Patent Stability and Current Technological Trend of Asynchronously Communicated Gendered Communicative Pattern Patent: Unfiltered Fieldwork Discourse Analysis

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ABSTRACT

In a time when computer technology can be used to prevent "built-in natural communication", communication transmission is directly being damaged via the "insertion installation" of "communicative taboo objects" that cause the intentional professional ruin of people for whom communication is a working tool, imposing the obsolescence of asynchronous communication as primary and essential. Asynchrony as a time lag in a communicative performance, the very equivalent to gender-conditioned redaction, could be seen as the only solution to cyberbullying communicative issue because the problem of "synchronous interference" in the conception of discourse does not necessarily have to be visible in the asynchronously delivered communicative act usually performed via its written result markers. The paper is conceived as an attempt to present the timelessness of a professionally needed asynchronous communication pattern. The patent originality of the asynchronicity research itself is a gender-edited communicative phenomenon need derived as a social communicative consequence that urges asynchronously conscious communicative practice. Humanoid, manually processed corpora analysis methodology practice of the study as a current rarity enables descriptive innovation conditions and depicts the daily communicative needs via descriptive, schematically evaluated discourse elements, and unfiltered discourse analysis results are reassuringly accompanied with a cumulative statistical method. The problem of structurally unintentionally imposed aftermath of socially derived communicatively necessary gendered language is being presented via an introductory discussion insight into the current mainly cyberbullying issue of interpreting structuralism in linguistics, poststructuralist and gender variation, the need for interdisciplinarity and the classification of asynchronous as a socially conditioned patent result of variation in the aftermath of linguistic asynchrony, cyberbullying and social-communicative anxiety via the territorially researched unfiltered discourse sample.

Keywords: asynchronous communication, gendered euphemised asynchronous, (post)structuralism, gendered language

INTRODUCTION

Synchronicity pattern, in the context of asynchronous communication, implies text editing. It is important to establish that writing act, that is, asynchronously communicated discourse, implies editing or at least a temporally extended one's/somebody's reflection on what is being expressed which might differ from the synchronously expressed. The research on asynchronous innovation could be attributed to fieldwork unfiltered discourse sampling and sample analysis which is the essence of the poststructuralist research. The activity of a computer-forum-moderator-person/tool in the asynchrony of computer-mediated forum expression conditions discourse input and contributes euphemized writing to a large extent. The absence of a program for detection of asynchronously communicated via writing requires the process of discourse analysis and includes a predetermined, statistically unbiased discourse compilation oriented cumulative analytic approach.

Fieldwork-oriented sampling and anthropologically unconditioned discourse sampling practice include the interpretation of jargon and jargon phrases as well as the background of "jargon discharge", otherwise often recognized, manifested and shaped as hate speech, which, with the (non) mediation or expected intervention of the moderator, conditions the mandatory consequent creation of asynchronously gender-acceptable language recognized in English as a "gendered" form or an acceptable pattern of speech, the basis of asynchronous revolution, cyber bullying preventing solution solid and mandatory needed regardless to the developments of modern and faster communication technology, ensuring timelessness and future to asynchronous communicative act, especially if considering the more serious consequences imposed by written text communication, which can be repaired privately and previously with a temporal mediation as the basis of asynchronously delayed and, antithetically contradictory to a synchronously conditioned and spontaneously current.

The innovation of the asynchronously researched and produced is, in this case, a fully emphasized gender euphemization that is not associatively linked (cf. asynchronous = gendered) nor determined, making the research project revolutionary and cyber bulling prevention productivity oriented. In accordance to the above, there is an additional revolutionary dominance of instruction directive communicative speech act forum expressions, which makes this project additionally pre-revolutionary perceptive and also in line with the forerunner discovery pattern of today's video presentation instructions content in the form of instructions on how to do something, directly as I do or as a general presentation of activities, which makes this instructional a way of expression unfiltered and post-structurally justified, accessible to an unselected audience, the basis of gender variation in language and current social need, announced via this research and especially due to the fact that asynchronously guaranteed delay enables gender-acceptable euphemized language behaviour as an important component of gender-based doublets structure oriented trends, requires repeated work and daily corpus classification and is the basis of original neologisms that do not tolerate exclusive schematic inflectional determination but are in accordance with the development of society visible in the test group women in society and changes in society as it already distant past plastic example of the language conditioning change, changes within the society, time change, variability tolerance change and communicative cyberbullying recognition and permanent or a temporary preventive solution.

In our research the presented collected gossip discourse, as according to the majority of researchers expected female via upbringing-acquired acceptable not antisocial behaviour in comparison to upbringing-tolerated acquired aggressive solution to the problems male members of society aggressive behaviour performance reflection is a vivid example of the language conditioning, presence of society, time parameter factor, variability fact, can be associated with unwanted plagiarized and already researched content and repetition due to the gossip reference repetition connotation. In this case, the assumption of the expectation of the "appearance" of female language on the forum is a hypothesised tool because due to anticipated women gossip more often and men less, and if and when men gossip, they use the so-called "female language". The anonymity of gossip is a characteristic of gossip about people who are not known, and it may or may not include a gender categorisation. Contrary to the above, gossip about famous people is completely gender transparent and can be characterized, in most cases, as a gender euphemized in the legal sense of the word, makes asynchronous protection seemingly liberal, and on the other hand, represents a material trace communicative speech chronology, can have criminal legal consequences, which in this case, makes asynchronously gender edited euphemized gender-aware variant variable more acceptable to the general IP user as it shapes a carefree and a consequence-free communication without any sanctions or a personal concerns need based reflection. The use of the "female language" variable as a euphemized milder gendered formal variant when faced with cyberbullying intervention, social

consequences of the spontaneity mishap offence synchronously oriented form makes the female gendered euphemised asynchronous elevated to the level of a general social communicative need as it is not part of the grammatical structural classification and is a current social linguistic necessity and construct that guarantees the safe use of language in a society today.

Linguistic purism as an evidence of rejection of the socially linguistically present and diverse, manifested via gender variability rejection is the basis for the denial of linguistic change and current and historical streamings towards the interdisciplinarity with society and changes in society, and interdisciplinary relations with other disciplines also inclined towards structurally fixed extraterritorial traditional linguistic trends, goes against conditioned and affected, varies now and in the future, is above the structure because it is variable in general now and in the future and requires communicative pattern solutions.

