Annual Methodological Archive Research Review
http://amresearchreview.com/index.php/Journal/about
Volume 4, Issue 1 (2026)

Online ISSN 3007-3197
Print ISSN 3007-3189

http://amresearchreview.com/index.php/Journal/about

Gendered Slang as a Sociolinguistic Practice and Social Interaction Dynamics: An Analysis of Gender Bias among Female Students in Higher Education

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ABSTRACT

This study examined the structural relationships among psychological domains, frequency of usage, psychological well-being, social interaction, response behavior, psychological response, and interaction avoidance among female students in a public sector university. Employing a quantitative, cross-sectional survey design, data were collected from 224 respondents selected through proportionate random sampling from social sciences departments. A structured questionnaire was used as the primary data collection instrument. Prior to the main study, pilot testing was conducted on 30 female students, and the reliability of the instrument was confirmed with Cronbach's alpha values exceeding 0.700. Data were analyzed using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) to test hypothesized relationships and evaluate the direct and indirect effects among variables. The findings revealed that psychological domains and frequency of usage significantly influence social interaction. Psychological well-being, frequency of usage, and psychological domains were found to significantly affect response behavior. Furthermore, response behavior, social interaction, and psychological response were identified as key predictors of interaction avoidance. Additionally, psychological domains and psychological well-being significantly influenced interaction avoidance. The study concludes that female students' social and behavioral outcomes are strongly shaped by interconnected psychological and usage-related factors. The SEM model demonstrated robust explanatory power in understanding these dynamics within higher education settings, highlighting the importance of psychological support and healthy interaction patterns.

Keywords: Psychological Well-being, Social Interaction, Response Behavior, Interaction Avoidance, Female Students, Higher Education

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Print ISSN 3007-3189

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Introduction

Gendered slang has been observed as an informal linguistic behavior that is specially linked with male and female (Parvez, 2025). It also effects the social interact, people behavior and communication among the individuals in society (Cairney & Boyle, 2004). Slang words mostly effect females as compared to males (Obasi & Andy, 2025). Gendered slang involves different variable such as types of gendered slang, frequency of usage, context of use, intent perceived and level of explicitness (Cheng, Fung, & Chan, 2008). Types of gendered slang includes different function such as positive, negative, neutral and humorous and how society understand them (Rao, 2010). It includes different dismissive words and stereotypes challenges (Morali & Manoli, 2025). Slangs totally based on double meaning words (Mazzaro & González de Anda, 2025). Frequency of usage means how many times individual use slangs in daily communication such as regular, rare, frequently, always or never (Guveli, 2011). Its include how many times females faced slangs in a week, sometimes or never (Mahajne, 2025). Context of use refers in which environment slangs words has been mostly used (Ngwenya, 2011). It includes gendered slang mostly use with peers, friends, family gatherings offices, social media, or in formal environment (Waris, Shoaib, Sharif, & Abdullah, 2025a, 2025b). Gendered slang words mostly use to affect the females and in context to disrespect them (Shoaib, Zaman, & Abdullah, 2025; Waris, Shoaib, Iqbal, & Abdullah, 2025; Waris, Shoaib, Sharif, & Abdullah, 2025c). Intent perceived means in which way gendered slang has been taken (Shoaib, Waris, Zaman, & Abdullah, 2025b; Shoaib & Zaman, 2025). It includes to take slangs as a joke, humor or in insult way (Shoaib, Waris, Iqbal, & Abdullah, 2025; Shoaib, Waris, Zaman, & Abdullah, 2025a). Slang also use purposely to feel inferior to females Female mostly perceived slang to make them disrespect and nonsensical (Shoaib, Waris, & Iqbal, 2025b, 2025c). Level of explicitness refers to the intense of slang includes mild, aggressive and offensive Its include how individual react on slang words (Shoaib, Waris, & Iqbal, 2025a; Shoaib, Waris, & Iqbal, 2025a, 2025b). It also includes some vulgar terms that make individual offensive (Shoaib, Tariq, & Iqbal, 2025b; Shoaib, Tariq, Rasool, & Iqbal, 2025). Hence, this study examined the structural relationships among psychological domains, frequency of usage, psychological well-being, social interaction, response behavior, psychological response, and interaction avoidance among female students in a public sector university.

