

Gender Differences in Online Identity: A Linguistic Contrastive Study of Arabic and English Screen Names in the Saudi Context

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Abstract

The considerations behind choosing pseudonyms over the real name may be varied depending upon extraneous or intrinsic circumstances including the need to circumvent social norms, taboos, and practices. However, one that transcends these bounds is the affordance of freedom to act natural that comes with adopting a pseudonym which masks one's true identity. The vast choice of media for social expression in the age of technology has added a new dimension to the practice of adopting pseudonyms. Accordingly, this study investigates whether patterns of screen name choice and typology are discernible among Saudi male and female students. The study created a database of two hundred screen names selected from the forums of foundation year at two Saudi universities (male =100 and female =100). The screen names gained are classified and examined based on the attraction theories' framework. As far as findings are concerned, the choice and typology of screen names according to the type of gender are significant. The screen names are varied whether the gender is male or female. Findings also show that the "real names" category is applied by female students in screen names more than male students whereas "unreal names" category is applied more by male students than the females. For fictional names, both male and female students prefer to use romantic names and neglected names which show wealth or looks. Three new categories in pseudonyms are found and established in the study i.e., popular, romantic, and real names due to the Saudi contextual variation. A significant effect of choosing the screen names on the names of their devices is also found in the study.

Keywords: linguistic contrastive, Saudi context, gender differences, identity

1. Introduction

Naming newborns is an essential aspect of the human society. Assigning a particular name for any newborn participates widely in shaping the baby's future identity. Moreover in the technology oriented society of today, it discriminates mobile users from one another in naming their identifying devices. Socially, the name of an individual leads him/her to realize his/her self-nature. Thus, the way of interaction is socially recognized (Calvert, 2002; Calvert et al., 2003).

One of the most important and practical reasons for naming the newborns is for the sake of communication. Names are chosen culturally, ethnically and sometimes to fulfill certain religious beliefs. Choosing names for a baby in a real environment is not an independent process; instead, parents choose how to identify their children in consonance with their common interests as well as their cultural, racial, religious, and social backgrounds. In the real world, there are various social networks and interactive applications that require the names of people for interactions with each other. Like real-world situations, consumers choose their names for the virtual world as an important step in living in that world. They also know how to choose names that serve their interests with greater flexibility and freedom than real-world names. Perhaps one reason for this flexibility is the real need for privacy, which is the most important aspect of the game's rules in the virtual world. Anyone can choose their own name to protect their privacy, and no one else has the right to choose or change their nickname at any time. One manages various meaningful names back and forth based on this right and according to the privacy and/or transparency requirements of meaningful situations.

Calvert (2002) claims that in virtual communication people present themselves differently and freely than they do in face-to-face interaction as their real identities are hidden and not effected by conventional traditions. While this stark contrast between the world of the internet and the real world and the new "social technology" is becoming a challenge, it creates a new field for researchers to study the different social aspects (Kraut et al, 1998). Similarly, Bordbar (2010) states that, "The internet and virtual speech communities have provided a new context for identity exploration, as the virtual world provides a venue to explore a complex set of relationships that is flexible and potentially anonymous" (p. 134). An important function of these names is that they reflect the image of the individual. According to Buchanan and Smith (1999), screen names of CMC users can reveal what is hidden behind the screen. Due to the nature of the CMC, consumers have no personal characteristics or appearance. However, Whitty and Buchanan (2010) argued that these features and appearances may be accessible through screen names. Stating the idea differently, screen names are not just a mandatory technical tool to achieve CMC, but they also have become "potential aspects of personal front" (p. 6). This feature of screen titles allows them to attract the attention of other users. In

face-to-face communication, facial expressions, bodily gestures, dresses and so on are the means by which others can draw attention to themselves and thus open up channels of communication. Similarly, screen names replace these real-world features and give their users more opportunities to communicate and attract the attention of other users. In addition, bridges of meaningful relationships and friendships can be created from the artificial to the real world.