The originality of research on asynchronous communication is the aftermath of the direct associative link between asynchronous and gender-edited-oriented. Only the conclusion about the relationship between language and social changes is equal to the potential gender variable orientation which is not explicit with and at the level of experimental current practical standards. If the asynchrony-gender-directed associated had not been detected, the patent feasibility of researching asynchrony-gender-society-variability project would not have been possible. Asynchrony is not a patent while as gendered asynchronous addition makes it a patent, gender variable is rejected via structural and armchair oriented and displaced elsewhere far from the armchair structural institution and male and female persons alike!

The relationship between gender and language is easily presented as the relationship between English and its variants, where English is not presented from a puritanical point of view and without foreign impacts, but as a global phenomenon. Variants, in layman's terms, are achievable for example via geographical division and their characteristics visible outside of geographical stratification represent the basis of variability on a global scale. Gender variation is the most contested and neglected linguistic structuralist aftermath with a direct association with social change and the passage of time. If the research on gender variability did not have a test group that could be easily "detected and tracked" concerning the development of society (cf. women, language and gender) it would not be original representation of the historically observed and constant problem. Controversy and grouping caused by the structuralism-prone linguists illustrate the problem represented via the structure and a post-structural linguistic solution change in society demonstrable through language on the initially vulnerable group of women, which today is not the case, but is a socially conditioned, changes, requires repeated work, innovation, the struggle for the new.

Asynchronous communication implies the possibility of editing the discourse content. If the basic concept of a research achievement is the presentation of the new, then the mentioned asynchrony, concerning technology and the development of communication technologies seems old and outdated and not at all innovative or new. However, faced with the problem of synchronous direct reckless performance many remain faced with the problem of unwanted reactive and proactive verbal charges which can result in the possibility of negative consequences, legally founded lawsuits and the like.

What follows is the unpublished corpus analysis segment of asynchronous communication research and an insight into the discourse content elements. The final comment is left to the reader and time.

ANALYTICAL-EXPERIMENTAL REVIEW OF ASYNCHRONOUS COMMUNICATION – OBJECTIVE: IDENTIFYING GENDER DIFFERENCES IN LANGUAGE USE [SEGMENTED RESEARCH 1 OF 5] (2019-2020)

In the following, we present the key elements of the research. We applied the parameters to the corpus, described them and drew conclusions. Descriptive-analytical method is being used. A great number of illustrative examples is also being presented. The research was conducted in several phases. In the first phase, an analysis of secondary sources, i.e. the annotated bibliography, has been perpared. A compilation of records of discussions on various topics published on the "Most read B&H internet forum Klix.ba" was also made. After the data compilation, a comparative analysis has been done, relevant conclusions drown. The research has been focused to the following:

a) sentence length

b) sentence structure

c) expressed thought (complete / incomplete)

d) grammatical connection(s) between words

e) method of textual articulation of sentences

f) commenting, thematization, association, numbers.

A comprehensive synthesis of the research material has been carried out followed by the creation of diagram(s). Through induction, we came to a conclusion / conclusions about gender differences in the use of language from individual data source. The analysis was carried out at the morphological, syntactic, semantic and pragmatic levels[1].

The beginning of the research, has not been motivating. We wanted to "check" the profile of the participant in the discussions, i.e. determine whether it is a male or female person. Profile verification required registration! We completed the registration request form successfully, but the moderator's conformational consent was required! We did the same again using the contact link following the registration request, but this was not productive this time either. We thought that we were doing this portal an honour by researching the forum in detail, so we were not a little disappointed but rather angry.

We decided to analyse the so-called "nickname" i.e. the name chosen by a profile users to participate in forum discussions or write blogs. These are seemingly frivolous creations. However, there is no room for false gender representation, which we confirm on this occasion. The participants in the discussion would not try to speak impersonally or speak in the masculine gender if it is a female person and remain consistent in this... After a request to the address "redakcija@klix.ba", registration was activated, which made the profile of forum members (gender inspection and communication) inquiry possible.

Regardless of the fact that communication is asynchronous, the inscriptions were written in haste (which is noticeable). Redaction is not present in a large number of cases. The following "nicknames" have been used: Cry Baby, Hamid, Wellington, Sarai, Zaadig, Longplay, potato and rice, kan91, Greenish, redMustacio, specification, Real Valter, Sanda, Hendrix, Chisum, etc.

On the "Klix.ba" forum it is possible to discuss a whole range of topics. To begin with, we decided to use the "List of the best posts - chosen by forum members". We correctly

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[1] On the occasion of the retirement of Professor Robin Lakoff, a formal conference was held on May 4, 2012, at which George Lakoff pointed out that Robin thought "pragmatically" even during her undergraduate study of the Latin language, i.e. at a time when there was no term for such language reflection. In addition, the two authors of the manual on pragmatics - Stephen Levinson and Georgia Green - were students of Robin Lakoff, which best confirms that it was she who paved the way for this linguistic discipline. Lakoff inaugurated another discipline that can tentatively be called a movement and for which pragmatics is the methodological framework in her approach. It is a feminist critique of language, which in its further development was called feminist linguistics, gender linguistics, and language and gender studies (Pišković, 2018: 7) [Translation S. M.].

assumed that the "List of the best posts - chosen by forum members" is based on review of various topics (in accordance with forum members favouritism) whose contents are representative.

We mentioned some of the participants in the discussion about "nicknames". Names (pseudonyms) "nicknames" of authors are classified into several categories. Some of them seem to refer to the characteristics of these persons or are their opposite in order to achieve humour, which is in this case opposition to expected character of male persons, for example "Cry-baby". Sometimes it is about possible physical characteristics - "Red Mustachio". Some registered forum members write under the pseudonym of famous people - "Hendrix", and some are quite ordinary to achieve the effect of amazement - "potatoes and rice", "specification". Sometimes it seems that there is a possibility to present the age variation - "green" or "kan91" - 1991 year (birth)? Some can be associated with the cities "Real Valter" (Sarajevo), while some pseudonyms are quite ordinary - "Sanda", "Hammed", etc.

Brickman 1993 in Holmes & Meyerhoff, 2003: 206 says the following about the "female participants in forum discussions" pseudonyms:

> Female users can choose to present themselves so as to minimize discrimination and harassment by adopting a gender-neutral name (Brickman 1993 in Holmes & Meyerhoff, 2003: 206).

