

Natural Language Processing – Pragmatic Analysis via the Speech Act Theory Logic and Classification and Basic Controversial Notions of Linguistic Anthropology Views: The Pre-Researched Discourse Fieldwork Re-Evaluation as the Language on Society Impact Confirmation Hypothesis Aftermath

Dr. M.Sc. Senka Majetic
Independent Researcher
B&H

ABSTRACT

The research was born from insights into earlier studies related to gender and language which confirmed assumptions that women often advise using instructions. When the research results were transferred to the computer-mediated language medium, the confirmed fact experienced its maximum impact in confirming the influence of language on society, a fact predicted several years ago. The originality of the analysis is based on the research of a specific segment of computer-mediated communication – asynchronous communication. Below is the originality of the patent overview, also included in the introductory notes of the study proposed via this publication. The study involves fieldwork and project proposal research. Analysing the corpus, using the speech acts theory, "universal [linguistic] tendencies" have been proven, as well as the universal language factual notions "often criticised in Linguistic Anthropology", cf. what follows. Insight into a Naturally Processed Language is the naturally derived research outcome!

Keywords: computer-mediated language, NLP, language and society, discourse, Linguistic Anthropology, speech act theory.

INTRODUCTION

Natural language, also used in computer programming, which is otherwise not researched, is being processed. It was led by a hypothesis projected sometime earlier, and now it has been proven that instructions do dominate the Internet and are also used in media such as YouTube, where 90% of the content consists of instructions on how to do something. The patent derived via research of the instructions that dominate today is a confirmation that instructions do dominate and will dominate. The conducted research is interdisciplinary which today is essential and signifies the connection with other sciences like computer science, not the imaginary one-sidedness that is being used in quasi-research works, the connection with other sciences might in this way be denied – the language used in computer communication is being researched the connection not being recognized as an interdisciplinary, in particular, interdisciplinarity concept is not being recognizably exposed to uneducated and manipulated via lying attempts.

The goal of speaking is to achieve communicative understanding which is the reason why language is universal. The goal of communication without noise indicates extreme universality. Today, due to tools that enable noise and redundancy – redundancy is being achieved via cyberbullying, asynchronous communication marks a sure precondition for a communicative success! Understanding is the ultimate goal at the end of the communication channel, can be categorised as a macro act created from a micro act chain of steps that lead to understanding

thereby achieving the macro outcome, which makes micro act steps universal due to a universal pattern sequence leading towards understanding into global universal understanding.

From the attached analysis, it is clear that if the macro act is learning English then the micro acts are instructions that lead to achieving the goal. The final goal is being proceeded, the communicative speech acts is being achieved on the way towards the macro goal absolute identified to understanding in communication so that the message would be "understood," the goal of communication in this way is identical to communicative emptying until the listener finally understands the instruction by which the macro act is being achieved and per which the micro acts form steps to global universality, the macro act general and global understanding.

Since the forum users YouTube visitors and the like are about the "general" population, the language on the forum is rather simple so the communicative goal is achieved as soon as possible being at the same time speedily economically quickly recognized via an acronym glance containing usually too frequently useful and repeated– useful words lead to the understanding outcome; the instructions addressed via this medium are to be understood therefore are to be simple otherwise one would ask someone personally. Frequently afraid that he or she might not understand the content if conveyed too quickly, nervously, one reaches the alternative universality. Expressive in the written content are emotions and personal attitudes expressed, like easy, slow, patient, simple, with ease, cheap, fast, neat, rational, directives, instructions on how in what way to act so that the communicative goal becomes realised as a macro act outcome.

Discourse analysis was conducted as part of the asynchronous communication project fieldwork. The project assignment includes the research of asynchronously communicated instructions. The study aims to present a natural language that, like in computer programming, is difficult to achieve.

Researching discourse without the influence of an examiner is a demanding undertaking. The advantage of asynchronous communication refers to the time limitlessness in terms of how much time does an individual need to consciously conceive a message, nor is it predetermined when the message should be written, which offers an insight into a naturally voluntarily conceived discourse pattern, a stumbling block for so-called armchair grammarians who are reluctant to conduct field research, do tend to impose and present a puristically embellished idealized linguistic standard – the reason why there is a social concept of linguistic interdisciplinary work sometimes not recognized in the interdisciplinary compound sociolinguistics.

To analyse the post content, the speech act theory is being used, representing the link between philosophy and linguistics, as well as rhetoric, within which linguistics was created and operated until the moment of its complete demanded independence which included a complete break with the predecessors, including historical and comparative methodology as well as the denial of the proclaimed and inevitable interdisciplinarity.

Now, the instructions form the basis of viewing language on a "social" medium like YouTube, which is made of instructions as an opportunity to see how I do something, instructions on how and which product to use, instructions on how to dress, and similar things which is due to the previous criticism and counter positioning regarded revolutionary.