Review of Literature

The study findings asserted that a behavioral and psychological challenges in high school young people cause of identity based exploitation (Utley, Sinclair, Nelson, Ellithorpe, & Stubbs-Richardson, 2022). The study on the subject commissioned that in Nigeria activity of jargon as linguistic and defense slang tomorrow may not be yours (Uwen & Mensah, 2022). Besides, the analysis of the data indicated that a feminists' lecture research of gendered digital blessings, advice, publicity and statements that prophet making gendered involvement (Vanyoro, 2022). It is worth to mention here that study findings highlighted that socio-cultural symbolic research on gender based violence of Palestinian movies (Al-Masri & Al-Houbi, 2023). Additionally, the study outplayed that stated that the university learners of Indonesia

Online ISSN 3007-3197
Print ISSN 3007-3189

and Pakistan studied multi-cultural practices on social power mechanism in acknowledge and gender (Bibi & Sartini, 2023). In the same token, argument of the study pointed out that in food network the process of gendered violence, authority and exposures (Chipuriro, 2023). Furthermore, the analysis of the study pointed out that a scale to testing the gendered representation of tourism and image (Pritchard, 2001). Moreover, the study conclusion clinched that psychological suffering of house controlling and their paying loan (Cairney & Boyle, 2004). Likewise, the results of the study revealed that between college learners of African and American there is a character and social-psychological wellbeing (Reitzes & Jaret, 2007). Similarly, the findings of the study articulated that social contrast as a mediator of later life based on psychological wellbeing and life status (Cheng et al., 2008).

The study findings asserted that add addressing the chain effect on junior's psychological health due to supervisors faced injustice caused of losing sleep (Rafferty, Restubog, & Jimmieson, 2010). The study on the subject commissioned that an Indian village impressive achievement on choosing gendered education (Rao, 2010). Besides, the analysis of the data indicated that in Asian American young girls use of drugs attitudes effect their family elements and psychological health (Fang, Barnes-Ceeney, & Schinke, 2011). It is worth to mention here that study findings highlighted that the social and economic impact on turkey females of hijab under hair roll (Guveli, 2011). Additionally, the study outplayed that stated that in German, English and Farsi the impact of multi- linguistic (Abdullah & Ullah, 2022; Kazzazi, 2011). In the same token, argument of the study pointed out that in South African promotion adds representation of multi linguistic makes social status and linguistic imagination (Ngwenya, 2011). Furthermore, the analysis of the study pointed out that a national test of gender gap of giving statement on psychological abuse (Rogers & Follingstad, 2011). Moreover, the study conclusion clinched that from young to middle aged cancer patient gender gap effect on psychological and emotional regulation (Cho, Park, & Blank, 2013). Likewise, the results of the study revealed that the situation inside of human structure obtaining learner's education on socioeconomic university and linguistic background (Dempster & Stears, 2013). Similarly, the findings of the study articulated that the legal assessment of migrants females on gendered borders (Fuentes, Duffer, & Vasquez, 2013).

The study findings asserted that physical observational science lecturer do research on organizational functional linguistic (Shoaib, Shamsher, & Iqbal, 2025; Shoaib, Shamsher, & Iqbal, 2025; Shoaib, Tariq, & Iqbal, 2025a). The study on the subject commissioned that under single language method the impact on guidance of gendered academicals (Shoaib, Rasool, & Zaman, 2025c; Shoaib, Rasool, Zaman, & Abdullah, 2025; Shoaib, Rasool, Zaman, & Ahmed, 2025). Besides, the analysis of the data indicated that a multi linguistic technique of language analysis to evaluate the physiology (Shoaib, Rasool, Kalsoom, & Ali, 2025; Shoaib, Rasool, & Zaman, 2025a, 2025b). It is worth to mention here that study findings highlighted that the reproductive law and social communication among gendered develop reproductive through conflict resolution (Shoaib, Rasool, & Iqbal, 2025b; Shoaib, Rasool, Iqbal, & Abdullah, 2025a, 2025b). Additionally, the study outplayed that stated that the covariation of abuse of drugs cause mainstreaming, social location and psychological suffering (Shoaib & Kausar, 2025; Shoaib, Kausar, Ali, & Abdullah, 2025; Shoaib,