In the Saudi context, there have been a few studies which focused on online identity (Alenezi, 2018; Alenezi, et al., 2018; Aljuwaiser, 2018; Alruwaili & Ku 2020). Such studies examined online identity and politeness (Alenezi, 2018), the practice of Saudi women viz-a-viz social media platforms (Aljuwaiser, 2018), self-identity of Saudi women studying abroad while using social media (Alruwaili & Ku, 2020). However, the researcher did not find any study on screen names in relation to identity, their classification according to the culture theory and focusing on screen name and attraction. Thus, a perceptible gap in the literature exists.

2. Literature Review

Gender differences and the representativeness of screen names

Online identity has become the focus of research interest with the development of social networks and interactive and online communication services (Alenezi, 2018; Aarsand, 2008; Arfini et al., 2021; Bordbar, 2010; Buchanan & Smith, 1999; Calvert et al., 2003; Huffaker, 2004; Lou, 2005; Tingstad, 2003). Computer-mediated communication (CMC) in web communications, forums, and social networks requires online identification in the form of a username. Other identification tools, such as glyphs, images, and tags, are generally optional.

Chat rooms, for example, are part of what is called MUD in electronic form and include username identification. Tingstad (2003) explored the children's choice of nicknames in two chat rooms by evaluating 16 different nicknames based on age, gender, location, ethnicity, and interests. The study concluded that nicknames on the internet were a visual expression of the self. The study also showed that the main difference between online and offline communication is that users try to express their identity in meaningful text in an online context, not through groups. Furthermore, Calvert et al. (2003) and Huffaker (2004) studied gender's similarities and differences in online identity and language use among teenage bloggers. The blogs examined an anonymous hypothesis that men were more likely than women to reveal their names, ages, locations, and contact information, and that men used their real names more often than women. Despite what Huffaker (2004) wrote, the study found that there were no significant gender differences in personality other than location information. She also found that gender differences do not affect the choice of real names and in the choice of screen names.

In an online interaction about self-disclosure in the same context, Lou (2005) examined the self-disclosure of 26 Chinese people listed on her MSN contact list. She observed that for 7 months 26 people used 300 different nicknames, and that the surnames change all the time. Each nickname consisted of two parts: the first part is about how it appeared during the seven months, and the second part is about the emotional state of individuals and focuses on personal change. She concluded that changing those nicknames marks a clear line between online and offline visibility. In another study, Yuan (2018) explored the identity statues constructed in Sina Microblog at ten Chinese Colleges. The study showed that microbloggers used various strategies to screen their profiles and to fulfill communicative purposes. Based on the research of Tingstad (2003) and Lou (2005), Aarsand (2008) attempted to compare the gender differences of Swedish craftsmen who spoke to each other simultaneously via MSN in the same class. Aarsand (2008) studied meta tags (names of graffiti artists) as representatives of pseudonyms. He found that starting a conversation on MSN leads to face-to-face communication. The names displayed online and popular in the blogosphere were revised by Bordbar (2010) to confirm the findings in earlier literature, notably by Calvert et al. (2003) and Huffaker (2004) who explored how gender differences affect the disclosure of personal information to bloggers in Tehran. Bordbar (2010) selected a group of Persian blogs used by Iranian teenagers to find the most common types of names used by 70% of bloggers who disclose personal information on an Irish blog. As for the findings of Calvert et al. (2003) and Huffaker (2004), Bordbar (2010) found no significant gender differences in terms of identity disclosure, other than male site identification, and by substance categories. In the Saudi context, Alenezi (2018) found that young Saudi males used their real name while females used nicknames in the virtual world because of the norms and tradition. Moreover, the study showed that both genders who used unreal screen names are less polite in using the language virtually.