Sentence Length in Asynchronous Communication

In the article "19 factors of communicative tone" (www.copyraonica.com), under the subtitle "Sentence length", the following is being stated:

> The longer the average sentence in your text, the more sophisticated, formal and educated you are in the eyes of your reader. The shorter it is, the closer you are to the spoken language we use every day.

Analysing communication in large companies, the author of numerous works on sociolinguistics, Debra Tannen, conducted research in 1994 that showed that men seek more attention when they speak, demand praise and admiration, *while women speak in a lower tone, choose short and clear sentences and avoid long monologues at business meetings[2],* and more often participate in the informal part of gatherings. When only women attend the Meeting, communication is much easier and more natural (Tannen, 2001: 138). The observations of certain authors are interesting [claiming] that the norms of men's discourse are institutionalized and that women who are in "masculine" positions imitate the speech of men, and it has been noted that the speech of female police officers is identical to the speech of men (139).

A corpus made up of selected posts by female and male authors on the "Klix.ba" forum has been investigated... If we consider that a sentence ends with a punctuation mark - in this case it is does not so - sometimes there are three dots as a feature or no punctuation at all. Fahey, 1994: 125 in Perović, 2014: 209 says the following about punctuation and the like:

> Unlike emoticons, acronyms and abbreviations, we do not classify typos into a principle of "writing economy", rather into fast typing outcomes. This is how words are being created containing wrong and redundant letters. In Crystal (2009: 43), the average typing speed is 5 to 6 syllables per second, given that typing is not a natural behaviour and is especially difficult for new members - mistakes are often being made. Here we do not count words that start with a capital letter in conventions, and communicators write them in lower case, because that is the unwritten rule of this discourse. Namely, respect for grammatical and spelling conventions is a reflection of the style of the new members, who have not yet adopted the characteristics of the speech community, i.e. characteristics of the trend introduced by "mouse potatoes" (Fahey, 1994: 125 in Perović, 2014: 209).

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[2] Italic is ours!

Also, a capital letter initiation is not a feature of the beginning of a sentence, which is in accordance with the "typographic conventions" of the language used in asynchronous communication, and it is also in accordance with and due to the "economy of writing" – the following is being derived from the need that the thought could be recorded as soon as possible, we assume.

We have focused our attention on rough description of the characteristics of the language of the text senders, etc., on the "Klix.ba" forum domain. Visually, we can see that the sentences authored by men are longer than the content authored by women. Although it is a very rough and superficial, easily performed assessment, we will stick to it for now...

So, our conclusion is the following: Men conceive longer sentences in asynchronous communication! Maybe this is a stereotype confirmation, but the indicators are exact. Our question is the following: Are men more eloquent in expressing their views or women are more concise, which is to be described within the further discussions after "the content inspection" of the presented writings which is to be investigated in more detail.

We "looked into" the length of sentences in asynchronous communication as follows:
- we chose a post,
- we classify sentences 1st, 2nd etc.,
- we use the "word count" option to promptly get the number of words in the sentence,
- we add the number of words next to the number of sentences as in the following example. (1st 30 indicating that there were 30 words in the first sentence of the selected post discourse.)

Due to the fact that we are dealing with seemingly useless inscriptions like 1st 30, 2nd 4, etc., what follow below are two example citations to illustrate the procedure which, although insignificant and simple, enabled our narrative research.

Table 1: Corpus processing analysis post sample (counting the number of words in sentences)

Hammed:		Potatoes and rice:	
167 words		198 words	
1 sentence = 30 words		1st	3
2nd	2	2nd	16
3rd	7	3rd	10
4th	9	4th	5
5th	20	5th	3
6th	13	6th	9
7th	22	7th	5
8th	9	8th	4
10th	33	9th	6
11th	3	10th	7
12th	13	11th	4
13th	8	12th	6
14th	13	13th	6
15th	8	14th	3
16th	3	15th	5
		16th	13
		17th	6
		18th	15
		19th	11
		20th	6
		21st	20
		22nd	1

Figure 1A: Corpus processing tool illustration (counting the number of words in sentences: basic tool illustration - "Word Count statistics"!)[3]

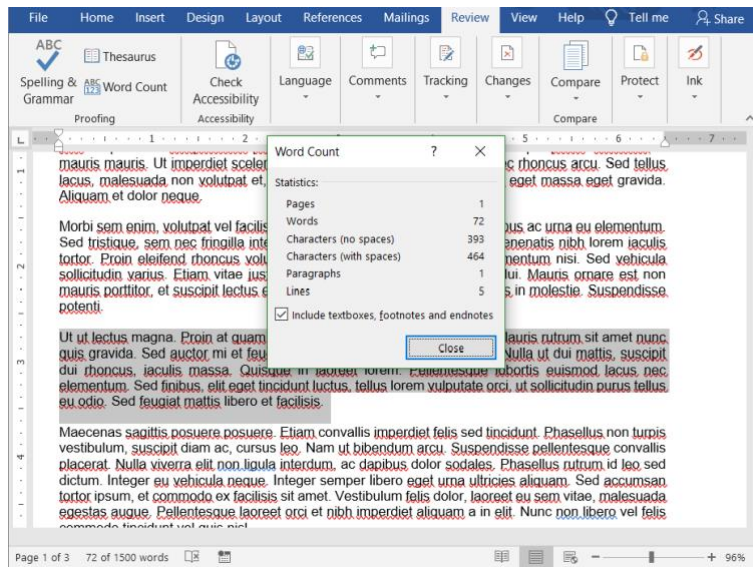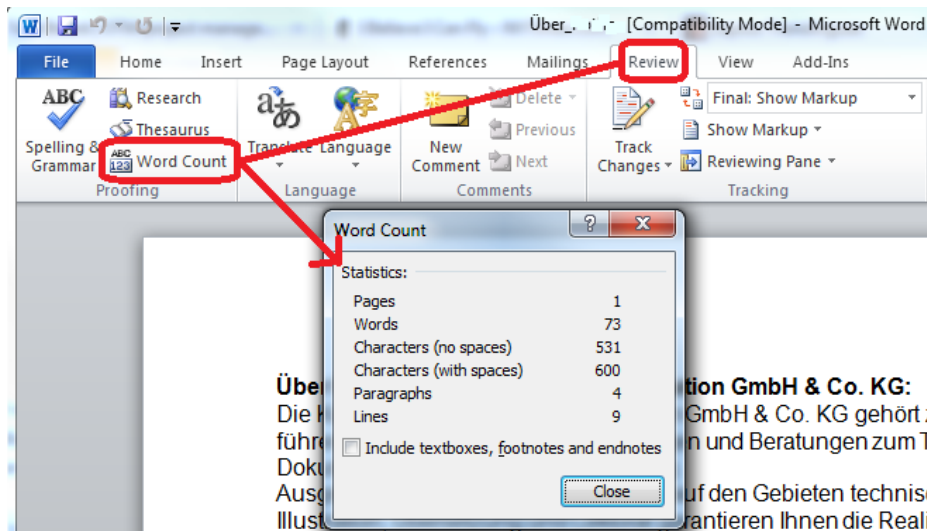**Figure 1B: Corpus processing tool illustration (counting the number of words in sentences: basic tool illustration - "Word Count statistics"!)**[3]