The presentation of language that is natural, seems bizarre in its unfilteredness, natural language and everyday real situations are part of the everyday unacted needs of the individual today at a time when the individual does not want to ask for advisory services from someone, wants to be informed and the like and reaches for content which is natural, simple and fast.

Instruction as an inviolable directive is certainly a speech act and proof of the origin and interdisciplinary connection of philosophy, rhetoric and linguistics.

Speech act theory stems from the work of John L. Austin and John Searle, who studied how speakers use language to achieve a desired effect and how listeners interpret the meaning of what is said. The basic assumption is that with each utterance, speakers perform one or more social acts. Although it originated within the philosophy of language, the study of speech acts today forms a subfield of cross-cultural pragmatics. The theory has been criticized in linguistic anthropology for its universalistic tendencies and neglect of social context. [1]

The pre-accumulated corpus content form instructions given by pseudonymous respondents answering preselected forum questions on how to save money and how to learn English; micro-acts are, in this sample, steps such as daily savings, refraining from treats at the cash register, watching movies in English, learning grammar, realized as saved money and learned English forming a macro act in which way the speech act theory communicative aspect is being satisfied.

An insight into the posts' contents collected before, an insight into the researched unpublished preresearched segment is an artefact for the megalomaniac factual certified proof where the asynchronous instructions reach the maximum in an even more casual and lazier medium as a video presentation which now does not require the user to read the text – the instructions are being universally transferred to each and every social group.

The inability to protect the privacy of thoughts, intentionally conditioned thought retention, defensive involuntary thought mishaps, communication competence impairment make asynchronous and speech-act-shaped content an archaic, nostalgic preferred variant that, despite technological progress, experiences a humanly preferred survival.

Language is universal, globally organised, determined by the availability of content expressed in language on the global network. The tendency for people to seek convenience in life by seeing how someone else did something, wore this and that, or, in this case, talked about it, is literally visible in the language used to communicate – the absolute number of users has reduced ununderstandable to the level of universal global general sameness . The translatability of the Internet language is equal to a one-to-one ratio, analogous to the percentage of people who do not use the network today, so the deviation is equivalent to a minus of the absolute 100 in order for the research to be valid and humanly realistic. Finding a person today who does not use the Internet, who is not a pensioner or a mentally retarded person is literally equal to 0 or 3 to 5 per cent, the use of the Internet and the language of the Internet is 100% minus 3% and the language used on the Internet has universal 100% minus 3% ratio structure.

Specific deviations from the universally identical presented in the analysed sample used in the follow-up of this introduction are represented by adjectives based on features associated with hate speech so that the filter does not elliptically cross the detected vulgar content. Asynchronously arranged can illustrate an example of a masked stereotype universal, transferability manifested as a non-vulgarly motivated, not detected by the filter aimed at detecting language vulgarities. Additionally, the moderator's human control is too slow and is not of state importance, so the written content goes undetected nad "genderly" euphemistically masked.

Gender detection, if a deterministic pronoun or noun in some languages, such as English, is being ellipted, is reduced to a zero and is equivalent to the partially accurate general

fixed idea of Ferdinand de Saussure, according to which gender is classified as a grammatically normed category, the structure determined grammatically and is not variable. Gender is structurally grammatical, except when it is detected via pronouns or nouns; structurally in languages like English, it is not visible or, popularly registerally speaking, it is not marked. Otherwise, linguistic behavioural norm was previously determined by a masculine antecedent – the visible men employed determined the norm, whereas the women silently gave birth to children at home, so accordingly women accepted the already established linguistic norm adopted by men, which conditioned the need to identify the characteristics of the language of women –initially absent, not dominant. Also, in the legal language, semantically, women were considered a special case due to the fact that the legal norm requires understanding (i.e. for example to understand the indictment in its own language). Feminine linguistic means had not been sufficient enough because understanding did not exist due to the deviant deviation of the feminine majority who did not command the language's rich abundance. The female language, initially historically deviant and neglected, suitable to create intellectually inferior group image, used as a tool itself, conditioned the need for either complete mastery of the existing norm or the creation of a new forms a practical measure strategy pattern of creating a special language to master the existing deviant situations where average the population of women represents the majority of the population in general and the norm is regulated by the female population smaller half – the language of women not initially being researched – only in the case when there was a need for it, mostly for the purpose of understanding Robin Lakoff's linguistic criteria mark the beginning of a shift from deficit to specific, which ultimately controversial became global, giving the characteristic features scheme of a language that masked obscene and imposed the need for weaker euphemised gender arrangements, universally global, communicatively successful, derived, uniformly hidden from the dominant initial imposed normer and the superior global oppressor.