Screen name typology and gender differences

Bechar -Israel (1995) achieved the first classification of screen names in Internet Relay Chat (IRC). The study aimed to construct a link between screen selection and renaming on the one hand and the game of user identity management on the other. For the purpose of the study, 260 video titles were found across various IRCs and split into 14 main categories. The categories, then, were processed into six main categories: real name (7.8%), self-related name (45%), technology-related name (16.9%), names of (flora, fauna, objects) (15.6%), playful (words and sounds) (11.3%), figures-related names (6.1%) and names related to sex and provocation (3.9%). Bechar-Israel (1995) found that screen titles, like other important communication aspects of the IRC, allow IRC users to play their own game together. However, even though IRC users changed the display names immediately, they decided to stick to it so as not to damage the relationship they had built over the years. Calvert et al. (2003) studied the online interactions between preschool children. The research focused on the symbolic patterns of self-presentation and self-interpretation. It also focused on three different identifying characteristics associated with gender differences, including pseudonyms. To fulfill the purpose of the research, a multiplayer terrestrial online game was created, in which 84 boys and girls took part. The participants were asked to create their own avatars by choosing real names, nicknames, pop culture, fantasy/mythology, concepts, objects, sports and daisies. The study concluded that due to gender differences, boys tend to choose fictional and mythical names, sporting names, conceptual names, and meaningless names, while most girls choose names from popular music culture. Boys and girls chose their real names in almost the same way.

Screen names and attraction

In a virtual world filled with an unlimited number of online communication tools, each of them is ready to meet the goals and needs of users. Some of them specialize in academic, educational and patriotic matters, while others cover an endless list of different aspects of life. Logically, the nature of communication should depend on the nature of the reasons for which these media are intended. So, when a blogger is involved in the world of academic blogging, his/her contribution to communication is expected to match the academic field. This is often associated with religion, sports, travel, dating, and many other diverse areas.

Within these exchange structures, every blog, forum, chat room, or even social network, the identity of these media is maintained, and more participants are attracted according to their understanding and individual or multiple needs. At the same time, it is generally accepted that pseudonyms fit into the chosen framework of these carriers. That is to say that it is anticipated to find aliases like *Perfume*, *Love 2010*, *Romantic* on a dating site, while *Lord's loved*, *Saved and Holy*, *Not Hell*, *New Creation*, *bLeSsEd*, on a God-loving site. Nevertheless, this is not always the case. Consumers' preferences often go against these anticipations. Another reason for this breakdown may be to attract the attention of other people. As a result, the user tries to make his display name "as visible as possible" so that other users "talk" to him (Bechar-Israel, 1995, 1). What is the attraction or temptation? Although not always possible, sex drive can even be a personal attraction in the broadest sense of the word, which includes many other attractions.

Likewise, Whitty and Buchanan (2010) investigated some dating sites. In the course of empirical research, they developed a classification of pseudonyms based on the theory of social functions, which stated that the degree of attractiveness for men and women differs from one society to another according to the different cultural and social rules and values established for men and women (Eagly & Wood, 1999). Aliases fall into seven divisions related to appearance, gender, personality, wealth, class/intelligence, humor, and neutrality. After collecting several screen names from different dating sites, male and female participants were asked at what level they felt drawn to screen names. The results showed that men were more attracted to pseudonyms showing physical attraction than women. That is, apparently, while women are more attractive than men for exposed names regardless of whether they have intellectual or neutral connections.

The Present Study

Based on the representative and attractive function of pseudonyms, this study aims to verify the identity of Saudi consumers on the internet. Specifically, the study looks at the different types of usernames in terms of attractiveness and how gender differences affect name choice. This excludes any other online identification tools such as avatars, tags, or signatures. In addition, it tries to find and classify different types of usernames based on social theory, which states that the degree of attractiveness for men and women varies from one society to another according to norms and different cultural and social values for men and women (Eagly & Wood, 1999). Specifically, this study aims to:

1. Verify the identity of Saudi consumers on the internet.
2. Classify different types of usernames based on social theory.
3. Study how gender differences affect name choices.

3. Method

Sample

The sample of the study was 200 student aliases (100 male and 100 female students). They were randomly chosen from the forums at two universities in Saudi Arabia. Universities are located in the central part of the Kingdom and are close to each other, which can help prevent regional variables from affecting the outcomes. Both forums have two sub-forums dedicated to different academic topics, including the Foundation Year forums with two separate sub-forums: one for female students and the other one for male students. Although both sub forums were gender specific, students can freely participate in academic discussions in the forums irrespective of their gender-specificity. Except gender, the participants shared educational background, age, and other parameters since they are already classed based on homogeneity criteria of the Universities.

