly, the use of the first person pronouns, which is also a feature of women's language, appeared more in men's speech. The use of the pronoun '*I*' can be attributed to men's competitive style that makes them use the pronoun 'I' to preserve their status and power by expressing their opinions about the tackled issue. Whereas the use of the pronoun '*we*' might be a way of manipulating audience by letting them feel that the speaker will be affected as they will be and also it gives the listeners an illusion that they are part of the decision-making process.

Furthermore, linguistic crossing took place in the use of minimal responses and agreement, and disagreement utterances, which is a typical feature of women's language. In this study, it was used more by men than by women to show agreement to some speakers' opinions that get along with theirs.

On the other hand, women only adopted one linguistic feature that is more typical of men's language, which is the use of interruptions. Among all the female speakers, this feature was mostly used by Ms. Granholm to stand for children and people's rights against the speakers who were supporting policies that might affect them negatively.

Finally, the above results cannot be generalized beyond the selected sample, because it is restrained by few limitations; the formal context, the discussed issues, and each speaker's personal style, which might all have affected the linguistic style that was used by each of them.

5.3 Conclusions

This study attempted to find out whether a person of one sex may adopt some or all of the linguistic features that are more commonly associated with the other sex in certain contexts.

In the selected sample, the use of women's linguistic features by male speakers did not imply any kind of hesitance or uncertainty; rather they were used by men to sound more diplomatic, to protect one's face from the opposing reactions, to show politeness, and to support speakers with the same view point.

On the other hand, having a high occupational status and working in the field of political analysis made some of the female speakers, like Ms. Granholm and Ms. Tanden, use some of the linguistic features that are associated with men's language because being in a male-dominated field, as it was described by (Kertzleben, 2016 & Redden, 2017) and many others, urge women to linguistically act like one in order to be heard and taken seriously by their male counterparts.

It also attempted to show that using certain linguistic features or avoiding using them is a matter of a personal choice that each person chooses to fulfill their speaking goals. Beta males, for example, are said to be hesitant, in need for confirmation on their own propositions, they try to avoid confrontations, and more emotional than typical men (Steele, 2017). Due to these personal traits, that either they have been born with or acquired through socialization, they tend to adapt some or all of the linguistic features that are more commonly associated with females

(e.g. use of hedges, supporting, agreement, and disagreement utterances; intensifiers)

Alpha females, on the other hand, are judged to be less feminine and aggressive because they tend to express themselves confidently, assertively, and decisively (Williams, 2016). These personal characteristics make them adopt the linguistic features that are more masculine (e.g. use of disruptive interruptions, and number words) than feminine. This appears in the case of the female speakers of the selected sample who are professional media and political analysts of high occupational positions.

These cross linguistic features that imply the personal traits of beta males and alpha females put them in the grey area where they are neither accepted by typical males nor by typical females. This is the social cost of not conforming to the typical social and linguistic norms that make individuals members of one of the two typical genders.

5.4 Recommendations for Future Research

According to the results of the study, the researcher suggests the following:

1) To detect the linguistic crossing between males and females more accurately, the study can be replicated for contrast of findings.

2) It is also recommended for other researchers to examine linguistic crossing in conversations that are conducted in casual contexts to be able to test some linguistic features that rarely appear in formal contexts.

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Appendix

The following symbols are used in the transcripts below:

Symbol	Meaning
[ ]	Overlap
/	Successful Interruptions
/#	Unsuccessful Interruptions
(---)	Speech could not be heard
( )	Short Pause

Appendix A

Episode One

Episode's Title: "OH, STOP IT!!!" CNN Panel Debate on DACA & Trump GOES OFF THE RAILS!

Date published online: September 3rd, 2017

Ms. Bash: our panel is back with us thanks for for coming back and sticking with us ummm .. Senator you were involved in a lot of intro Republican fights in your time in Congress about immigration.. how do you see this playing out?

