
A Gender Based Study on the Use of Euphemistic Strategies Among Algerians

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ABSTRACT

Semantic changes as well as semantic innovation are the focus interest of many scholars nowadays. The choice of words in particular situations to soften the utterance, and avoid or limit embarrassment is generally referred to as euphemism. Thus, due to the complex linguistic, cultural and social situations in Algeria, this study investigates the use of euphemism amongst Algerian males and females. The population of the study consisted of 30 Algerian PhD students at the level of the University of Jordan (15 males/15females). The sample was presented with a discourse completion task to depict different types of euphemistic strategies in both formal and informal situations, and to test whether there are any similarities and differences between males and females. The finding of the study revealed the use of different strategies amongst both genders, where females clearly outnumbered their male counterparts as far as euphemistic strategies are concerned. Females used 8 different strategies namely: understatement, metaphor, implication, loan words and onomatopoeia. Male on the other side used limited euphemistic strategies, where implication, understatement and metaphor were the dominant strategies, mainly in formal situations. Furthermore, results of the study suggest that the choice of euphemistic strategies is deeply associated with the degree of formality, where both males and females manage to increase euphemistic strategies in formal situations compared to informal ones. To conclude, this gender-based study explains the semantic change as far as euphemism is concerned and offers clear insights on the preferences of each gender in using euphemistic strategies depending on the degree of formality.

Keywords: *Euphemism, Algerians, males/females, euphemistic strategy, similarities/differences, degree of formality*

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Introduction:

The study of the semantic change has always been a major field of interest and a controversial issue to be discussed in the historical linguistic development. Focusing on the relationship between the choice of words or lexical items and the change of meaning they manifest, helps understanding how the communicative system works within a given community. According to [1], euphemism is considered as one of the common stylistic choices that individuals use in respect to some personal and public factors. They claim that euphemism is a reflection of the speaker's attempt who is trying to avoid or conceal a prohibited expressions that he may suspect that it is going to be considered offensive in his speech community, either from a cultural, social or religious perspective.

This study, however, is an attempt to investigate the use of euphemistic expressions among Algerians, and to figure out whether there are any similarities or differences between males and females concerning the use of euphemism. Hence, due to the complex and diverse linguistic situation in Algeria, this study tries to explain the semantic change in Algeria as far as euphemism is concerned. As it aims to answer the following questions:

- What are the euphemistic strategies used by males and females?
- What are the similarities and differences between them?
- Does the degree of formality influence the choice of euphemistic strategies?

Euphemism has been widely defined and tackled by a number of scholars and researchers. [2] Coined the term euphemism as “the extension of ordinary expressions that are used to express embarrassing ideas”. [3] Illustrates the definition of euphemism as “the word or phrase that is uttered in a given linguistic context which has the ability to soften unpleasant issues”. Moreover [4] provides a detailed definition that explains the term “euphemism” from different perspectives:

“euphemism is the cognitive process of conceptualisation of a forbidden reality, which, manifested in discourse through the use of linguistic mechanisms including lexical substitution, phonetic alteration, morphological modification, composition or inversion, syntagmatic grouping or combination, verbal or paralinguistic modulation or textual description, enables the speaker, in a certain “context” or in a specific pragmatic situation, to attenuate a certain forbidden concept or reality.”

[5] Coined the term FTA (Face Threatening Act) in which they introduce the notion of “face” that reflects the public self-image that can either be saved or threatened. Thus, euphemism is regarded as a politeness strategy that individuals use either to save or threaten not only the interlocutor's face, but also their own.

It is also interesting to show how euphemism can be a relevant and effective strategy that is used to avoid taboos. [6] Asserts that a society often expresses its disapproval towards certain words (taboos) which may hurt or cause embarrassment to the addressee. He explains that there are certain issues which can only be expressed euphemistically, i.e. they should not be offensive in any given way, because there are some social, cultural and religious factors that determine the appropriateness of such expressions. However, euphemism can be manifested at the levels of several techniques, such as borrowing, deletion, clipping, litotes, replacement, specialization and generalization. Using for example, the term “comfort woman” instead of “prostitute” as a specialization process, saying “I am going to the white house” to refer to the “toilet” as a replacement strategy, or using the expression “it’s not so bad” as understatement strategy when you do not actually like something.