Procedure

The study undertook content analysis to scrutinize a sample of foundation year students' online names at the forums of two universities in Saudi Arabia. As the Saudi university forums are not being held, the bonds between female students and men do not reflect any attempts at dating or heterosexual relationships. Observation shows that most of the male and some female student names serve as bait. The collection and classification of data into two main categories led to the assumption that attractiveness plays a key role in the choice of names for both male and female students.

Initially, the 200 display names were divided into two main types; real names, which are traditionally used in real-life situations, and fake names, which are commonly used for CMC purposes. It should be noted that real names were categorized as "neutral" in the study by Whitty and Buchanan (2010) because they may not have an attraction value in Western culture. In the current study, they have been assigned to an independent category. This approach is due to the fact that in Saudi Arabia and some Arab countries, real female names are usually not revealed in the public domain due to certain social norms. While this status quo has largely remained unchanged, there have been some signs recently that the phenomenon is waning as it runs counter to Islamic teachings that do not prohibit the disclosure of women's names. Given that this issue is the subject of much controversy and has repeatedly ignited public opinion in Saudi Arabia, the

real names of women can be as full, first, last, abbreviated, or maternal, attractive, or any other pragmatic action in a CMC. As far as real male names are concerned, they also fall into the same category of "real names," although they do not serve the same attractive function as female names. While male names may fit Whitty and Buchanan's (2010) classification as "neutral," the researcher left them in the "real names" category to compare the frequency of female names.

As for the divisions of "impractical nouns," they are divided according to the Whitty and Buchanan classification; personal, rich, reformed/intellectual, humorous, and impartial worldview, except for the division of "nationality", which has been replaced by another i.e., "romantic". These data did not include pseudonymous sexual topics; however, there were romantic references that implied a meaning different from the sexual. Further, the data included some names bearing the notion of fame and prestige, and hence, a new category was added called popular. Examples from the data included the names of nationally and internationally famous people.

4. Results

Table 1. below exhibits that student pseudonyms used in Saudi university forums fall into the main category of "real names" and account for 28% of the total number of male student pseudonyms: (ull (5%), first/last (14%), abbreviated (8%), surname (1%). Table 1 also shows that 72% of student screen names fall into the "nickname" category. Regarding the distribution of nicknames for female students, the category "real names" accounts for 62% of the total number of displayed female names. At the same time, the rest of the female pseudonyms (38%) fall into the category of "pseudonyms": full (12%), first / last (33%), abbreviated (16%), surname (1%).

Table 1. Gender differences in the two major categories: Real vs. Unreal names

Real Names			
No	Types of screen names	Male	Female
A	Full	5	12
B	First/last (alone)	14	33
C	Playful (shortened names)	8	16
D	Kunyah (the father of/ the mother of)	1	1
Total		28%	62%
Unreal Names			
No	Types of screen names	Male	Female
A	Looks	1	0
B	Romantic	19	14
C	Personality	9	5
D	Wealthy	0	0
E	Classy/intellectual	21	6
F	Humorous	10	2
G	Fame	4	0
H	Neutral	8	11
Total		72%	38%

As shown in Figure 1, there are significant differences between the two genders (28%) compared to (62%) for male and female students, respectively. Similarly, gender differences in the use of "pseudonyms" are significant: (72%) versus (38%) for male and female students, respectively. As shown in Table 1 and Figure 2, the distribution of nicknames for men and women shows gender differences in the elegant / intelligent and humble subcategories. The highest percentage of men (21%, 19%, 10%) preferred intellectual, romantic, and humorous display names respectively, while (14%, 11%) of female students used romantic and neutral display names respectively. Furthermore, look and wealthy display names were the lowest (1%, 0%) to be used by males.