RC (MALE): well, look ! I hope the president abides by the rule of law which is that the the law does not allow him ,any president, to uniformly just to stop enforcing the law and and so I think he hopes .I hopefully he will enforce the law and say ah that there's an opportunity here for ahh some sort of deal to be worked out where the president gets something that he wants and I think the American public wants ,which is better border enforcement whether that means a wall or increased funding for border security { sniffs} maybe in exchange for some sort of program on these quote dreamers, but for the president to to just act, you know, unilaterally is wrong ..number one. Number Two you've heard members of Congress both both parties saying we need to do something about this fine I think the president should work with them to do something but should get something that the American public wants which is no changes in our immigration policy until we secure the border.

Mr. Gutierrez: [we don't have an immigration policy]

Ms. Bash: [Senator I want] Excuse me secretary I want you to respond but as you do I want our viewers have the context that you worked for George W Bush the last republican president to try to get comprehensive immigration

                                                                    (Yes)

Mr. Gutierrez: (That's right that's right)

So the idea of the the DACA being unconstitutional a lot of president have used the idea of deferred action, so if you think it's unconstitutional ,let's make it a law let's fix it, and that would be as some people working today passing a DREAM Act, or passing a bridge act that will get you to a DREAM Act. But I ,look, we've had a love-hate relationship with immigration, we had our 1924 immigration quotas ,we had the Chinese Exclusion Act. I think this () decision if the decision is ..let's deport these kids I think this would be one of the most notorious immigration decisions in our history and I think it would be a .. permanent stain a permanent blemish on the US (()) forever.

Ms.Bash: congresswoman, you are currently at serving in the House of Representatives

and the House Speaker, the Republican House speaker is trying to get the president not to act unilaterally and instead let Congress handle it . let's listen.

{Reportage played}

 Okay let's get real, the reason why this program is in place in the first place done by executive decision by President Obama is because Congress can't get its act together on immigration [how realistic do you think it is?]

Ms. Lee   [Have trying for years] and to present and pass legislation for comprehensive immigration reform actually in 2010. I believe we passed the DREAM Act for our young people and it got stalled in the Senate. But let me just say, first of all, this decision should be weighing on the president very very heavily. it is wrong to create this kind of anxiety these mixed messages, first of all, it's creating creating fear and anxiety. There are young people here 800,000 of them are worried to death about what's going to happen to them. they played by the rules , they've gone to school, they've contributed to the economy, they're Americans and we have legislation congresswoman Lucille Roybal-Allard and congresswoman Ileana Ros-Lehtinen have presented legislation. We know we can get this passed in a bipartisan way and so we should do that but in the meantime we should not allow the anxiety and the fears of these children to continue and the president should do the right thing they're not doing

Ms. Tanden: just a few things here. First of all, there are a hundred and twenty four thousand dreamers in Texas right now who are living with the anxiety that they're going to have to.. they could be uprooted from their families.. They are the average age of dreamers is six years old. When they came over they are here because of the decisions of their parents not because of their own decisions. for most of them this is the only country that they know so as .. it would be heartless in fact to take them away, just to respond to senator Santorum , the issue here is every president has made decisions about the prioritization of what they're going to do on immigration.

if you listen to .. if you listen to Donald Trump, he says he wants to get rid of criminals ()these are not criminals () these are people who are in school, they are working 90% of them have jobs .. these are people are contributing, so the idea that the president can't say you know I'm gonna priori prioritize other people in this process is right and that's why courts have upheld us . we are dealing with an artificial deadline. it is only that a bunch of AG's who are threatening to sue he could say let's see how it goes in the courts but in the meantime

 Congress should act and he should get behind that action

Mr. Gutierrez :   the/

Mr. Santorum: / with all due respect prioritization is not saying you can't remove somebody that's that it there's a big difference and to [conflict this complete it is completely wrong]

Ms. Tanden: [it is that giving mercy on that]

Mr. Santorum : don't don't, you are not telling me the truth.

Ms. Tanden : I am telling the truth.

Mr. Santorum : you are just not /- priority is , the president can't in fact priotitize who is gonna lead the move.