Figure 1C: Corpus processing tool illustration (counting the number of words in sentences: basic tool illustration - "Word Count statistics"!)[3]

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[3] https://www.google.ba/search?q=word+count 31st Jan.2020

30 or more words were being recorded in men's sentences! More words are distributed in fewer sentences, which once again leads us to the conclusion that, in asynchronous communication, men formulate longer sentences than women.

[M]ales are more likely to post longer messages, begin and close discussions in mixed-sex groups, assert opinions strongly as "facts," use crude language (including insults and profanity), and in general, manifest an adversarial orientation toward their interlocutors (Herring 1992, 1993, 1996a, 1996b, forthcoming; Kamara and Taylor 1993; Savicki et al. 1996; Sutton 1994). In contrast, females tend to post relatively short messages, and are more likely to qualify and justify their assertions, apologize, express support of others, and in general, manifest an "aligned" orientation toward their interlocutors (Hall 1996; Herring 1993, 1994, 1996a, 1996b; Savicki et al. 1996 in Holmes & Meyerhoff, 2003: 206).

Gender differences in on-line communication tend to disfavour women. In mixed-sex public discussion groups, females post fewer messages, and are less likely to persist in posting when their messages receive no response (Broadhurst 1993; Herring 1993). Even when they persist, they receive fewer responses from others (both females and males), and do not control the topic or the terms of the discussion except in groups where women make up a clear majority of participants (Herring 1993, forthcoming; Herring, Johnson, and DiBenedetto 1992, 1995; Hert 1997). The lesser influence exercised by women in mixed-sex groups accounts for why women-cantered and women only on-line groups are common (Balka 1993; Camp 1996), whereas explicitly designated men-only groups are rare (Holmes & Meyerhoff, 2003: 209).

In the article by the author Lenard-Božić entitled "Gender Differences in the Length of Words and Sentences on the Corpus of Congressional Speeches" the length of words and sentences of participants in the 119th[4] US Congress speeches research is being presented. The research was conducted using a corpus transcript available on the Internet. The author says that the 119th Congress was deliberately chosen because of the largest participation of women. The "Linguistic Word Count and Analysis (LWCA)" program was used to analyse the corpus. A t-test and ANOVA were also used.

In the conducted research, it has been noticed that the words of men were longer compared to the words of female speakers. It was also noticed that they are more confident and ready to speak in front of an audience. Differences and contradictions in earlier research are presented in the researched sentence length. In the conducted research, it is indicative that the words of the participants at the congress were "somewhat" / "slightly" longer, and the reason for this is the assumption that the spoken outcome is the result of the speakers wanted to "prove themselves" in front of the audience, all the participants had the opportunity to prepare themselves. The difference with respect to political party affiliation has also been researched, where it has been indicated that the speeches of democratic representatives were longer and contained more words.

In the introduction to the research, Lenard-Božić briefly reviews the sentence research that has been carried out so far:
- Lenard-Božic, Pool interviewed 96 sixteen-year-olds and concluded that girls construct longer sentences.
- In 1986, Mulac and Lundell presented the same result after researching the description of landscapes in photographs. In 1986, Mulac and colleagues confirmed the same by looking at the one-minute transcripts of 30 students.
- Several studies have shown contradictory results!
- Mann-Whitney showed that men's and women's sentences are of equal length.

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[4] Sic! 119th 2025 S. M. January 3, 2025 cf. List of new members of the 119th United States Congress (2025, February 27).

Sentence Structure in Asynchronous Communication

A pronounced amount of declarative sentences is a great syntactic representative dominant feature of the processed corpus. Interrogatives are less present, exclamations almost absent. Most of the sentences are simple sentences with only one predicate. The sentences are mostly unexpended - made up of a subject and a predicate, without an object. Complex sentences with two or more predicates are less common. Sentences formulated without a conjunction - separated only by a comma, have not been found.

In the female forum contents, the constituent conjunctions "and", "so", "nor", "neither" are present to a large extent. The frequency of conjunctions use is in accordance with the order as follows: most often "and", then "so", and the others less often. We have noticed that compound conjunctions are rarely present in the writings of male forum members. Disjunctive independent complex sentences with the conjunction "but" or "or" are being evenly distributed:

Modern business communication is a means and a result of institutionalized power. During business communication, men and women apply different patterns of verbal and non-verbal behaviour in accordance with their linguistic ideology. Language ideology is defined as a social creation, which is a set of representations that fill the language with the cultural meaning of a certain society and is often connected with belief systems defined as a way of understanding the world that results from interaction with certain representations of the environment (Cameron, 2003: 191).

Contradictory sentences are not present to a large extent. Most of the sentences are sentences in which the conjunctions "and" and "but" are being used. Conjunctions are frequently being separated via a comma. Sentences with the conjunctions "but", "no", "however" have not been found. The distribution is even both in the language of the male forum members and in the writings of the female forum members. Conditional "exclusion" clauses were also found. The conjunctions "only", "only if" are being used. Sentences with the conjunctions "only", "the only thing", "just", "just what" have not been identified. The distribution of "male and female contents" due to conjunction parameter element is proportional and not significantly different. The conjunction "because" is used in the concluding sentences. Sentences with the conjunction "therefore" were not found. And here the distribution is even i.e. equal amount of male and female posted sentences are being analysed!