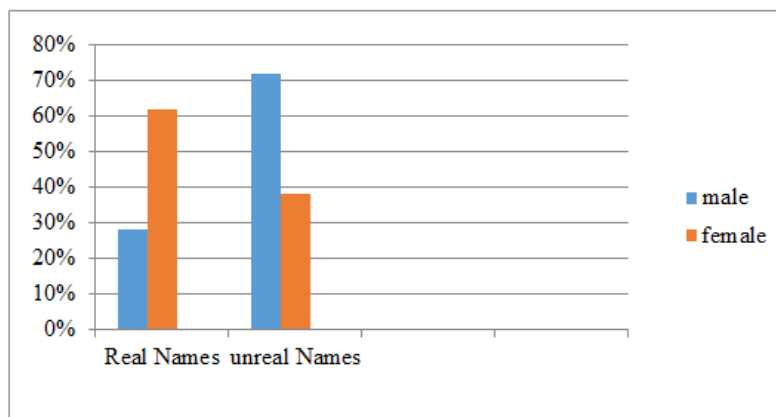


Figure 1. Gender differences in the two major categories: real vs. unreal names

Student aliases falling into the think / think subcategory account for 21% of male aliases, and only 6% of female aliases fall into this category. With regard to the “modest” subcategory, 10% of all male aliases fall into this subcategory, and only 2% of female aliases fall into this category, indicating significant gender differences in this category.

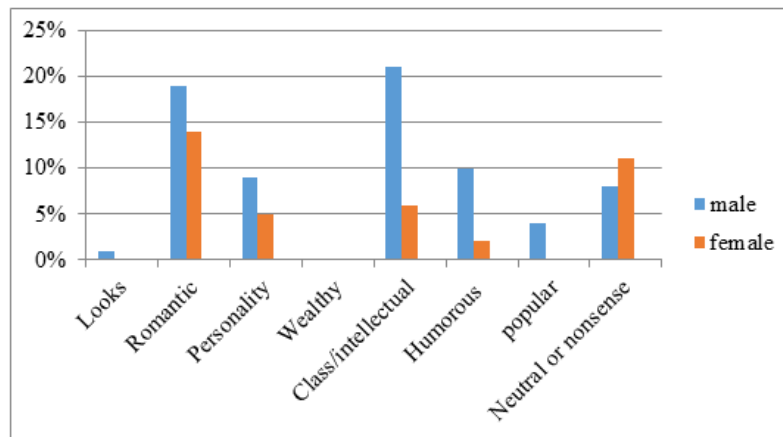


Figure 2. Gender differences in terms of unreal names

5. Discussion

This study tries to answer three queries concerning the screen names used by Saudi male and female students; it also aimed to classified such online display names into categories according to Whitty and Buchanan's (2010). Finally, the overuse of attractive display names was explored vis- à-vis the gender differences.

Virtual identity has been the focus of many studies along the last two decades (Alenezi, 2018; Aarsand, 2008; Arfini et al., 2021; Bordbar, 2010; Buchanan & Smith, 1999; Calvert et al., 2003; Huffaker, 2004; Lou, 2005; Tingstad, 2003). Alenezi's (2018) study found that young Saudi males used real name while females used nicknames because of the norms and traditions, to disclose their identity through the media. The present study concluded that a majority of female students choose real names, whereas male students prefer the use of fictitious names.

The finding of this study can be explained: Female names in Saudi Arabia and some other Arab countries have a special status. These are usually not made public or to men who are not close relatives. However, exceptions to this social norm occur in hospitals, government offices, or when it is necessary to publish a woman's real name. Since childhood, boys and girls are usually socialized so as not to mention the names of their mothers and sisters in public. Despite the expectations of many, students from both forums tend to use "real names" in their profiles. Violations of Saudi social norms are motivated by the seductive act of using real women's names. In addition, the choice of real names by students can be a difficult target for social rules that they believe do not match the norms of their religion. In other words, one possible explanation for the use of real female names is to show self-confidence. Another explanation is that they may prefer respectful relationships with male students. The use of "real names", especially full use (12%), first / last (33%) or nickname as in "mind" (1%), is a more formal use of nouns only to maintain academic relations.