[7] Suggests that euphemism should be a politeness strategy that one should adopt to avoid taboo words and expressions that may not be well accepted by the speech community. Such suggestion reinforces the idea that euphemistic expressions are considered to be stylistic individual choices that serves for amelioration. Yet, euphemism lays the foundation of the relationship between individuals and speech communities in the way they manifest a polite, proper and convenient strategy to maintain a respectful and healthy rapport at the social level.

[8] Presented a structural and a semantic classification of euphemistic expressions in relationship to the semantic change phenomenon. On the one hand, structural classification within Warren’s model includes the types of words formation, borrowed words, ellipsis strategies, phonemic modification, etc. Semantic classification on the other hand includes the innovative semantic strategies that are used as euphemistic strategies.

Review of literature:

Gender-based studies related to euphemism have not been widely investigated. [9] Conducted an empirical study that investigates the use of euphemism amongst males and females in Chinese universities. The study focused on the perception of euphemism amongst the two genders, and to highlight the main similarities and differences between them. The questionnaire that she used indicated that females were clearly more aware of euphemism than males. Nevertheless, no significant differences were found.

The research conducted by [10] examined the use of euphemistic expressions by men and women in ‘Indonesia Lawyer Club’ TV One Show. The data were gathered from YouTube channel where they have collected 4 transcribed videos aired in different episodes. While analyzing the data in hand, 9 different types of euphemism were detected, including metaphor, jargon, understatement, initialization, etc. Nevertheless, each gender had a favorite strategy that was excessively used; men for instance relied more often on understatement, while women tended to euphemize with special reference to jargon use.

[11] Studied the different euphemistic strategies that appear in Minangkabau songs. They chose a sample of male and female song composers in order to detect any similarities and differences between them. The results of their study signal that females tend to euphemize more often than males. As they also indicate that females prefer to euphemize through the use of metaphors, understatement and hyperbole, while male composers relied so often on the use of hyperbole as a euphemistic strategy.

In [12] conducted a gender-based study in relation to euphemism. The purpose of their study was to find different types of softening expressions and the way males and females avoid FTAs in Minangkabau (Indonesia) region. The descriptive study they conducted showed that women used more euphemistic expressions as well as different types of euphemism, and that the most commonly used euphemistic strategy was borrowing (loan words and expressions) from different foreign languages.

Last but not least, [13] studied the main similarities and differences between Saudi and British use of euphemism. The open questionnaire used in their study revealed that Saudi as well as British participants do interestingly share some euphemistic strategies such as understatement, deletion and metaphor despite cultural and religious differences. Surprisingly, the study affirms also that there is no significant association between euphemistic strategies and gender.

In the Algerian context, however, little work was done in order to shed light on this phenomenon. Hence, the current study aims to bridge the gap and explore euphemistic expression and techniques used amongst Algerian males and females.

Methodology:

Data collection

In order to collect valuable data that may enable the researcher to find concrete evidences, and to elaborate scientific justification about the use of euphemistic strategies amongst Algerian males and females, this study adapts a quantitative approach relying on a carefully designed DCT (see appendix) that consists of 6 questions with different situations in order to answer the research questions in hand.

As far as the situations included in the DCT are concerned, 3 formal and 3 informal situations were included for the sake of detecting the impact of the degree of formality on euphemism. The sample of the study includes (30) participants (15 males-15 females) Algerian PhD students (native speakers) who belong to different scientific fields (English literature, linguistics, mathematics and nutrition sciences) at the level of the University of Jordan.

Data analysis

Students' responses will be investigated and analyzed based on [8] framework on euphemism. The analysis of the present study is an attempt to detect similarities and differences between Algerian males and females as far as the use of euphemistic strategies are concerned.

Nevertheless, this paper also analyzes the different types and strategies that were detected on the DCTs in both formal and informal situations. It also seeks to find the preferences of each gender, in the way they choose to soften their utterances, to avoid as much as possible any unfortunate misinterpretation or face threatening acts their utterance may cause. Thus, the analysis of this paper will focus on three main aspects, the euphemistic strategies used by Algerian males and females, similarities and differences between the two of them, and the impact of the degree of formality on the choice of such strategies.

