Male And Female Language Is Different, How, Why?
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There are many claims of gender differences in language, in popular culture, in popular science, news media, and in academic research. Many of these claims, hypotheses, and tentative explanations have little or no empirical support; some are even clearly contradicted by data (e.g. "women talk more than men", "women hedge more than men", "women use 'like' more than men"). There are observable differences between male and female language use in many contexts: understanding how those differences can be explained and which of them can be expected to sustain generally across situations is a research challenge.

Most Crucial Future Research Questions
1. What hypotheses on gender differences do we assume to hold?
2. Can we assume those differences to hold over time and situation?
3. Are they useful for downstream task?
4. Should the gender be represented explicitly or indirectly, by representing authors?
5. Should the author features be weighted according to discriminative power?
6. How many neighbouring authors should be used to establish the gender of an unknown author?
7. Precision differs across genders. One tentative but likely explanation is that there are more than two styles, and that there are more female styles than male styles among them in this material. How many categories (rather than two genders) would be most appropriate?
8. Can the difference between topical and other referential expressions be determined from the data itself?