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Rasool, & Iqbal, 2025a, 2025c). In the same token, argument of the study pointed out that the psychological impact of human rights practices on short term and permanent employees (Shoaib & Bashir, 2025; Shoaib, Batool, Kausar, & Abdullah, 2025; Shoaib, Iqbal, & Iftikhar, 2025; Shoaib, Iqbal, Rasool, & Abdullah, 2025). Furthermore, the analysis of the study pointed out that in structure of patients' mediation make effective gendered interaction (Shoaib, Ali, Iqbal, & Abdullah, 2025a, 2025b, 2025c; Shoaib, Ali, & Kausar, 2025). Moreover, the study conclusion clinched that examining individual gap in feminine bias dependency that who make dependency among female candidates (Shoaib, Ali, Iqbal, & Abdullah, 2025a, 2025b, 2025c). Likewise, the results of the study revealed that the mediation role in old age makes social and psychological relationship fulfilment (Shoaib, Ahmed, & Iqbal, 2025; Shoaib, Ahmed, Iqbal, & Abdullah, 2025; Shoaib, Ahmed, & Usmani, 2025a, 2025b; Shoaib, Ahmed, Zaman, & Abdullah, 2025). Similarly, the findings of the study articulated that the organization of status perspective help to understand social structure of psychological and nervily system (Ali, Shoaib, Iqbal, & Abdullah, 2025a; Ali, Shoaib, & Kausar, 2025; Iqbal, Shoaib, Iqbal, & Abdullah, 2025; Shoaib, 2025a, 2025b; Shoaib & Abdullah, 2025).

Theoretical Framework

This study is grounded in feminist theory and power relations theory, particularly drawing on the work of Simone de Beauvoir and later feminist scholars (Grosz, 2013). Feminist theory challenges the traditional notion that women occupy an inherently subordinate position in society; instead, it argues that gender inequality is socially constructed through cultural expectations, labeling processes, and institutionalized power structures. According to this perspective, women are often positioned as the Other where their identities, roles, and behaviors are shaped and constrained by dominant patriarchal norms. Grosz (2013) further emphasizes that gendered identities are not natural but are continuously produced and reproduced through discourse, language, and social interaction. In this context, women may experience objectification and symbolic marginalization through everyday communicative practices, including linguistic expressions and social labeling. Linking this theoretical lens to the present study, gendered slang is viewed as a sociolinguistic mechanism through which power relations are enacted and reinforced in higher education settings. It is assumed that such linguistic practices may contribute to shaping female students' psychological responses, social interactions, and behavioral patterns. Based on this theoretical foundation and relevant literature, the study develops conceptual frameworks to empirically examine how gendered linguistic practices influence psychological and social outcomes among female students in higher education.

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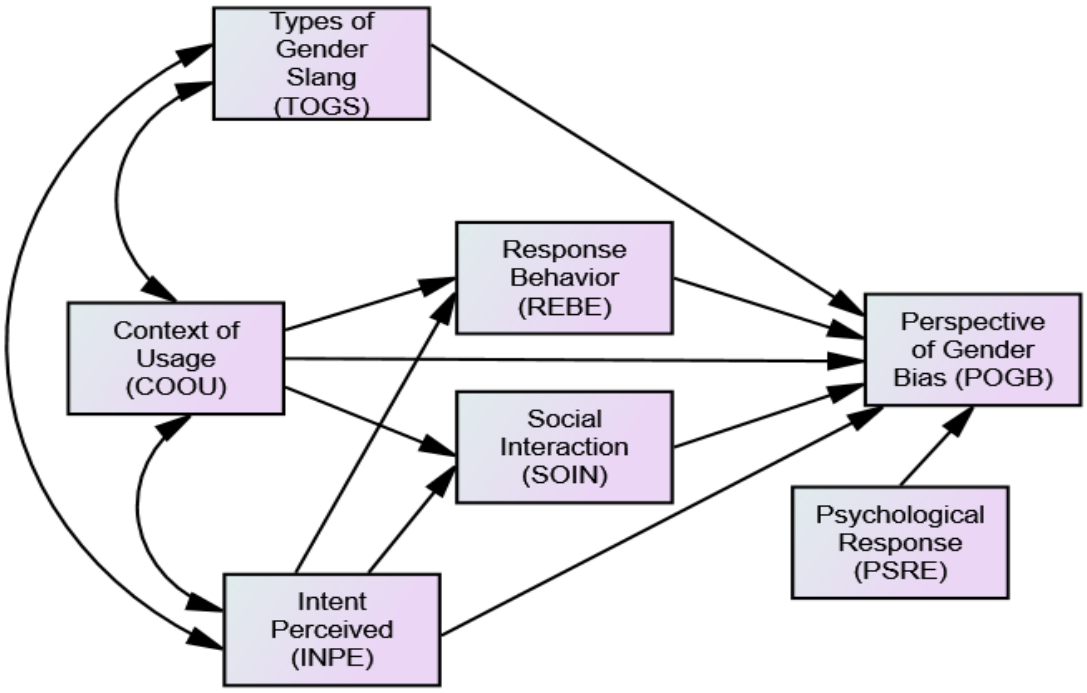


Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework of Model 1

The Data and Methods

This study adopted a quantitative research design to examine the relationships among key variables within a public sector university context. The target population comprised female students enrolled in social sciences departments. A sample of 224 respondents was selected using a proportionate random sampling technique to ensure adequate representation across departments. The study employed a cross-sectional survey design, capturing data at a single point in time. Data were collected through a structured questionnaire developed in line with the study objectives and relevant literature. Prior to the main survey, pilot testing was conducted with 30 female students to assess the reliability and clarity of the instrument. The internal consistency of the scale was confirmed, yielding a Cronbach's alpha value exceeding 0.700, indicating acceptable reliability. For data analysis, both descriptive and inferential statistical techniques were applied. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) was employed as the primary analytical approach to examine the relationships among latent constructs, test hypothesized and assess model fit. SEM enabled a comprehensive evaluation of direct effects, thereby facilitating robust conclusions regarding the underlying structural relationships among the study variables.

Results and Discussion

This section provides the effect of the model and hypothesis testing as following;

Hypothesis 1: Psychological domains of females and frequency of usage had direct effects on social interaction among female students in higher education.

This hypothesis had been accepted with p value less than 0.05 and found significance

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direct effects on the dependent variable. Hence, the statistical analysis the model had confirmed that psychological domains of females and frequency of usage had direct effects on social interaction among female students in higher education. It is worth to mention here the study finding to the study finding of pervious study (Wu, Wang, Chen, & Qiu, 2026)). The study on the subject commissioned that the social and psychological effect on older family member's in listening challenges (Knussen et al., 2004). It is worth to mention here that study findings highlighted that a post-structuralism research on gendered arranging communication between friends on puffy dresses and experts (Willett, 2006). In the same token, argument of the study pointed out that effect on psychological health of young women victims (Robertson, Morse, & Baird-Thomas, 2009). Moreover, the study conclusion clinched that children's gendered perspective on friends taunting being cruel (Bosacki, Harwood, & Sumaway, 2012). Similarly, the findings of the study articulated that a developmental psychological progress perspective that behavior change towards showing women in attractive roles and female challenges (Kyrousi, Panigyrakis, & Panopoulos, 2016).

Table 1

Direct Effects of SEM Model

Variables Codes			Standardized Regression Weights	Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P
PDOF	--->	SOIN	.629	.921	.077	12.030	***
FROU	--->	SOIN	.152	.332	.114	2.912	.004
PSWE	--->	REBE	.167	.173	.104	1.657	.098
FROU	--->	REBE	.143	.131	.053	2.448	.014
PDOF	--->	REBE	.396	.244	.065	3.776	***
REBE	--->	INAV	-.202	-.639	.047	-13.713	***
SOIN	--->	INAV	.407	.541	.022	24.959	***
PSRE	--->	INAV	-.558	-1.860	.039	-47.504	***
PDOF	--->	INAV	1.019	1.987	.051	39.213	***
PSWE	--->	INAV	-.614	-2.014	.074	-27.320	***
Covariances							
PDOF	<-->	FROU		12.721	2.188	5.814	***
PDOF	<-->	PSWE		22.684	2.344	9.679	***
FROU	<-->	PSWE		5.893	1.261	4.673	***
Variances							
PDOF				44.837	4.246	10.559	***
FROU				20.203	1.913	10.559	***
PSWE				15.840	1.500	10.559	***
PSRE				15.309	1.450	10.559	***
e1				10.541	.998	10.559	***
e2				48.151	4.560	10.559	***
e3				5.233	.496	10.559	***

Model Summary: AGFI = .937, CFI = .928, TLI = .981, RMSEA = .059

Hypothesis 2: Response behavior had been directly affected by psychological well-

Online ISSN 3007-3197
Print ISSN 3007-3189

being, frequency of usage, and psychological domains of females among female students in higher education.