Results:

Situation one (1)

1- انت مدير(ة) شركة اقتصادية، و نظرا لمتاعب مالية تمر بها الشركة قررت التخلي عن بعض عمال الشركة. اثناء مقابلتك لكل عامل، كيف تنقل له خبر فصله عن العمل؟

1- You are a president of a company. Due to a financial crisis, the board have decided to let go a number of employees. How would you express yourself reporting such news to the employees?

- **Males:** the analysis of the first formal situation revealed the use of limited euphemistic strategies amongst Algerian males. The dominant strategy was implication, as well as few instances of understatement. However, the results also revealed instances where no euphemistic strategies were used, in the sense that the respondents were straight forward while reporting the firing news to their employees. Here are some examples:

Euphemistic strategy	Original expression	Translation
Implication	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• الشركة راها في ازمة• ما عندناش باش نخلصوك• الشركة فقدت جميع اسهمها• الشركة في وضع مالي محرج	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The company is on a crisis• No budget for payments• The company has lost its shares• The company is on a financial crisis
Understatement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• تحديد عدد العمال• نتخلي عن بعض العمال	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Employees limitation• Employees discharging
Loan words (French)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• نقسو le nombre le العمال	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limiting the number of employees

- **Females:** within females, almost the same limited euphemistic strategies were used, but the frequencies clearly differ from those of males. Implication was again the most frequent strategy, while loan words (French) were more frequent than understatement within females category as the following table shows:

Euphemistic strategy	Original expression	Translation
Implication	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• الشركة في مرحلة صعبة• خيرها بغيرها• نعدكم بالاتصال بكم حال تحسن الوضع	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The company is on tough time• Better one in another one• We promise to call you as soon as things get better

	• نظرا لفصل بعض العمال	• After having some employees dismissed
Loan words (French)	• رانا en crise • ديكلاري (déclaré) • Faite	• We are on a crisis • Declared • Bankruptcy
Understatement	• استغناء عن الخدمات	• Giving up services

Situation two (2)

2- اثناء تفقدك لجامعتك السابقة قابلت احد استاذك فيها، و تبادلتم أطراف الحديث حتى سألك الأستاذ عن مهنتك أو عملك. كيف تعبر عن وضعك إذا كنت عاطلا عن العمل؟

2- While you were visiting your former university, you met on of your teachers. When having a quick chat, he asks you about your occupational status. How would you explain to him that you are unemployed?

- Males: in this situation, Algerian males delivered only two strategies to express the fact that they are unemployed or jobless. However, metaphor strategy was the dominant one compared to implication. This situation also revealed one instance where no euphemistic strategy was used.

Euphemistic strategy	Original expression	Translation
Metaphor	• مازال ما جا المكتوب • رانا راقدة الدعوة شوية • مازال ما فتح ربي علينا • قتلنا القعاد	• Awaiting for my share • I am on sabbatical • Still yet to flourish • I am pinned down
Implication	• هذا وين تخرجت • هاذ البلاد تغين القاري • راك تعرف البلاد و حالتها	• I have just graduated • No place for educated in here • States' stagnation

- Females: in the second formal situation, females had the tendency to use more euphemistic strategies in comparison to the first situation. This situation witnessed the presence of two new strategies, particularization and metaphor were detected. However, implication was again dominant as a euphemistic strategy. See the table below:

Euphemistic strategy	Original expression	Translation
Implication	• عارف الاوضاع الاقتصادية • فرص العمل قليلة • انا ابحت • الامر صعب	• You sure are familiar with the economical states • Limited job offers and • I am searching • It's hard
Loan words (French)	• رانا chomâge • Dommage	• I am jobless • Unfortunately
Metaphor	• رانا مع البطالة • راني ندور	• Weekend are seven days long • I'm beating around the bushes
Particularization	• مازال ما لقيت خدمة • كيما حبيت	• I haven't found the suitable job for me

Situation three (3)

3- كنت في اجتماع رسمي مع مدير و أعضاء الشركة، و قررت الذهاب إلى دورة المياه. كيف تعبر عن نفسك في هذه الحالة؟

3- While having a meeting with your boss and colleagues at work, you decided to go to the bathroom. What would you say in this case?

- **Males:** the third and last formal situation showed the use of three euphemistic strategies, ellipsis, overstatement and metaphor. However, ellipsis was the common strategy that was used to express implicitly going to the bathroom. Nevertheless, one exception was found where no euphemistic strategy was used at all.