This study classified the real name into four categories, i.e., “full, first/last (alone), playful (shortened names), kunyah (the father of/the mother of)”, whereas unreal names were categories into 8 types according to: “looks, romantic, personality, wealthy, classy/intellectual, humorous, fame and neutral”. Bechar –Israel's (1995) classified screen names into 14 main categories. The categories, then, were processed into six main categories: real name, self-related name, technology-related name, names of (flora, fauna, objects), playful (words and sounds), figures-related names, and names related to sex and provocation. Furthermore, “Calvert et al. (2003) asked their young participants to create their own avatars by choosing real names, nicknames, pop culture, fantasy/mythology, concepts, objects, sports and daisies. They concluded that boys tend to choose fictional and mythical names, sporting names, conceptual names, and meaningless names, while most girls choose names from popular musical culture. Boys and girls chose their real names in almost the same way.

The current study also found that most of the males preferred to use intellectual, romantic and humorous display names respectively, while female students used romantic and neutral display names. Furthermore, look and wealthy display names were the lowest (or not used) display names used by both genders. It can be summarized that both male and female share a preference for using romantic display names (the highest preference by female and the second highest by males). This finding can be interpreted to mean that both genders suffer emotionally chasm due to the strict Islamic traditions. The choice of the name is like a bait to attract the other gender into a relationship.

The female pseudonym for the "real names" division, such as *Alaa Salman*, maintains distant relationships with the male participants. In any case, the choice of "real names" among female students is somehow connected with attractiveness either by using the value of a real

woman's name or avoiding impractical names that can lead to temptation.

Although each gender has its own forum in the base year in Saudi Arabia, both genders alternately participate in both forums as both have the same administrative, curriculum, and academic requirements but in educational institutions they are divided by gender. This increases the likelihood that female students are careful about using other creative aliases; for example, "fictitious names" that male students may misunderstand as bait and thus try to establish online relationships with their peers. The source of the students' warning comes from the fact that bilateral extramarital affairs are strictly prohibited in Islam and Saudi society. The bias of women who do not trust the category "pseudonyms" and subcategories (38%) can be explained in the above description.

As opposed to female students, male students tend to choose creative "impractical names". The ambiguous meaning of real female names does not extend to real male names. It is neutral with regard to attractiveness and does not carry the action of attraction unless it is associated with certain concepts, such as wealth and popularity. The surnames, known for their high social status in Saudi Arabia, are not included in the data, which makes most of these names attractive. Instead of showing less attractive nouns, male students are categorized as impractical nouns and subcategories, especially for "romantic" (19%), class/intellectual (21%), and humorous (10%) nature (see Appendix for examples). As a personal point of view and a general understanding of Saudi society, these three features have a very attractive function, not only in terms of the conventional attraction between the sexes, but also the general attraction between people.

One of the limitations of this investigation is that it did not identify male and female students' perceptions of attractiveness and how this can be achieved using pseudonyms. As a result, the choice of attractions was not justified. However, there are significant gender differences in pseudonym choice, and as such, both gender biases reflect a general tendency to make pseudonyms as obvious and attractive as possible. Perhaps this idea is supported by the private messaging system presented in both forums.

Presenting the results of a study of the impact of social role theory Eagly and Wood (1999) agreed that the degree of attraction varies from one society to another. Whitty and Buchanan (2010) argued for the validity of social role theory when taken as a theoretical basis. Using this theoretical framework, Whitty and Buchanan (2010) found that men and women are attracted to pseudonyms that reflect physical attributes and display information or neutrality, respectively. On the contrary, the results of the current study confirm that more women than male students prefer to choose aliases that are "real names" either to lure or to stay away from attractiveness. Men's names are typically longer than female students' names. These are "false nouns", as are the nouns "luxurious / intelligent" and "funny." This goes hand in hand with the very essence of the theory of social functions, and at the same time, it runs counter to the very essence of evolutionary theory, which believes in universal measures of attractiveness (Buss & Schmitt, 1993).