Ms. Tanden: /#the court .. the court

Ms. Tanden: that's just putting a policy around//

Mr. Gutierrez :   // Let's just say let's just say that you that

you you have this argument that it is not constitutional but we agree that we need to save these

kids , these kids are Americans they don't know how to speak Spanish, they have American

values they play Little League .they are as American as anyone else and to kick them out.. so

let's change the law but.. is it a matter of we don't think it's constitutional or are there people in

this country.

who feel threatened by immigration, who feel threatened that people who look different than we

do//   Because that's what's happening.

Mr. Santorum :   //with all due respect with all due respect. it is a suggest that people who

want to limit immigration in this country we have record levels of legal immigration/ you know

we have over a million people a year more than any time   in the history

Mr. Gutierrez :   /# It is {---} enough.

of this country () we have the largest percentage of immigrants almost tied well with the

historical high as a percentage of immigrants living in this country. we have an absolute numbers

by far the most immigrants in this country to suggest that anyone who wants to

have a policy we need to examine this to see the impact on working men and women in this

country/ wages have been depressed for 20 [years/ excuse me excuse me it is not I am not]

Mr. Gutierrez: (absolutely)

[but but that's it not that is not the immigrants fault you can't

blame immigrants because] it is so easy/

Mr. Santorum: /: Excuse me I'm not blaming what I am saying is that because it is rational for us to have a discussion and for anyone   to suggest that we can't have a discussion and you're somehow you're a bigot when   you do so is   offensive to a whole the rest of

Mr. Gutierrez: (you are)

Americans.

Mr. Gutierrez: There are people who feel threatened by immigrants and you think this concept of   unconstitutional as a shield if I can just say one thing

  Ms. Lee: /#Wait men wait men

an economy grows with the number of workers in the economy and the productivity of those economy are native-born workforce is not growing fast enough to grow the economy well without () immigration .Without immigration we cannot grow

Ms. Lee: /# Rick Rick wait

men , you you are forgetting about the moral//

Mr. Santorum: //but to just that the immigration patterns that have today is

beneficial America is a legitimate discussion and the reason//

Ms. Lee: // we have a moral and ethical

responsibility to try to keep families together not tear them Apart. Secondly, you know, I'm

thinking of doing to others as you would have them Do. what about my children.. my

grandchildren hanging in limbo like this given all of the dynamics that this administration has

been and the anxiety they've created and ,so minimally we should say no we're not

going to//

Ms. Bash: // what .. what if what if there is a deal in the works to say let the … dreamers stay and

in return the president gets his money for his wall.

Ms. Lee: heavens no! First of all, young people should not be held hostage// that's racist

Ms. Tanden: // they aren't a

bargaining chip

Mr. Santorum: [(----)]

Ms. Tanden: [I appreciate I appreciate] that Rick Santorum and Donald Trump want to

Use 800,000 people's lives as a bargaining chip for an .for an unnecessary wall or

other things but that's not what leadership is () leadership is actually saying what's right or wrong to do .and the fact that if you think it's wrong, don't use them as a bargaining chip .. if you think all right don't use it as a [bargaining chip.]

Mr. Gutierrez :   [I just]wanna add some something that cuz I ,you know, as a lot of people will be saying this is a leadership moment for the president and if he makes a tough decision to get rid of DACA, then he's showing leadership. Real leadership for the president would be to go up against his base and say my wisdom my sense of American values tells me that this is wrong that would be leadership.

Mr. Santorum: what would be leadership if the president enforcing the law instead

of the president seeing himself above the law. we had a president in the past the last president to do that on a routine basis this president hopefully will obey the law if the president was to put forward an option to to go to the Congress to fix this as I will remind

cut my Democratic colleagues here President Obama had a Democratic Congress and well I'm talking to these job my Democratic colleagues that the president had.. President Obama had two years, we had complete control the House and Senate and did not move any DACA to move anything .So the idea that there is now this outrage that Republicans are not cooperating ,you know what the deal has always been border security first Republicans have said that from the very beginning we have not as what we need.

Ms. Bash : Democrats and Republicans tried to get the dream through and it did much work but

that's//

Mr. Gutierrez: (that's right)

Mr. Santorum :[that's not not] THE PRESIDNET had control and the Democrats controlled

2009 or 2010 .the president did nothing on this issue.