The contribution that follows this introduction is a comparative analysis of gender-marked and non-gender-marked language universal linguistic global sameness. Additionally used to confirm the hypothesis of the controversially assessed linguistic female criteria, the assumed linguistic asynchronous network expression, literally and within the fieldwork makes comparable discourse analytical criteria detectably confirmed – the marked gender is reciprocal to unmarked, the linguistic hypothesis united in its universal transformability across languages is unintentionally being used and now identifyably recognised as a euphemised feminine language version variation improved strategy used as the cyber expressive measure, the source of knowledge, tutor instructor and linguistic model.

A gender "shaped" milder variant that passes the forum filter identified in this work as a female linguistic variant of asynchronously thought-out language on the forum creates a universal pattern for all languages in general driven by the fear of erasing detectably vulgar obscene language presented as a social category that is changeable, considering that from the beginning women were illiterate, semi-literate, mostly obedient, language history was written by the male minority usually to show the best via the norm and not on the field dominant language variant deviation nor non-communication or semi-literate uneducated women who, in good faith, were ignored, hidden, hid themselves, marginalized themselves and were marginalized as well as their linguistic performance on the field and later in the public space where they are a little more aware or at least may be semantically provoked had to find the way to successfully achieve the makro global goal eventually recognised as a global language.

The language presented by the discourse and dialogical analysis of the written content on the forum represents a unfirm variant of a female language which here, although initially euphemized repressed weakness, is not preconditioned by female participation, has nothing to

do with it may have something to do with women who are still in an Internet equipped pure safe space from where they do communicate from. (A)synchronously communicated language is acceptable, transient, global, translatable, cooperative, modeled after others, created online, identical, invisible, in the background, globally the same, globally recognized, universally unlimited, acceptably adapted to asynchronous acceptance with the undeniable and intentional consequence that what is asynchronously written is not later thought about and reflects inconsequential carelessness.

The adjectives used by the average forum population, united in their simplicity, form the natural language of the global majority, the adjectival corpora as such in its unselected simplicity largely escape the exploratory aspirations; what is being usually researched is not a natural language but something bigger and better, the antiglobalistically oriented are not even near globally the majority as expected and cannot be but quasi-self oriented individuals who aspire to something higher than what constitutes most communication channels, forums, YouTube channels, TikTok channels, would like to return current language to the time of liturgies and orations in Latin for ordinary people who do not know Latin, are present, are the majority do not understand, however, attend a ritual or a gathering event so the language is used to satisfy the beautiful feelings of the sick and the oppressed, to satisfy form, to absolute rule, to degradation, to create an illusion that the listener is weaker, to thinking that the listener cannot do the same as the speaker, to ideal worshipness, one-way communication, monorhetoric, monologue, a situation where the speaker speaks but the listener does not understand, to satisfy norms and forms, to quasi-social norming. For a long, long time, people did not want to be so stupid and no longer have so much patience, so language today is completely simple, fast, understandable, the same; everyone knows language, everyone knows everything, language is no longer a tool but a means and should not be in one's sick hands.

Universal translatability with the use of computer tools returns the communicative performance matter to the rhetorical beginning and its rhetorical zero, preventing communication using the cyber insertions of humanoid individuals, creating an abused dominant quasi-linguistic state which dominates synchronously. Cyber intrusion as an (un)acceptable variant, possibly delaying professional development, most frequently causes general embarrassment caused by the abusive cyber activity or is a consequence of an abusive training drill where the brain after twenty hours of troll drill intrusive leadership creates desired brain washed conditioned patterns, outcomes in trolled communication, behaviour and action, filled with repeated humanoid primitive unbarable interjectional sound elements and smells.

In the continuation of this introduction, research on asynchronous communication conducted before a certain time period, is being presented. The aim of the here repeated analysis of asynchrony in communication is to provide evidence of the origin of the phenomenon in language created by the influence of society. The time flow that has happened since the initial analysis, the outcome predicted by the assumptional hypothesis gives an insight into the state of the language in society and the shift predictably predicted. The necessity of comparison with the situation on the ground, that is, an insight into the language on the ground field today is possible by simply reviewing the recorded and published video presentations contents that are visibly literally the same due to the language use criteria or a matter of one-to-one word pattern translatably repeated universal contents.

In the example "morning routine drill", the noticeable repeated content follows the pattern presented here: when I wake up I drink water and lemon, I have eggs for breakfast, I go to the gym, I put on a butter yellow dress, I take a picture of my daily outfit, I have lunch, and so on universal sameness is confirmed via insight into the content published by others and insight into the language used by others, acronyms are also being used due to the frequency of

vocabulary repetition, a trend in nutrition is healthy and recommended so most people apply it and is a repeated content, an outfit and a current colour that is fashionable in the current season is a similar here and also globally repeated content.