6. Conclusion

The current study reported the use of screen names in the Saudi context. The study found that most female students use real nicknames in their profile display names of the university forum whereas a majority of the male students used unreal display names for their identity. Furthermore, the study, according to social role theory, categorized real name into four types, i.e., full, first/last (alone), playful (shortened names), kunyah (the father of/the mother of), whereas unreal names were categories into eight types according to looks, romantic, personality, wealthy, class/intellectual, humorous, fame and neutral. Finally, the study reported that both male and female students preferred romantic names which the author interpreted to imply an eagerness to encourage the opposite gender for a relationship.

Gender variations, in this study, are considered statistically significant in terms of the kind of nicknames used by male and female students. While male students choose nicknames that fall under the main "false names" category and its subcategories elegant/intelligent and humor, their peers choose nicknames that fall into the main "real names" category.

Compared to other studies conducted in different places with different ratings of the attractiveness of men and women, the results of this study show a significant difference. This confirms the strong influence of various social norms on the values of attractiveness, recalling the hadith of the Prophet Muhammad, peace and blessings, when he says: "A woman gets married for four reasons: wealth, Noble origin, beauty and faith. Choose the religious woman to marry lest your hand is stuck to dust (because of destitution)" (Islamweb, 2011). The results also show that three new divisions of displayed names; "real names", "romantic" and "popular" were formed due to differences in the Saudi context.

7. Recommendations

Due to time constraints, Saudi men and women's perceptions of heterosexual sex drive could not be studied but may provide a basis for further research on gender differences in online identity choices. Another suggestion is to further explore how drawing is achieved through textual communication rather than through screen names. Different situations and contexts are also important to be studied to obtain results consistent or inconsistent with the findings of the current study.

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Appendix

Table 2. Examples of Real Names

	Male		Female	
Full	سعود العمران مشعل العنزي بندر الشمري	Saud Alomran Mesh'al Alonazi Bandar Alshammari	sarah.abdulaziz Alaa Salman ندى القيسي	Sara Abdulaziz Alaa Salman Nada Alqaisi
First/last	m7ammad5 خالد [[سلطان]] ~SaAd~ Raed	Muhammad Khaled Sultan Saad Raed	سارا shahad11 رنداء Bushra RaóaN	Sarah Shahad Randa Bushra Rawan
Shortened real names	عبادي azoz1234 3badi #9 7mmood Roeshd	Abadi "Abdullah" "Abdulaziz" Abadi "Abdullah" Hammoed "Muhammad" Rashed	هيونة ~ رنوش حصيص Fatuna منووله	Hayoona "Haya" Rannoosh "Rana" Hesayes "Hessah" Fatuna "Faten" Mannulah "Manal"
Kunyah	ابوشما	Abu Shama "the father of Shama"	ام وليد	Umm Waleed "the mother of Waleed"

Table 3. Examples of Unreal Names

	Male	Female
Looks	شبيه مراد علمدار "looks like Murad Elmdar"	
Romantic	ANeeN ALRoo "Soul Sigh" امير احساسسي "prince of my sense" اهات "Groans" "mad about you"	н á м § "whisper" كل المواعيد وهم "all dates are illusion" عطر "perfume" لذة غرامك "passion pleasure"
Personality	المحتار "puzzled" القناص "Sniper" ذئب البلاد "the country wolf"	انثى "feminine" "female" Miss.ana "Miss I" Peacock
Class/intellectual	Prestige النمو العالي "high highness" المهندس "the engineer" البروفسور "the professor" Microsoft :::.... MasteR ..	Collegian Princess dano قانونية "jurist" دمبدعة "Dr. inventor"
Humorous	عاشق الضب "the lizard lover" Armadillo شاطر "idiot" Sh67h "idiotic" كح ولم يعد "cough and never back again" Mahawoe "tumble" + er	المفهبه "ditzy" مافي دجه غيري "I am nothing but a mess"
Popular	LIONEL-BARCA "Lionel Messi" Mr.Scofield "form the Prison Break" Mr.EZEL "from a Turkish drama"	
Neutral or nonsense	N.F TSM Sfa	NEXT ON a-m-k 433 :)

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