Ms. Tanden: [yes we did]

Mr. Gutierrez but there's one simple () but neither the other presidents there's one//

Mr. Santorum: [it doesn't matter we have control they had control .. there was Obama in

control.]

Mr. Gutierrez: [there is one simple there is one simple reason] <u>we</u> have undocumented workers

is because our laws do not serve our economy () and that is the problem and unless Congress acts

and the executive branch acts our laws don't work we need a million people in farming.

Mr. Santorum: we don't enforce our laws.

Ms. Lee: [his is ok but what is actu]ally DACA]=

Mr. Gutierrez: [our laws don't work] ,.. we don't have enough immigrants coming in// Legally

Ms. Tanden: //DACA

isn't actually bad undocumented immigrants. DACA is actually about people who were brought

here. kids who've been brought here . they've actually gone through the system they've given their

addresses, they're not living in the shadows, there are people who've actually said I'm gonna

register essentially with the federal government and. Now() the President Trump is threatened to use the information that they have voluntarily given to the administration to the to the executive branch to police them out of the country.

Ms. Tanden: that is heartless [It is heartless]

Mr. Santorum: [So what possible reason] for some , look I'm, I think I'm a compassionate .I have seven children I'm concerned about kids.. so why why would I be opposed to something like this. And the reason is very simple the reason I'm opposed to DACA is because of the of the unintended consequences of doing this very compassion act that we've seen over and over again and that is when we give amnesty to a group of people. what do you do you encourage more people to comeover because then// you will say look//

Mr. Gutierrez :   // if you could change law then you don't need to(--)

(Three speakers were speaking at once – utterances could not be transcribed)

Mr. Santorum: I understand I am used to be three on one. I have seven kids so I know all about.. the bottom line is there are unintended consequences too to this very what sounds to be very humane Act which is to encourage more parents and more children to come over

here/:   and illegally that when they get here//   they will be compassionate

Ms. Tanden: (no)

Mr. Santorum: //the only way Rick Rick , the only way to

discourage illegal is by changing our laws so//

Mr. Santorum: // so just open the borders.

Mr. Gutierrez :   NO NO NO let me give you an example let//

Mr. Santorum: //Mr. Secretary how many more do we need// two million // three million // ten

millions //

Mr. Gutierrez: Ahh   I don't know   please give me a

second. [We need one million farmers] in the country [we need one million] farmers

RS: [give me a number.]   [Give me a number]// you wanna

negotiate the law, negotiate the law .. don't use (------)//

Mr. Gutierrez: // Oh stop it

I'm talking numbers, you don't understand how the economy work//

Mr. Lee: /# what about family

bound… you are both fathers//

Mr. Gutierrez: //guys I think that audience can hear you better (())

Mr. Gutierrez : hold on many more let me just tell you one example. okay we need about 1 million farm workers people to pick lettuce ,people to gr[ow out tomatoes() that's] what I am saying /we should have a program but we don't .and because we don't have a program.

Mr. Santorum: [and we should have program]that lasts//

 (I agree I agree, no problem with that)

Mr. Gutierrez :   // that what I am saying

and because we don't have a program hundreds of thousands come illegally// that the point

Ms. Lee: // and what about family boundaries? What about putting families together? We are talking about a policy that destroys families, that keeps families apart. We need to make sure that whatever decision the president makes hopefully he'll do the right thing is a way to keep families together keep our

young people here who have played by the rules and support and I think we do have bipartisan support for an effort to pass a bill that would allow//

Mr. Gutierrez: (yes)

Ms. Bash: //I wonna ask to end this just I'm going to raw politics we talk a lot about the policy if President Trump doesn't keep his promise what will your base the conservative base do. Will they retaliate against him?

Mr. Santorum: oh I I mean I I can't predict that I think there's a lot a lot

of folks will be very disappointed because the president has made the the focus on immigration to be about making sure that American workers have the opportunity to get the good-paying jobs and to see their wages increase. we've seen an increase in employment. we've seen an increase in wages it's not been as robust as as the president likes like it or not about several hundred thousand of these dreamers are actually working in the workplace right now. there you can make the argument they're taking jobs away from other folks who would be working. you can say no that's not the case but the bottom line is () there are a lot of people in this country who believe that that is the case and the president has to account for that.