In the article "Linguistic Approaches to Gender", Anna Livia says that gender, in literature, provides the means by which speakers can create alternative, oppositional or conventional identities, and the differences between male and female sentences have not yet been convincingly explored:

We have seen that although many eminent writers have sought to discover the differences between the sentences of men and women following in the footsteps of Virginia Woolf at the beginning of the twentieth century. However, there is still no convincing linguistic evidence to indicate the stylistic characteristics of women and men. Instead, we discovered that there are conventions of masculine and feminine style that any sophisticated writer, male or female, can follow. When we looked at gender linguistically we see that, far from a tyrannical system that forces speakers to follow a rigid dualistic structure, it actually provides the means by which speakers can create alternative, oppositional, or conventional identities. In the realm of science fiction, authors created eulogistic, gendered pronouns to speak of egalitarian utopias, complementing the existing system reserved for more traditional worlds. The authors experimented with non-gendered protagonists in both the first and third person. Although these literary experiments affect our reading of the novel, the cause of the disorder is the lack of pronominal reference, not the lack of gender markers, concludes Livia (Livia, 2003: 156-157).

Spoken Thought in Asynchronous Communication (Complete / Incomplete)

In the researched corpus, we noticed the existence of "incomplete" sentences where the thought is simply separated by three dots. The situation was identical both in the messages of male forum members and in the posts of female forum author members.

We also observed the existence of sentences that were created by "accumulating words" without respecting syntactic criteria. Incomplete thoughts were also presented via bullet points, so thoughts "pile up like bullets" one following the others listed in a new line and alternatively preceded by a hyphen bullet point or an empty square symbol. We haven't noticed stylistic expressionism similar to the motioned among male authors post writings!

Asynchronous Commenting, Schematization, Association, "a Number Game"

Commenting is largely being limited by a possible moderator´ censorship! Namely, the following is being stated in the registration form "initiation" site:

You agree not to post any offensive, obscene, vulgar, defamatory, threatening, sexually oriented or any other material that may violate any law, whether in your country, the country where "Forum Klix.ba" is hosted, or internationally. If you do, you may be immediately and permanently banned, with notice to your Internet service provider if we deem it necessary. The IP address of all posts is logged to help enforce these terms. You agree that "Forum Klix.ba" has the right to remove, edit, move or close any topic at any time. As a user, you agree to all the data you entered are being stored in the database. Although this information will not be disclosed to a third party without your consent (https://forum.klix.ba/ucp.php?mode=register, accessed on 27th Jan. 2019).

The topics on the "Klix.ba" forum are as follows:

How to fight against the emptiness of life?

What after the divorce?

Miss B&H

Interesting story...?

Who is happier?

France – Bosnia and Herzegovina (tickets / transportation)

Sarajevo that no longer exists

Help the monsters be punished

We all stole something?

Sarajevo – *Crimes, arrests, accidents*[5]

Manchester United FC

GRAS is falling apart and the Government is not struggling to do anything at all

Etc.

Associations are being used less. In most cases, it is about the use of metaphors. The main numbers used are "38 million €", "20-25 million euros", etc. Mainly to express monetary value or life expectancy, e.g. "20 years". The use of numbers has not been identified in posts authored by women!

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[5] Domination can also be seen in the choice of the topic for conversation - the speaker who chooses the topic is more powerful than the interlocutor (Tannen, 1990: 169).

Table 2: Topics distribution of "male / female" posts (source "Klix.ba" accessed on 27th Jan. 2019)

Good news from B&H	4092 posts
ekupon.ba	3640 posts
The best of Sa ex	548 posts
IN MEMORIAM - PipiDugaDevetka	92 posts
Let's boycott the Croatian companies' products in B&H / from Croatian distributors of world "brands" in B&H!	4645 posts
Movement to leave - fiction or reality?	6638 posts
Cancellation of formality	88 posts
Migrants in B&H	6088 posts
Your First BH cell (cell phone)!?	165 posts
Popular things I don't understand	24776 posts
Samsung e715	3 posts
Three-phase current (question for electricians)	559 posts
Balkan names "you tubers"	1443 posts
Do you love your homeland? I don't, and here are 100 reasons why	452 posts
Highway Belgrade - Sarajevo	372 posts
Legalization of cannabis in B&H	908 posts

The pattern of topics can also be viewed in the light of people-focused (scheme) versus an object-focused language […] Meta-analyses have found that men had much stronger interests and preferences for things […] whereas women showed the opposite pattern [people / relationships] inclinations (Park, 2016: 7).

A "Female Language" Representation Features of the Asynchronous Communication Corpora

We processed the compilation of content used for asynchronous communication on the "Klix.ba" forum based on the research conducted by O'Hare and Atkins in 1980. So, examples of "female language" - hypercorrectness in the use of grammar, use of "special vocabulary", e.g. special terms for colours, use of direct quotations, bad sense of humour (e.g., bad at telling jokes), emphasis, was being summed and distributed via the total number of words in the sentence. We conducted the research on sources authored by women and the female euphemised segments. In the same way, the sources whose authors are men have been processed. The obtained data were the source of quantitative assessment. We compared the obtained results as an introduction into our qualitative analysis:

Cameron (1985) characterizes feminist folk linguistic beliefs about women's language use as follows:

1 Dissiliency (because women find it hard to communicate in a male language).
2 Unfinished sentences.
3 Speech not ordered according to the norms of logic.
4 Statements couched as questions (approval seeking).
5 Speaking less than men in mixed groups.
6 Using co-operative strategies in conversation, whereas men use competitive strategies (Cameron, 1985: 35 in Talbot, 2003: 476).

number of "female featured language contents" e.g. hypercorrectness in the use of grammar, use of "special vocabulary" e.g. special terms for colours, use of direct quotations, poor sense for humour (e.g. bad at telling jokes), emphasis etc.	the total number of post contents used for asynchronous communication (shortened sample)
35f 20m … 66,67%F… 33,33%M	55

Figure 2: The "female language" representation (asynchronous communication corpora)
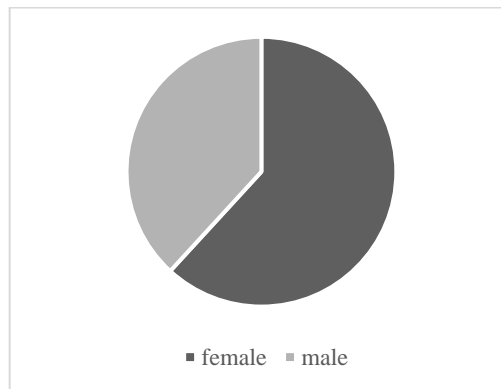

Figure 3: The "female language" representation (asynchronous communication corpora)

The representation of "female language" in the corpus of asynchronous communication is 66%. We selected the following from the corpus writings to illustrate the represented:

- masculine and feminine gender contents, e.g. startled he/she, belonged he/she, cried he/she, etc.