Euphemistic strategy	Original expression	Translation
Ellipsis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • سمحولي شوية و نرجع • دقيقة و نجي • سمحولي جماعة دوك نجي 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excuse me for a minute • A moment please • Excuse me folks, I'll be back
Overstatement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • حالة طارئة 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency
Metaphor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • راني محصور 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I have to squeeze the lemon

- **Females:** females, similarly to males used ellipsis strategy as a common strategy in this particular situation. Nevertheless, females also used loan words, overstatement and substitution strategies in order to avoid embarrassment and confusion amongst their colleagues and coworkers.

Euphemistic strategy	Original expression	Translation
Ellipsis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • سمحولي • اطلب الان بالخروج 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excuse me • Asking permission to leave
Loan words (French)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • رايحة la salle de bain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Going to the bathroom
Overstatement-loan words	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • عندي une urgence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I have an emergency
Substitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • عندي اتصال 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I have a call

Situation four (4)

4- أراد صديقك خطبة جارة لكم، و لكنك رأيت فيها جانب غير محترم في مواقف عديدة. كيف تتصحه و تنقل له رأيك؟

4- A friend of yours wanted to engage your neighbor. But you have seen unethical behaviors from her part. How would you express your opinion to him?

- **Males:** the first informal situation amongst Algerian males revealed the use of three different euphemistic strategies. As usual, implication was the dominant strategy, whereas metaphor was also one of the common strategies as well as understatement and loan words, as illustrated in the table below:

Euphemistic strategy	Original expression	Translation
Implication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • سقسقي مليح • اخطيك • شوف وحدة اخرى 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask for further accounts • You should avoid her • Look for someone else
Metaphor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • اقصد ربي • ما نبغلكش هناك الباب • لعابة 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult Allah • This is not your cup of tea • She is a man-eater
Understatement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • هاذ الطفلة عيانة شوية 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This girl is not that good
Implication- Loan words (English)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • تستاهل وحدة top 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You deserve the best of the best

- **Females:** interestingly, females' answers to this particular situation were almost all in form of implications. Five different females had almost the same response, while three other females also had identical answers. Nevertheless, one different strategy was detected in this situation, that of particularization.

Euphemistic strategy	Original expression	Translation
Implication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • سفسسي مليح • هذا عمر و حياة • ما تناسبكش • مش تاع زواج • خمم مليح • ما تتسر عش 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask for further accounts • This is a lifetime partner • She does not suit you • She is no marriage material • Think it over • Do not rush
Particularization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • انا على حساب ما نعرف ماهيش مليحة 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As far as I know, she is not decent

Situation five (5)

5- أحد الأقارب مريض جدا، و كان لابد لك من اخبار اختك التي تقطن بعيدا عنكم عن الخبر، كيف تحدثها عن الأمر؟

5- How would you inform your sister who lives away that one of your family members is in a serious health condition?

- **Males:** in this particular situation, Algerian male participants used only two strategies, understatement and implication. Understatement strategy, however, was the dominant one. The table below shows some instances:

Euphemistic strategy	Original expression	Translation
Understatement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • راه مريض شوية • راه عيان • صحته تعبانة شوية 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He is a bit sick • He is tired • His health condition is slightly fatigued
implication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • المؤمن مصاب • لازمك تزوريه 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A believer is a sufferer • You should pay him a visit

- **Females:** Unlike males, Algerian female participants had the tendency to use different strategies in this situation. Understatement was the common answer that was revealed. However, strategies such as metaphor, implication and overstatement were also detected in the DCT.

Euphemistic strategy	Original expression	Translation
Understatement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • زاد عليه الحال شوية • ماشي حاجة كبيرة • راه مريض بصح الأطباء • طمنونا عليه 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Things went a bit harsh for him • It is not a big deal • He is sick, but doctors have reassured about his condition
Metaphor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • المرض زكاة النفس 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sickness is a thing of the spirit
Implication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • المرض من عند الله 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No one gets sick by choice
Overstatement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • راه مريض بزاف 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He is really sick

Situation six (6)

6- اثناء سهرة مع الاصدقاء تطرق احدهم الى تجربة خاضها و نسي انك كنت حاضرا فيها فصار يكذب و يضيف حقائق مزيفة. كيف تتصرف ازاء هذا الموقف؟

6- In an evening, while having fun with your friends, one talked about an incident he had, and forgot you were part of it. He subsequently started editing the true version of the incident. How would you react to that?