Ms. Bash: Okay if anybody had any doubt why this is tough. They don't now after watching this is this discussion.

Appendix B

Episode Two:

Episode's Title: Full Panel Discussion on TRUMP, DACA, CLIMATE CHANGE, OBAMACARE.

 Date Published: September 17th, 2017

Ms. Bash: Watch to discuss with their panel welcome one and all. I want to first start by talking about what the president was just discussing () striking at least the beginnings of a deal on the so-called dreamers with the Democratic leaders and want you guys to see what Steve King, a conservative Republican House member from Iowa , said "he said the Trump base is blowing up" and then he said if AP is correct cuz they I guess he was reading an AP story about it at the time "Trump base is blown up destroyed irreparable
and disillusioned beyond repair no promise is credible". So Senator Santorum, let me start with you are you on the first plane Iowa?

Mr. Santorum: No, I'm not on the first plane Iowa. That those days are over () but I think if Steve King does realize () that this is a big blow to a lot of folks that supported President Trump and it shows that he you backs down from a pretty central promise in his campaign about the about the issue of immigration and so. I think it just reflects the frustration that the president has and trying to get something done and the fact that he was able to get something done with Chuck and Nancy to get something done on taxes. Because if you don't start getting things done at giving delivering things to President Trump he's gonna go someplace else.

Ms. Bash: and David, you I'm sure you've seen and heard from a lot of your
Republican friends many of them say you know we're sorry but we don't care what
the circumstances were of these dreamers coming it's [amnesty also]

Mr. Urban: Yeah   [so so] a couple things right! This president was sent here to disruptWashington.He is an action biased. The president wants to get things done he wants to accomplish things and I don't think that I'm talking about dreamers and helping them stay here is necessarily amnesty. it's gonna get ,look, the ordinary stuff in health care is immigration right to get done in this town. and I've worked on this in the past comprehensive immigration reform any type of immigration forms very very difficult to get

done. I knew this president has said to the Congress we want to keep these folks. He'd like to keep him here. you get it done ,and he's willing get it done with whomever it takes

Ms. Bash: I think you had some positive words for the president this week had that feel
Ms. Navarro: strange, I'm glad you're sitting down so you don't topple over// look

Mr. Urban: //Say it again so we
can hear

Ms. Navarro: no I will . frankly listen I think first of all seeing Steve King have a meltdown is it really is just a touch a source of pleasure poor little thing he almost sounds like one of those proverbial snowflakes they're always complaining about. Look, Donald Trump is the guy who is the author of the art of the deal so what I think what you're showing is the willingness to go out of the box and try to make a deal. he tried working only with Republicans on health care and it was a failure and if we want to be truthful as Republicans the Republican Party in Congress right now. it's broken. Probably there is more ideological distance between the moderate Republicans of the Tuesday group and the freedom caucus than there is between mainstream Democrats and moderate Republicans. So if he can get something done and he has given a lot to this base I think Donald Trump has a unique opportunity here. He has got more political capital with his base and more ability to maneuver than any other . Republican president would. If it had been george w bush it have if it had been anybody else meeting with Chuck and Nancy there will be a explosions all over the place Donald trump can do
it because he's got a very loyal base// use his capital

Ms. Bash: //you are a democratic chief executive. Do you
think this is a good move?