This hypothesis had been accepted with p value less than 0.05 and found significance direct effects on the dependent variable. Hence, the statistical analysis The model had confirmed that response behavior had been directly affected by psychological well-being, frequency of usage, and psychological domains of females among female students in higher education. It is worth to mention here the study finding to the study finding of pervious study (Prendergast, 2026). The study on the subject commissioned that linguistic and cultural exploitation doing by migrant literacy educator professor who talk multiple languages (Smith, Warrican, & Kumi-Yeboah, 2016). It is worth to mention here that study findings highlighted that a demographic level research on Korean school age group children to check the social and psychological effect of online social networking on young adult (Kim, 2017). In the same token, argument of the study pointed out that gap face by gender and race cause the psychological suffering and sexual preference (Platt & Scheitle, 2018). Moreover, the study conclusion clinched that different element focusing on traditional and linguistic needs that guide a professor's self-confidence to fulfil the need of multiple students (S. Cho, Lee, & Herner-Patnode, 2020). Similarly, the findings of the study articulated that gendered custody the no way ends of drowning highlights as social activities as inertia (Craig, 2019).

Hypothesis 3: Response behavior, social interaction, and psychological response had been affecting directly interaction avoidance among female students in higher education.

This hypothesis had been accepted with p value less than 0.05 and found significance direct effects on the dependent variable. Hence, the statistical analysis The model had confirmed that response behavior, social interaction, and psychological response had been affecting directly interaction avoidance among female students in higher education. It is worth to mention here the study finding to the study finding of pervious study (Yang, Wang, Wang, Zhao, & Acuna, 2025). The study on the subject commissioned that emigrant opinions on gendering and international law borders say movies are the anti-refugees' strategies (Dehm & Silverstein, 2020). It is worth to mention here that study findings highlighted that the psychological impact on black women video maker of their natural hair records (Ali, Shoaib, Iqbal, & Abdullah, 2025a, 2025b; Ali, Shoaib, Iqbal, & Abdullah, 2025b). In the same token, argument of the study pointed out that women face physical and psychological violence (Ahmed, Shoaib, & Zaman, 2025; Ali, Shoaib, & Ali, 2025; Shoaib, 2024a, 2024b, 2024c, 2024d, 2024e; Shoaib, Abdullah, Naqvi, & Ditta, 2024). Moreover, the study conclusion clinched that in urban school of immigrant young people opinion about their cultural and linguistic experiences (Ali, Zaman, & Shoaib, 2024; Shoaib, Rasool, Anwar, & Ali, 2023; Shoaib, Shehzadi, & Abbas, 2023; Shoaib, Usmani, & Abdullah, 2023). Similarly, the findings of the study articulated that model on social-intellectual moderated the treatment of psychological security and empowerment (Shoaib, 2023a, 2023b, 2023c; Shoaib, Mustafa, & Hussain, 2023; Shoaib, Naseer, & Naseer, 2023).

Hypothesis 4: Interaction avoidance had been directly affected by psychological domains of females and psychological well-being among female students in higher education.

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Online ISSN 3007-3197
Print ISSN 3007-3189