- use of special characters like abbreviated forms to express swear words, e.g. Fck. ... him/her!

- overuse of the "globalised English words" exclusively, e.g. flashback, etc.

- use of idiolect items indicating generally spoken e.g. it seems to me; overuse of particular common vocabulary items like understands etc.

- use of emoticons ☺,)-: etc.

- use of local phrases, e.g. I screw up both the boss and the station, etc.

- non assertiveness[6], e.g. I hope so. I don't know... Maybe you...

- use of comparison, e.g. more powerful than animals…

- use of phrases that express powerlessness and helplessness[7], e.g. whatever I think of and whatever explanation I give...

In the introduction to the article "Gender and Power in Online Communication" Susan C. Herring says the following:

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[6]Among women, "linguistic insecurity" has been identified, which implies a situation when we yearn for a higher status and a better position in society, so we use more official, formal vocabulary (Silverstein, 1985: 514).

[7] When it comes to negotiation, for women it represents a joint undertaking, while for men negotiation is a type of game or competition for the purpose of which they give concrete proposals, ideas and opinions (Babcock and Laschever, 2003: 9). In conflict situations, men are more direct, aggressive and clear, and therefore more successful, while women achieve significantly better results in communication with clients thanks to their interest in casual dialogue and clients' personal feelings (Tannen, 2003: 3).

Some twenty years after the introduction of the Internet, we may ask whether these potentials have been, or are in the process of being, realized. Extrapolating from the properties of a technology to its social effects – a paradigm known as "technological determinism" (Markus 1994) – tends to overlook the fact that the development and uses of any technology are themselves embedded in a social context, and are shaped by that context (Kling et al. 2001). Does the Internet alter deeply rooted cultural patterns of gender inequality, or do those patterns carry over into on-line communication? Is Internet technology inherently gender-neutral, or does the fact that it was created by men result in an in-built structural bias that perpetuates male advantage? At the same time, the Internet is undeniably transforming social behaviour as more and more people go on-line. In the early 1990s, estimates placed the number of female Internet users at 5 per cent (Sproull 1992, cited in Ebben and Kramarae 1993); females now make up slightly more than half of all Web users (Rickert & Sacharow 2000). What are the effects of millions of girls and women entering what was, until very recently, a predominantly male domain? (Herring, 2003 in Holmes and Meyerhof, 2003: 202).

Corpus processing: distribution of content in which the characteristics of "male / female" language are being identified

1 F ✓	16 F ✓	31 F ✓	46 M✓
2 F ✓	17 F ✓	32 M ✓	47 F ✓
3 F ✓	18 M ✓	33 M ✓	48 M ✓
4 F ✓	19 F ✓	34 F ✓	49 M ✓
5 F ✓	20 F ✓	35 F ✓	50 M ✓
6 F ✓	21 M ✓	36 F ✓	51 F ✓
7 M ✓	22 F ✓	37 M ✓	52 F ✓
8 F ✓	23 M ✓	38 F ✓	53 M ✓
9 F ✓	24 M✓	39 F ✓	54 F ✓
10 M ✓	25 M ✓	40 F ✓	55 F ✓
11 F ✓	26 F ✓	41 F ✓	
12 F ✓	27 F ✓	42 M ✓	
13 F ✓	28 F ✓	43 M ✓	
14 F ✓	29 M ✓	44 M ✓	
15 F ✓	30 M ✓	45 F ✓	

Figure 4: Corpus analysis: distribution of contents in which the characteristics of "male / female" language are being identified. N.B. rough perception, unfiltered (reduced and shortened sample content) corpora selection illustration!

The goal of the table given as in the display is to present the "manual corpora processing", unavoidable in this case. Despite the fact that there are numerous programs for corpus analysis, in most cases are based on frequency, "gender language analysis" cannot be carried out in such a way without the human intervention itself. Thus, there is no indication that a program of this type will exist in the future. Conducting research is painstaking, boring and time-consuming, however provides descriptively productive input, therefore, we believe that any research of this kind should be encouraged!

Kira Hall, in the article "Exceptional Speakers: Disputed and Problematized Gender Identities", describes "male language" and "female language" using normative aspects, i.e. deviations "from the prescribed" "linguistic behaviour":

[m]any of these early anthropologists describe both "men's language" and "women's language" as a normative aspect of a particular linguistic and cultural system, Jespersen's more concentrated focus on "the woman" marks an important theoretical shift which comments are being recorded via writing. Jespersen ushered in a new understanding of linguistic deviance, with English-speaking women and their speech peculiarities usurping the cross-talking effeminates of non-European cultures. In contrast to some of the more balanced discussions of language and gender that preceded him, Jespersen - in his more concentrated gaze on "the woman" and her conversational patterns - portrays men's speech as normative and women's as deviant. This is a new form of linguistic exoticism, one that has "women's speech" in modern-day English as its target instead of the women's and men's languages of non-European cultures. The scholars who followed Jespersen, also observing differences between women's conversational patterns and the more socially accepted or dominant patterns of men, tended to represent women's speech as abnormal, as the marked case, as norm-breaking. In this segment of our field's early history, then, the most contested and problematized gender identity becomes "the woman" herself (Hall, 2003: 359-360).

Table 3: Rough analysis corpus processing illustration: a brief shortened sample overview illustration

1   ☐ Linguistic insecurity = F
I'm not competent enough to give advice to anyone, but I would like all women / girls / young girls, if they read this...

2   ☐ Linguistic insecurity = F
Call me stupid, depressed, but I'm not the kind of person who could watch him being taken away by the police or how he navigates his way through life alone...

3   ☐ Linguistic insecurity = F
it's probably some love and respect, which unfortunately was born only in me.
it's obvious that love was born in him too, so he shows it

4   Forms for ♀♂ = F
When your gears break, especially on a long trip - let's say you were going 100 km/h or the car was in "tour" when you (he/she) accelerated - there is a possibility of a huge accident.
Forms for ♀♂, emotional content = F
"Wolffuck"? To you, " Wolffuck", is a spring of river Bosnia, the area of the Ilidza in Sarajevo municipality, water springs, the area along the rivers, " Wolffuck", to you Wolffuck is the area around the "Roman Bridge", when it fences are around half the city and its surroundings and you cannot, "not even smell it", and if you do, or one of your kind does so, working for that "fabulous", boss, "capitalist/investor", he worked/she worked for KM400, 12 hours a day, you will see what the "wolffuck" is, or you are to suck us into our healthy brains from the diaspora, so that your "behind doesn't hurt", for Sarajevo and B&H?