Ms. Granholm: well I mean you heard Diane Feinstein say earlier that you need to have compromise you need to have both sides at a table to do some big legislation but here's what I I was amazed that Donald Trump actually had compassionate words for these dreamers and that was encouraging. but on the Republican side this notion of amnesty or preventing amnesty is deeply concerning there's this raise bill which the Republicans have introduced which World Union great I think (---) has said will cost 4.6 million jobs that's number one is that letting send these dreamers away which is ridiculous. I was brought here when I was four years old from Canada I've you know pledged allegiance to this country I can't imagine having spent 20 years here them being sent back to a country they never know but in addition to that it's good for our nation not just good for them this is the secret sauce that makes America great is that we draw people
from all corners of the world I mean Anna when you were when you were brought here as a young person you were here under the Reagan [amnesty program]

Ms. Navvaro :   [when I] came here I was 8 years old because of my parents fleeing communism and I can tell you that I had nothing to do with the decision I'm sure my parents would have made it even if they didn't have the resources because they wanted to bring me to freedom and and that's why you know when I look at these dreamer kids there but for the grace of God go   I there but for the grace of God go you these are the people that make America great. they want   to be America and they love this country. they are a class by themselves they get   they have a lot of support [from republicans].

Ms. Granholm: (Right, Absolutely)

Ms. Bash: [So what do you say of that senator?]
RS: are we a nation of law. No, We are not a nation of laws nation of laws. I mean I [I look I understand all of the sympathy] I understood that   there is a sympathetic case to be made

Mr. Urban: (right)
Ms. Granholm: [So let's make a law that allows them to stay]

here but that we are we have to be a nation of law so [we take everybody makes] raise the act as an attempt to try to say we need to adjust our legal immigration system to   focus more

Ms.Granholm: [so make that law Rep. that allows them to say]

what's benefits our country not have anybody who's related to someone who's a fourth cousin end up in the United States //because one person/

Ms. Navarro: // it is the point I have just made. There is republicans like Rick, definitely, but there's also republicans like Jeff Lake, like Lindsey Graham , like John McCain, like Liana Rose, like Paul Rayan who want to get a fix for these kids and so if we if it means working with democrats to be able to get something that passes muster and gets the votes then let's do it.

Mr. Granholm: Yeah, I mean that's what the DREAM Act is all about the DREAM Act for these kids would take 13 years before they'd even be eligible to apply for citizenship my question to those who don't agree with that is how long would anybody have to wait if they're one of these 700,000 under under the raise act under your theory would they never be allowed to [vote?]

Mr. Gutierrez :   [and] that's
why corporate immigration reform is so difficult difficult to get down in this town right
conceptually everybody wants the same thing. Getting it worked out right with with the left of the
labor unions. I disagree with you Hannah is saying that that there's this
great schism among the Republican Party some from from the right to the left, I mean look at
look at the Democratic Party with organized labor to the blue dots. I mean there's a grand
        canyon// between

Ms. Navarro: // You don't think of the (()) case between the moderate of the republican and
the freedom caucus?

Mr. Urban: it's right right here, so I think that on immigration reform and on the dreamers .
everybody wants to see that ,you know, something nice and focus to be take care but [we need].
listen!

Mr. Granholm: [everybody?]

Mr. Urban: we need secure borders. We need secure borders. we need the rule of law and how
do you get there chained immigration problem right for a lot of folks how do you get there is the
problem and and I'm like you know us sitting around this table there 535 folks that have to agree
here 536 the president right? and , so it's a tough thing to do that's why it's taking so [long.] it's
not gonna get done to[morrow with] six months.

Ms. Bash: [no questions]   [no questions]

PR: Everyone stand by. Stick around. We have a lot more to discuss including top democrats this
week taking sides and the major debate that could split the Democratic Party in two. Plus many
of the biggest deals in Washington are made over dinner () the invite Democrats and Republicans
can't resist.

(Video)

Ms. Bash: we're back with our panel a slew of Democrats Governor Granholm signing up for
Bernie Sanders Medicare for all plan is this the new litmus test if you're even thinking about
thinking about running for the Democratic nomination in 2020.

Ms. Granholm: well I do think a litmus test if you will will be Democrats who stand up for
health care for a while so whether it's this particular bill or some variation on it where a public

option is allowed will be a piece of it because I think Democrats pretty much uniformly believe that in the richest country in the world () we ought to be giving people access to health care or giving them making sure they can get healed so if every other country can do it why can't we? and I think that's what this is a stake in the ground a flag in the ground.

Ms. Bash: Is that gonna give Democrats/ a problem in t[he state] Pennsylvania ?