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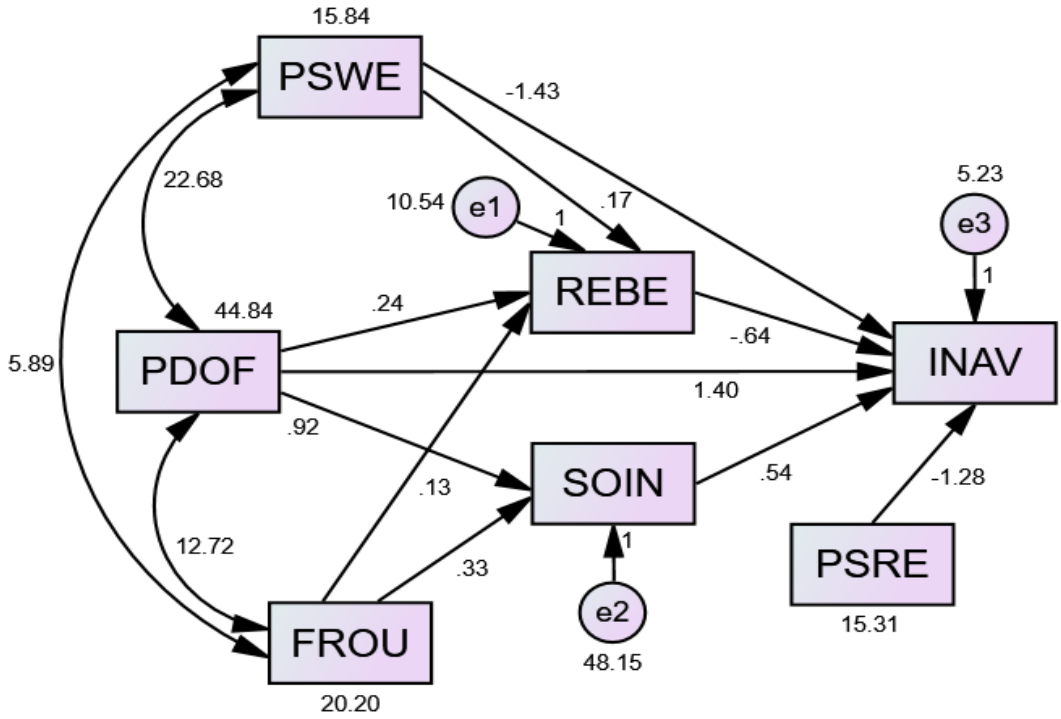


Figure 1: Model Fit Diagram of Model

This hypothesis had been accepted with p value less than 0.05 and found significance direct effects on the dependent variable. Hence, the statistical analysis the model had confirmed that psychological domains of female and frequency of usage had direct effects on social interaction among female students in higher education. It is worth to mention here the study finding to the study finding of pervious study. This hypothesis had been accepted with p value less than 0.05 and found significance direct effects on the dependent variable. Hence, the statistical analysis the model had confirmed that response behavior had been directly affected by psychological well-being, frequency of usage, and psychological domains of female among female students in higher education. It is worth to mention here the study finding to the study finding of pervious study. This hypothesis had been accepted with p value less than 0.05 and found significance direct effects on the dependent variable. Hence, the statistical analysis the model had confirmed that response behavior, social interaction, and psychological response had been affecting directly interaction avoidance among female students in higher education. It is worth to mention here the study finding to the study finding of pervious study. This hypothesis had been accepted with p value less than 0.05 and found significance direct effects on the dependent variable. Hence, the statistical analysis the model had confirmed that Interaction avoidance had been directly affected by psychological domains of female and psychological well-being among female students in higher education. It is worth to mention here the study finding to the study finding of pervious study.

Online ISSN 3007-3197
Print ISSN 3007-3189

Conclusion

The Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) results provide a comprehensive understanding of the interlinked effects among psychological domains, frequency of usage, psychological well-being, social interaction, response behavior, psychological response, and interaction avoidance among female students in higher education. The analysis confirms that psychological domains and frequency of usage significantly influence social interaction, indicating that both internal psychological orientations and patterns of engagement play a vital role in shaping students' social connectedness within academic environments. Further, response behavior is found to be directly affected by psychological well-being, frequency of usage, and psychological domains, highlighting that students' behavioral responses are multidimensional and rooted in both emotional stability and interactional exposure. The findings also reveal that response behavior, social interaction, and psychological response collectively exert a significant influence on interaction avoidance. This suggests that avoidance behavior is not an isolated phenomenon but emerges from the combined effect of psychological and social dynamics. Moreover, interaction avoidance is significantly shaped by psychological domains and psychological well-being, underscoring the importance of internal psychological states in determining students' tendencies toward withdrawal or disengagement. Overall, the SEM model demonstrates a strong and coherent structural relationship among the studied variables, emphasizing that female students' social behavior and avoidance patterns in higher education are deeply embedded in their psychological conditions and usage-related experiences. These findings highlight the need for supportive academic environments that enhance psychological well-being and encourage positive social interaction.

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