5   Forms for ♀♂ F
The worst thing for me is hearing when someone says after 6 years of dating that she/he wasn't for me, or she/he didn't want to change this or that about herself.

6 ☐ Direct (human / animal) comparison/metaphor = F
You are a mushroom, neither a man, nor an animal, nor a plant

7   M Use of proverbs

Well, if the law is like that, then the (dog) asylum must be made. When it is done, the capture, (non) adoption, then euthanasia begins. As simple as beans.

8 Forms for ♀♂ gender , non-assertive style = F

I think it can be okay, because maybe in the meantime, while they were engrossed in a story, laughing and joking😀 , the phone rang, but she/he didn't want to, out of respect...

9 Use of phrases that express helplessness = F "affection oriented"

Every time I hear that song*, I get goosebumps, I feel anger, sadness, helplessness, patriotism, fear...

This is a dusty world, a world full of chaos! What is it that touches you in particular, stronger than anything else?

10 M Assertiveness, mockery

Of course, starting from the fact that you are a person without mental problems...

[...] what was he doing, before he started washing asses.

11 F Short sentences, sometimes a single proverbial statements

[....] stings in the eye

12 F Use of personalized content / affection oriented

Honestly, ... It hurts me to see that another man failed the test of life...

13 F Stereotypical patheticness / "affection oriented" content

a part of you must have died.

14 F Repetition.

A part of you = repeated content

15 F Use of metaphors, hyperbole, simile

When the sea carries a stone from the shore, not only the shore loses it, but the entire continent is being destroyed

from mare to donkey

grinds like an empty mill (for coffee)

boring as a diarrhea

naked as a linden (no money)

made the moor stink (in the war, it was said for the dead Chetniks)

16 F Use of metaphors and similes

your stone = dignity

you surprised me like snow management service ☺

- Clear as a shower

- She has the reflexes of a dead mare!

- Good as a brain! (Socrates)

17 F Use of attributes

Thorny

I went to the gym. The way I was, it's nothing.

18 M Informal expression, use of proverbs.

Don't do to others what you wouldn't want for yourself.

He lay down like an ace on a ten!

19 F Short sentences

Bravery...

20 F Use of masculine and feminine forms

S(he) made

He/she did some research? Source? Relevant data? Because now this is like if I said that 99% of Bosnians are ex-Yugoslavs and dreamers

21 M Syntactically unacceptable structures.

Courage to = the beginning of the sentence

Certainty = the beginning of the sentence

22 F linguistic insecurity
When you see disbelief in desperate and astonished eyes in which you are god and master.

23 M The use of informal language, the content of which includes globalised words. The courage to know that whenever you see a dog on the road, it won't come back to you - a **flashback** of the agony you caused.
OK otherwise, her family brags that they are Muslims, etc. I don't care that it's someone else's, so...

24 M assertiveness
You don't lack courage, that's obvious

25 M Formation of sentences via "word accumulation" and the use of words specific to the idiolect.
The only thing I can wish for you is that you use that courage to get your stone of dignity back, and when you get it back that you hold it tight, nurture it, shape it and never again throw it away as lightly as you once threw it away as a pot of hot oil.

26 F Non assertiveness
But I'm afraid it's all in vain.

27 F Use of the attributes... "big iron"...

28 F Use of short sentences
And the war was...

29 M Informal expressions ...I carried it in my pocket all the time...
you just comb your hair and look in the mirror and the house almost started burning.

30 M Forming sentences via piling up words
And everything was great, when mom and dad were looking for something in the afternoon, they were worried as if they had lost me, I hid behind the curtains, listening to what they were saying, to see if they would suspect, when I heard them saying that they needed it for mom's medicine, mom was sick (I had no idea) and had to take some kind of pills, so the poor people spent days collecting to stretch without the children needing it, and only collected as much as they needed, when it lacks DM5.

31 F Informality via emoticons
I have never felt worse in my life)-:
He had caught him and showed him soft and hard c, z, dj, so they broke it down into components without accents, and when to use capital letters and what was written in small letters. He would push him through all kinds of cases (cases comes from case) 😁

32 M Use of words specific to the idiolect
There is no cure for these old men anyway, you can't measure an old horse harnessed to a plow. I'm talking about young generations, where these disasters can be corrected, but which generation will experience it, that remains to be seen, considering this decades-long agony of chaos in the country.😳

33 M Use of words specific to the idiolect
I got so pissed off when I read this🙁 ... I don't know how I'm going to translate and verify this little diploma that I picked up in these worthless Anglo-Saxon schools, where they only give diplomas to those with money😁 ... but what am I going to do now😵 ... such an illiterate bastard😎

34 F Use of quotations
"Hey mom, look, I found a fiver outside"
"That's not a child, that's a jerk!" 😁 😁 😁

35 F Informality via emoticons
 She ☺

"You could turn on something else, not that evergreen" - We Are Not Angels 2 😁😁😄😄

36 F Use of quotes, "So where??" "And what are you doing?"
"Nothing"
"If you don't do anything, I can do nothing with you"
"You can't"
"And what"
"Well, you will be able to, only when you grow up a little"
"Why not now"
"You can't *uck …"

37 M Informality via proverbs, e.g. I shit both the boss and the station here☺

38 F Use of quotations, e.g. "By our fence, in Uncle's house"
"you can even order an animal, let alone a young hot …, you just need a firm hand"😄

39 F Use of descriptive adjectives, e.g. poor, confused
One singer with no voice at all with five-coin songs, the other singer with two templates for all songs and lyrics that are philosophic, but actually nonsense.

40 F Conceptualizing sentences via accumulating words
And she looks at the fiver, then at me, then at dad, my dear souls, both confused, but glad that they still found...
I don't even care when a husband and wife or parents and children correspond via Facebook and live in the same house...
he's in the other room, so talk to him, don't put a message on his wall ccc 44 m away from him.

41 F Emoticon illustrations

it seems to me that he was taking photos in a loo 👊

42 M Informality via proverbial similes, e.g. She crept in cautiously like an insect...

43 M Use of words specific to the idiolect
I take selfies to see how my make-up was that day and if my make-up was sticking, then I wipe them off 😁

44 M Conceptualizing sentences via piling up words, e.g. I barely eat dinner, still sniffling, when mom comes and hugs me.

