He Said, She Said: Understanding the Impact of Gendered Language on Perceived Confidence

Mandi Nerenberg, Psychology Department, University of Pennsylvania Honors Thesis Advisors: Angela Duckworth, Ph.D. & Louis Hickman, Ph.D.

Introduction

- Public speaking is a necessary skill for success in academia and employment (i.e presentations, interviews, debates)
- Confidence is one of the main metrics public speaking is evaluated on • Men tend to be more confident public speakers
- Prescriptive gender stereotypes expect: • Men to present agentically = competent, independent, assertive • Women to present communally = helpful, kind, empathetic, polite
- Usage of gendered language reinforces gender stereotypes • Masculine language reflects agentic behavior • Feminine language reflects communal behavior
- Role Congruity Theory: individuals who violate the standards for their gender may be evaluated negatively

In public speaking, are men & women judged as more confident by enacting role-congruent behavior?

Method

Rate Other

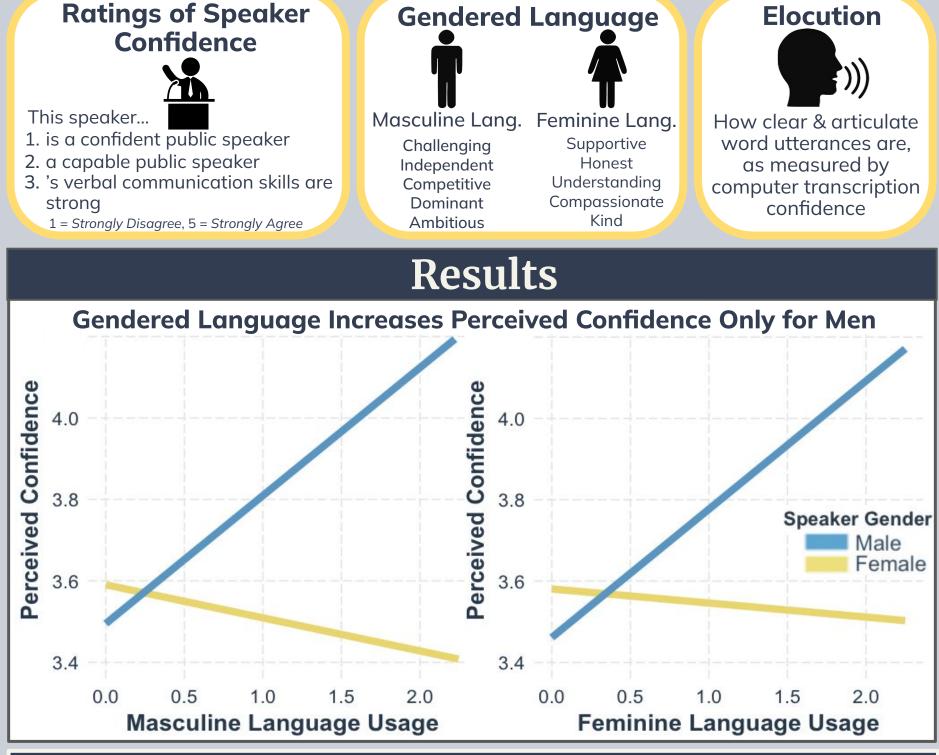
Participants'

Confidence



*Originally recruited 205 participants, but 19 were removed due to exclusion criteria **Originally recruited 988 participants, but 279 participants were removed due to exclusion criteria

Video



Discussion

Enacting agency & communality increases perceived confidence for men Gendered language usage does not affect perceived confidence for women

Men seem to benefit from engaging in both role congruent & violating behaviors, whereas role congruent & violating behaviors do not benefit women. This suggests that Role Congruity Theory may not be accurate when it comes to public speaking.

DUCKWORTH LAB

Gendered Language

Elocution