

Verbal communication according

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However, many of us had been in such situations when we did not actually understand what our interlocutor is speaking about or, conversely, it was hard to explain and convince our own point of view. When communicating with the representatives of different parts of the country or world, different ethnic or social groups, we naturally assume that we will not understand the whole context that our interlocutor is bringing to us. However, if both man and woman are sincerely trying to put some effort into their communication and in the end it fails, the misunderstanding between them may result in resentment, disappointment or even anger. People have a great opportunity to avoid communication with the person (or group) whether he is from another ethnic group, culture or country. However, it is impossible to avoid communication with the opposite sex – family, friends or colleagues. Therefore, the problem of gender communication applies to virtually everyone. The thesis statement for this research paper is: “gender differences occur while using verbal language, yet our views are stereotyped, which affects effective communication”.

In this research paper will clearly focus on the gender differences in verbal communication and on stereotypes occurred in communication. Gender Differences in Verbal Communication According to John Gray (1992), the author of the most significant literature books on communication differences between genders (*Men are from Mars, Women are from Mars: a Practical Guide for Improving Communication and Getting What You Want in a Relationship*), both genders are so different in their approaches to communicating that they are from different countries: “they have different needs, goals and values in the way they communicate” (K. Merchant, 2012,

p. 19). Both men and women use language to build and maintain social relationship. However, both genders view the purpose of immunization differently. Deborah Tauten (1990) suggests that: “ For most women, the language of conversations is primarily a language of rapport: a ways of establishing and negotiating relationships.

.. For most men, talk is primarily a means to preserve independence and negotiate and maintain status in a hierarchical social order” (K. Merchant, 201 2; p. 21). It also can be added that women feel satisfied while talking to their peers because they feel safe, liked and needed (R. Adler, p.

183). By contrast, men may feel satisfied as with the help of language they can solve different problems, transmit information, give orders and advices. Doubtless, the most widespread stereotype about men’s language as compared with women’s is that it is more rude and direct (A. Has, 1979; p. 616). Robin Alaska highlighted that men issue commands, while women state requests. Furthermore, men are observed to be readier to use new terms, claimable, slang expressions and swearing words, obscenity.

Moreover, it was observed that men use stronger swearwords such as sit or damn, while women use politer forms such as Oh dear, dear God or goodness (A.

Has, 1979; p. 620-621). In addition to this, women are way more shy of mentioning certain parts of the body and they SE odd words to replace them. Hence, it seen that women’s language is more polite and expressive. Women have long been stereotyped for being more talkative than men, however, many authors disagree with such view simply because women are constantly

interrupted than men. According to the study made by Zimmerman and West (A. Has, 1979; p. 621) in fact, all interruptions and overlaps in conversations are made by men.

Moreover, it was investigated that not a single woman that was interrupted (during the study) complained about it. R. Lassoes study on women's speech also suggests that women use longer sentences than men. As a result, the speech itself becomes longer and gives an impression of women talking a lot. For instance, women would state the request like this: " Will you help me with the dishes, please? " instead of just " Help me" (A. Has, 1979; p. 620). However, it was noticed that during other situations women's sentences are shorter than men's.

Topic " Topic refers to the subject matter of the spoken utterance, to what the conversation is about' (A. Has, 1979; p. 619). Men are more likely to discuss business, sport, current events, household expenses, finance, health, other men and -? women's speech (A.

Has; p. 619) (R. Adler, 2007; p. 81). Women, on the other hand, spend much more time talking about social life, personal and domestic subjects, different life troubles, family and caring for a husband themes, weight, food and clothing, men and other women (A. Has; p. 619) (R. Adler, 2007; p.

181). Besides of that, both genders have common topics in mind: personal appearance, sex and dating in same-sex conversations. Content " Content refers to the categorization of the topics that are encoded in messages" (A. Has, 1979; p. 620).

Since topic refers to specific idea or object, content, on the other hand, belongs to the more general concept of how the epic is referenced. Many writers, including Japers, R. Alaska, Kramer and Pie, ensure that women's language is more emotional and evaluative than men's (A. Has, 1979; p. 620). Women tend to use more words or phrases that are judgmental and extravagant pretty, terrible, nice, sweet adorable, heavenly, I nearly fainted and I died laughing. Alaska also paid attention on men's speech which is more direct and straightforward: great, bad, terrific. Again, it can be seen that women's language is more expressive, emotional and evaluative.

One more study was made regarding gender difference in the speech. During the interviews, researchers Sellers, Catchalls and Watkins were asking their participants to remember and tell about any interesting or bad life experience they have ever had (A. Has, 1979; p. 621). The results of the study showed that Women used significantly more words meaning emotions, feelings or motivation; " they made more self-references and used more auxiliary words and negations" (A. Has, 1979; p.

621). By contrast, men referred to " time, space, quantity, destructive action" and perceptual attributes (A. Has, 1979; p. 621).

Besides all of that, it was observed that women are way more supportive than men. Women use " mom, hem" mounds significantly more than men do and most of these utterances happen during same-sex conversations. Moreover, Stockbroker and Mann found out that women accepted, concurred and support other speakers almost twice as much as men do (A. Has, 1979;

p. 623). The following common stereotype about language is that women are more tentative in their speech.

R. Alaska points out that women use more ‘ tag questions’ than men, which makes men’s language more assertive. Tag questions are ‘ typically attached to the end of an otherwise declarative statement (.

.. Isn’t it? .

.. Don’t?)” (Charlotte A. Morris; p.

1-4). The use of disclaimers (I. “ I think”, “ I guess”) and hedges (I. “ sort of”, “ whatever”) in the speech is also considered to be female habit.

Pearson explains why women tend to weaken their statements. One of the explanations could be that, in comparison with men, women has lower self-confidence in what they are talking about and their fear of being incorrect, which can be promoted to their perceived inferior status (K. Merchant, 201 2; p. 18). Therefore, such difference in communication style put women in disadvantage when communicating with other people because women speak more tentatively than men, whose language is said to be more assertive, nonevent and leaving an impression of a better leader (K. Merchant, 2012; p.

19). Academic research has shown that men and women also differ in the way they cope with stress. As John Gray said “ Men go their caves and women talk” (K. Merchant, 201 2; p. 20) meaning that women cope with stress by talking and examining the cause of their stress, whereas men withdraw themselves from the situation or conversation that stresses them out.

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Finally, the greatest observed difference in gender communication styles is the way both genders handle conflict situations (K. Merchant, 2012; p. 21). Tauten says attention on how women and men talk about conflicts.