45 F Use of the quote "come on, silly one, wipe yourself off, what are you sniffing at me..."

46 M Use of words specific to the idiolect, e.g. I burst into tears :-(I don't know how a lot of people can enjoy cigars, phew 🙀

47 F Use of quotations, e.g. The old man says: "Let it go, you'll kill us..."

48 F Informality via emoticons, e.g. That night I let them beat me and I didn't get angry when someone "kick me out in front of the house"☺

49 M Conceptualizing sentences via accumulating words, for example: after that it never occurred to me to steal anything, and whenever I think of this, some kind of sadness hits me and I turn red with shame again, even to this day.
A while ago, someone mentioned the introduction of the word selfie into the Oxford dictionary, the language changes and adapts. Today it's a hater, yesterday it was a window and a zipper... that's how it goes. 😁

50 M Use of words specific to the idiolect
ok, I gave up being fancy when I realized that it requires too much
investment in appearance 😁

51 M Short sentences, e.g. I met her.
She's really nice.
And I saw the kitten she found...

52   F Use of opposite adjectives, for example: ugly / beautiful
53   F Use of attributes, e.g. How *miserable* it looked before, and since she has been keeping it, the kitten is as good *as new*.
54   M Intentional grammar mistakes, e.g. I doesn't know
55   F Use of quotation marks, e.g. as you imagine "Non-serious"...

Specific and still new corpus of Internet forums has not been sufficiently explored. In the research, regardless of the primary statistics, we proved that although the subjective claims of Robin Lakoff's research are largely true: the use of adjectives in cases where men do not tend to use them, the simultaneous use of intensifiers and adjectives (which some linguists explain by female sensitivity others attribute it to men´ tendency towards the objective (information) transmission). The need for more precise analysis is not necessary due to the fact that a female language marker domination is simply too great! Therefore, the unfiltered sample selection could be taken as a potentially valid one!

The hypothesis of Robin Lakoff is definitely being confirmed in our corpus! Moreover, our primary goal was to use a statistical method to solve the dilemmas that followed the Lakoff's research. We have noticed that many researchers use the Robin Lakoff´s hypothesis and decide to examine only certain segments, for example the use of adjectives or intensifiers. In short, the Robin Lakoff ´hypothesis is, to use a cliché, an inexhaustible source of inspiration for research, as some like to say. In any case, we used and exploited this source and confirmed undoubted social contribution to gender-linguistic methodology!

One of the typical examples of the feminist vocabulary use is presented through the exemplary use of colours. In the researched corpus, although we searched, we were unable to find literal examples of a communication participant using colour descriptions in the forum's post descriptions, let alone lavender, beige or more precise colour determination as indicated by Lakoff's female linguistic indicators propositions and we attribute it to the lack of physical content in general and classify it into computer mediated issue. The vocabulary of this type indicating typical register and precision is evidently enabled via the use of intensifiers as illustrated in the sample indicated.

Statistical variations are not only present but do dominate. We tried to process the length of the sentences with regard to the improvised definition of a sentence, where a word is something that is between gaps, and the sentence should visually be something similar, which, in "our case", was not successful orientation considering the orthographic custom rules of the Internet communications. We did not plan to the use of Word processing programs nor even the Wordsmith 5.0 program which we do not regard a deficiency because the task the research is not carried out at the faculty of technical affiliation, therefore, we consider redaction to be completely pointless so this task has been performed manually with the hope for enabling a successful descriptive insight into research problems.

We could not objectively examine Robin Lakoff's assumption that men use swear words more because of the forum's restrictions set by the forum moderator operator and the use of general censorship ban. Nevertheless, regardless to the curse words restrictions, the curse language was being used as we contribute to hate speech orientation and attribute it to Balkan´ cultural norms as well as the results of recent war crime events in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In the "Handbook of Language and Gender" edited by Janet Holmes and Miriam Meyerhoff, the often-cited characteristics of "feminine" and "masculine" styles are being presented:

Table 4: Frequently cited characteristics of "feminine" and "masculine" style

Women's style	Men's style
indirectly	directly
conciliatory	confrontational
moderated	competitive
collaborative	autonomous
smaller (public) contribution	dominates (publicly)
provides feedback	aggressively interrupts
people orientation	task orientation
process orientation	result
affection oriented	objective

Source: Holmes and Meyerhoff (2003: 574)

In the article "Female Language in the Internet Communication Environment", the author Shaari presents the modern conversational style of female speech in the Internet communication environment using the language classification according to Robin Lakoff (1975) research. The author briefly recalls the innate difference between men and women as well as the cultural "pressures" derived from childhood with speech differentiation outcome. In her description, the author uses the term "cultural absolutism", which she supports with an example according to which men should not speak like women and vice versa, due to, as she says, diminishing masculinity / femininity. According to the author, women ask questions more often, men prefer to receive information. The tendency of friendships in same-sex communities in childhood was also being mentioned.

Referring to Robin Lakoff's hypothesis, Shaari says that women's language limits them to adequately express themselves, there are no real superlatives in their language and the language is weak. The vocabulary, in certain areas, is full of details, so it is part of women's slang and the use of detailed colours such as beige, lavender, etc. The main goal in the language is to show weakness in order to outline femininity. According to Fishman, Shaari says, women are more likely to ask questions out of inferiority. He believes that, according to Coates (1989), women gossip more because of the "collaborative" speech style. Shaari says the Internet has changed the way women communicate. There is the possibility of writing as a person of the opposite sex, and the expression of emotions is evident. Since, according to Brunet and Schmidt (2009), women find it difficult to express emotions in online communication, they use emoticons more often. Shaari conducted a 12-month Facebook study that included messages from 60 men and women. Using the "Word" program and the "Word Count" option, words were counted and compared with the hypothesis of a female language with a special focus on the characteristics of the use of adjectives and the repetition of male and female intensifiers. Internet language research has established that speakers use many adjectives such as beautiful, lovely, etc. The use of adjectives has also been researched. The most frequent ones are as follows: pretty; beautiful; adorable; lovely; smart; fantastic.

F She is pretty. (pretty = adjective)

M She is pretty slow. (pretty = adverb)

Girls have deeper, more emotional and personal relationships while boys have instrumental action-oriented relationships (Coleman & Hendry, 1999: 142-143 in Shaari, -).

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