

Abstract

Understanding a language, especially with regard to gender, has been the focus of attention of researchers in the contemporary era. Robin Lakoff first introduced the concept of women's language and many researchers followed her. Their aim was to identify differences between men's and women's languages. The present research that was carried out to better understand features of women's language in resistance literature attempts to investigate five fiction works: track 143 by Narges Abyar, Last Sunday by Masoumed Ramhormozi, Daughter of Sheena by Behnaz Zarabi Zadeh, Farangis by Mahnaz Fattahi and Red Olive by Nahid Yousefian that are memoirs of Iran-Iraq war; these books were investigated in terms of women's language in the area of vocabulary: color words, oath words, lexical compounds, verbs, etc., in the area of syntax: tag questions and imperative sentences, in the area communication: humor, participatory and competitive discourse, expressing feelings and emotions, observing respect and in the area of feminine features: attention to details, life, nostalgia, richness and variety of women characters, etc. The result of studying these works revealed that some items such as use of words, interrogative sentences, describing details and expressing emotions are more frequently used to create a feminine language and they are applied more in Daughter of Sheena than in other works.

Key words: women's language, resistance literature, track 143, the Last Sunday, Daughter of Sheena, Farangis, Red Olive.



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**Investigating Feminine Language in Five Fiction Works of
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Dokhtar Shina, Farangis, Zeytoon Sorkh)**

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