- **Males:** the last informal situation, the majority of male participants used no euphemistic expression. However, few strategies were detected, namely implication, loan words, metaphor and understatement as it follows:

Euphemistic strategy	Original expression	Translation
Implication	(نضحك) •	• (I would laugh)
Implication-Loan words (French)	و علاش suspense و الأحداث الزائدة •	• Why all the suspense and the overloaded events?
Metaphor	شوفو قنينة! •	• There is a rabbit!
Understatement	زدت فيها شوية •	• You are a bit exaggerating

- **Females:** Similarly to male participants, females also did not use a lot of euphemistic expressions in this intimate situation. Nevertheless, three different strategies were used, understatement, implication and onomatopoeia.

Euphemistic strategy	Original expression	Translation
Understatement	ما تبالغيش • راكي تزيدي فيها شوية •	• Do not exaggerate • You are a bit manipulating
Implication	اتقي الله •	• Rectify yourself
Onomatopoeia	ممم. اااه •	• Hmmm, aaaah

Discussion:

The analysis of this study, however, helps understanding the use of euphemistic strategies amongst Algerian males and females. On the one hand, several and different strategies were detected in the DCT, on the other hand, Algerian males and females seem to differ as far as using those strategies. Algerian males, although they tend to rely on fewer strategies compared to females, yet they seem to deliver almost the same strategies. The common strategy that was dominant amongst males was implication. Implication strategy was dominant because it seems to help avoiding FTA, for both oneself and the other's face, as in "you should pay him a visit" to indicate that he is having some health conditions. Understatement was also one of the common strategies amongst Algerian males. The DCT shows that when being in an embarrassing situation, males try to express themselves in an attenuated manner. This way is considered to be less harsh and harmful to avoid being rude or offensive. Metaphor also seems to be common amongst males. The use of an expression to invoke similarity between the word and the thing described was highly current in the DCT, using for example the expression "this is not your cup of tea" to refer that something is wrong with your choice. Nevertheless, it seems that some strategies were totally absent as far as euphemism is concerned. Strategies such as onomatopoeia, particularization, and reversals did not occur in any given way amongst Algerian males, although these strategies are considered to be valuable wide-spread euphemistic strategies.

Algerian females, however, are more diverse as far as euphemistic strategies are concerned. This study revealed the use of eight (8) different strategies in which: implication, understatement, metaphor, loan words, ellipsis, overstatement, substitution and onomatopoeia were detected in the DCT. Although implication was also the dominant strategy within females' category similarly to males counterparts, loan words and metaphor were also highly frequent. Unlike males, females frequently use loan or borrowed words from other languages (mainly French language). This strategy is used to avoid FTAs, replacing "دورة المياه" for example with "salle de bain" (bathroom in French language) to avoid embarrassment and maintain respectful relationships with their bosses and colleagues. Another common strategy used by Algerian females is metaphor. As shown in the analysis above, instances such as "sickness is a thing of the spirit" shows how metaphorical strategies are worth the shot not only to avoid harsh statements and embarrassments, but also to show solidarity and gratitude. Substitution was also detected amongst females. It is a strategy whereby one thing is replaced with another for the sake of gaining as much privacy as possible, as illustrated in the example "I have a call" instead of "I am going to the bathroom". Last but not least, onomatopoeia strategy was exclusive amongst females. This strategy is a way in which a word sounds exactly like what it represents, such as "ahhh", "emmm" etc. Such expressions are used as downtoners to reduce the tension in a given conversation, although they indicate that someone is lying in some situations.

The results of this study, however, reinforce the idea that females outnumber males as far as euphemistic strategies are concerned. Such idea is clearly depicted in [9] as well as [11] papers. However, it contrasts the study conducted by [13] in which no significant association was found between euphemistic strategies and gender.

