With regard to the fundamental role of culture on male's and females' attitudes, this study aims at investigation of the gender differences in the text produced online by Iranian youth in terms of their attitudes towards women. The purpose of this study is, to explore (a) whether men and women use language differently and, (b) how their attitudes towards women are reflected in their diction. In order to collect the most natural-like data, 42 males and 38 females participated as informants. About 1,500 utterances were studied in total. The data were then divided into 2 major groups: (1) those with positive attitudes towards women and (2) those with negative attitudes towards women. The results of the participants' difference attitudes towards women reflected in their choice of words: for expressing negative attitudes through diction men prefer to use grapheme device (8.6 ), graphic device (8.3 ), insult (6.9 ), punctuation device (6.6 ) and for positive attitudes poetical (11 ) and idiomatical (8 ), women use questions (7.3 ), grapheme device (7.3 ), benedictory (7.3 ) for negative one and for positive attitudes questions (8.9 ), benedictory (7.6 ) and scandal (7.3 ). Then the frequency and percentage of each category used in Chi-square Test and fined out the differences between 2 groups in using diction is significant. And about their attitudes towards women; for positive attitudes according to category of diction - encourage, approval, admiration, understanding, simile, sympathy and glorification- were classified. And, for negative attitudes towards women - critical, hate, sympathy, disapproval, ignorance, ridicule, jealous, threatening and simile- were classified. The results of Chi-square Test
indicate that differences between gender in critical, hate, disapproval and jealous type of negative attitudes towards women are significant. So, traditional and modern views have effect on the results of this study. Participants use different diction's categories to show their positive or negative attitudes