Mr. Urban :   [I love]   Governor I love watching the parade of potential nominees who are gonna run against the president 2020 go there. I love watch it just keep it coming. keep// no listen , listen I like giving people a house, a car for free I like everything// somebody's got to pay for it.

Ms. Granholm: //but buying them a Medicare
                              // why why do you think that Americans should , I don't like the idea of buying Medicare. Medicare you (---).

Mr. Santorum : so so here is the story   the democrats have now admitted Obama cares
            failure:/
Jenny: (good)
                    //no the democrats would love to fix Obamacare
Santorum : /:no wait a minute , you just said we should have a health care system, you said that eight years ago, that you have a health care system under Obama care who was gonna provide health care for everybody. It hasn't. It's failed. Democrats now are saying it's failed// it doesn't work. Why is Burney Sanders and everybody up there saying we

Mr. Granholm : /it hasn't failed you guys are (----) let's fix it then

Need a whole new system if it hasn't failed. Look now the democrats have come on board with us. It is a failure// single-payer health care system which is Berney

Ms. Granholm :   // no you don't say the democrats haven't come no board with Burney Sanders is talking about or we can have a system that says let's get this money out of the states, closer to the people which is what the Graham Cassidy Bill does which is getting very close to   being a reality//

Mr. Urban: okay

Ms. Bash: // Senator you have been work[ing hard on th]is

Mr. Santorum: [I have been working] on this
                                                  for [six months]

Mrs. Bash :   [this is] this is the key week is it going to happen or you gotta get the fifty votes from re[publicans.]

Mr. Santorum: [I think] we are closing in. I can tell you that as of the last few days the White House is full and the president himself is fully engaged in this ah /

Ms. Granholm: /your governor supportive? Is the governor of Pennsylvania supportive? No/

Mr. Santorum: / the government of Pennsylvania no [here are twenty republicans favor that]

Ms. Granholm: [no there are a lot of other republican governors who are not supportive either]

Mr. Santorum: I wouldn't be surprised. Look ! you look at Bill Nelson right now, the state of florida that gets about three billion dollars under Obamacare because four states; Massachusetts , California, New York, and Maryland. Four states that compromise 20% of the population of the country, get 40% of the money under Obamacare. So you got states like Florida get three billion dollars a year less by the way half of what Massachusetts gets and under Bill melt and ask Bill Nelson whether he'll take 15 billion dollars which is what the state of Florida is going to get.

Anna Navarro: look here is the bottom line we do need a system that needs to get fixed. It is not going to happen unilaterally by either party. If republicans tried and failed, this is a democratic attempt. The republicans are going to stand a new lesson against it. The good thing is that we are still talking about fixing health care because I think it is important that we don't let it go. It has problems it need to be fixed . we need to solve what is a national crisis and once we get past the political posturing of my bill, and his bill and your bill, congress needs to get together and I know I mean it is a shocking concept but maybe have bipartisan compromise on something that really address the problem

Mr. Santorum: and tried to get a bipartisan compromise the Patty Murray is not negotiating its faith. It is shutting down right now. You don't (()) what's on the other side.

(Simultaneous speech between three speakers- couldn't be transcribed)

Ms. Granholm: there is a reason why AARP hate this bill. It's because it cuts 290 billion dollars out of healthcare from what is [currently] stated from [current] law.

Mr. Santorum: [Why?]   [Why?]
Why? Do you know why it does?

Ms. Granholm: OK, [you are admitting that it does.]

Mr. Santorum: [so let me tell you why it does.] Because we get every individuals and employer (---) and [these cuts go away.]

Ms. Granholm: [then if you are cutting all of that,] you [are cutting that. that means you are not able to cover all of people.] That means that 31 million people will be without healthcare.
                                                    ~
Mr. Santorum: [America hates the   individual man they hate the employer mandate.]

Ms. Granholm: /Rick let's see what the congressional Budget office say when is forth because when I'm looking here a total of 299 billion dollars of cutting including 17 billion dollars out of Florida, including 8 billion dollars//

Ms. Bash: // we will see what will happen when we get the information this week. Before we go to show all of you this retweet by the president this morning ….