To conclude, it is important to highlight that the degree of formality plays a significant role as far as euphemism is concerned. The DCT revealed only two instances out of thirty participants who did not use any euphemistic strategy in formal contexts, both of them were females. Thus, the fact that participants rely on different strategies to soften their utterances, is highly affected by the degree of formality they are participating in. Moreover, in the three informal situations, fourteen out of thirty participants did not use any softening expression, but they have rather chosen to be more direct and straightforward. According to [5] this latter cannot be perceived as FTA as far as intimate relationships are concerned.

Limitations of the study:

Although this study revealed some interesting details concerning the euphemistic strategies amongst Algerian males and females, some unfortunate shortcomings and drawbacks floated upon this research. First, the number of participants was relatively small compared to other studies conducted on this topic. This is traced back to the limited number of Algerians in Jordan. Second, while analyzing the DCT, it appeared that some participants did not grasp the exact idea behind the task, while others were obviously rude using taboos which are way beyond the scope of this study.

Conclusion:

Results of this study have shown that euphemism is regarded as a significant strategy to avoid Face Threatening Acts. Moreover, it manifests the semantic change as well as semantic innovation within speech communities. Consequently, students should be aware and tactful enough to use such strategies in embarrassing situations and confusion in both formal and informal situations. Nevertheless, results indicate that Algerian students within the University of Jordan use different types of euphemistic strategies, while the frequencies as well as preferences clearly differ between males and females. On the one hand, males use limited strategies in formal situations, while they do not so often soften their utterances in informal situations. Moreover, some strategies were more frequent within male categories, namely implication, understatement and metaphor respectively. Females on the other hand, seem to deliver more strategies compared to their male counterparts. Although there were slight differences between formal and informal situations, females often use common and similar strategies in each situation. Results of the study indicate that females outnumber males as far as the euphemistic strategies are concerned. Similarly to males, strategies such as implication, understatement, metaphor, were dominant in the DCT. However, strategies such loan words, ellipsis, overstatement, substitution and onomatopoeia were also used as euphemistic strategies amongst females.

Thus, results of this study depict the different euphemistic strategies amongst Algerian males and females on the one hand, as well as similarities and differences between the two on the other hand. As they also show the significant impact of the degree of formality on the use of such euphemistic strategies.

To conclude, it must be noted that more research is needed to investigate the use of euphemism in different domains, namely in education. Such suggestion is an attempt to raise educational and pedagogical awareness as far as euphemism is concerned. Thus, euphemism needs to be the focus of diverse studies, since it helps maintaining civility through the discussion of taboos as a pressure valve [14].

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Appendix Discourse Completion Task

الطالبات و الطلبة المحترمين:

يهدف هذا الاستبيان الى البحث عن الأساليب المتبعة و المفضلة لدى الطلبة الجزائريين و كيفية التعبير عن رأيهم في المواقف التي تتطلب التلطف في التعبير لتجنب الإحراج. فيما يلي مجموعة من المواقف المختلفة، يرجى الرد عليها بطريقتك و لغتك الخاصة.
الجنس: ذكر انثى

1- انت مدير(ة) شركة إقتصادية، و نظرا لمتاعب مالية تمر بها الشركة قررت التخلي عن بعض عمال الشركة. اثناء مقابلتك لكل عامل، ماذا و كيف تنقل له خیر فصله عن العمل؟

.....

2- اثناء تفقدك لجامعتك السابقة قابلت احد استاذك فيها، و تبادلتم أطراف الحديث حتى سألك الاستاذ عن مهنتك أو عملك. كيف تعبر عن وضعك إذا كنت عاطلا عن العمل؟

.....

3- كنت في اجتماع رسمي مع مدير و أعضاء الشركة، و قررت الذهاب إلى المرحاض. كيف تعبر عن نفسك في هاته الحالة؟

.....

4- أراد صديقك خطبة جارة لكم، و لكنك رأيت فيها جانب غير محترم في مواقف عديدة. كيف تتصحه و تنقل له رأيك؟

.....

5- أحد الأقارب مريض جدا، و كان لابد لك من اخبار اختك التي تقطن بعيدا عنكم عن الخبر، كيف تحدثها عن الأمر؟

.....

6- اثناء سهرة مع الاصدقاء تطرق احدهم الى تجربة خاضها و نسي انك كنت حاضرا فيها فصار يكذب و يضيف حقائق مزيفة. كيف تتصرف ازاء هذا الموقف؟

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