The universal sameness is explained by confirming the hypothesis that a female language variation dominates the Internet, passes the filter, is euphemistically accepted by the audience. The attached sample can be explained by the comparative method used here due to the unmarked grammatical gender norm standard distinctiveness of the English language and intentional or an accidental historical pre and poststructuralist conflict confusion about grammatical gender and gender in society universality as such represents a variable that is socially predictable because it varies socially that is it changes in society as the time passes.

The universality concept of linguistic elements used in computer-mediated communication can be explained by the almost absolute dominant use of the euphemised so-called female language, also by the literal participation of female persons. The use of phrases is kept to a minimum because we are talking about a young population. Phrases and proverbs generally created as a product of experience, still attributed to the older population, are in this register extremely obsolete, which adds up to the literal universality and global sameness *lingua franca* *esperanto* concept historical backshift unification. Translatable linguistic universality is almost completely achieved, globally present, abbreviated by acronym overuse, due to global recognition, semantically known to everyone.

[I]n the following chapter, guided by our synopsis (Majetic, 2019/20: 212-240), we will deal with instructions. This "introductory" analysis is general and "gender" oriented. The corpus is 84 pages from the forum. What follows is an analysis guided by the speech act theory...

We begin the introductory analysis with a few examples. A reaction to the question "How to solve the problem of 'fogged', 'cloudy' windows... the windows are double-paned - double-glazed, with no way to open them and wash them separately... they are somehow hermetically sealed... they are like fogged up inside, so no matter how much you wash them, they remain the same..."

The instructions were as follows:

Post by Sampion M:

"They must not be hermetically sealed properly, as soon as moisture gets into them, there is probably air somewhere, I had that problem; maybe it can be solved by coating the edges with silicone."

We notice that verbs are used that express uncertainty, and it is assumed that the problem could be solved, which is a characteristic of the language used by women in previous research, where it was also found that men express a high degree of certainty, as presented in our illustrative example.

The question posed by the author under the pseudonym "Creative Mason" (M) is the following:

"How can I rely on the honesty of people that much? What can I do when I buy things like that to keep my money protected?"

The instruction is as follows:

Post by ema_:

"If someone sends something from our country, you can arrange to pay upon pickup; that's the safest thing for you. If it's from abroad (ebay, some Chinese sites, etc.), fraud of this kind is not as common as here, and if something doesn't arrive, they return your money after a certain period."

To give instructions, the author used conditional sentences that were designed in the following pattern: If someone... If... if you don't... The author's answers were direct. The conditional sentences were used:

Cloned wrote: "If it's a foreign site and there's no PayPal, don't buy it."

There were also "intrusions" of humorous content:

Cantinko wrote (M): "cosmetics and women's rags I suppose☺" which confirms Robin Lakoff's conclusion that there is a noticeable lack of a sense of humour as a representative of "female language". The author of the content is a male!

In the article "'Feminine' Workplaces: Stereotype and Reality," Janet Holmes and Maria Stubbe discuss the female sense of humour:

Popular stereotypes portray women as humourless creatures, rarely cracking jokes and slow to respond to the humour of others (Crawford 1995). Similar claims have been made about women at work; researchers suggest that "women may have a lower propensity to use humour as a part of their professional repertoire" (Cox, Read, and Van Auken 1990: 293; see also Walker 1981; McCauslan and Kleiner 1992). The implication is that stereotypically "feminine" workplaces are serious work contexts where humour rarely intrudes into discussion. Like many stereotypes, this one seems to have developed with minimal observation of the actual patterns of use of humour by women and men at work (Holmes and Stubbe, 2003: 577-578).

In the post:

"Post by ema_ "

"As far as I know, people order cell phones and other tech worth hundreds of dollars and no one has ever complained that someone has cheated them out of the money."

We notice indirectness... lack of certainty. As far as I know, people... no one has ever... that someone... which is a stereotypical characteristic of language used by women. A combination of exclusive and conclusive sentences is being identified:

Exclusive: but only if there is PayPal payment, because you are so sure.

Conclusive: a site that is not PayPal verified is not taken as a serious site.

There were direct statements combined with proverbs:

"Well, there you go - payment upon download, then both the wolf and the sheep are fed. The seller has no reason not to agree to that option."

We analysed 84 pages of the Klix.ba forum. We focused on instructions. When reading the posts contents, we noticed that the authors use conditional sentences and a combination of exclusive and conclusive sentences. In the authors' instructions, uncertainty is noticeable, which is achieved by using the content "if you could", "maybe you could" and the like, which contributes to politeness, expressing that Robin Lakoff considers a characteristic of "female language". There is humour in the men's instructions. They, like the female authors, also used conditional sentences.

Instructions in asynchronous communication (corpus processing)

Speech act is a term used in linguistics and the philosophy of language. Speech acts are studied by pragmatics, a scientific discipline that deals with the use of language in communication. The two most important names who studied speech acts are John L. Austin and John Searle. With their work, attention was shifted from traditional semantics and the study of referential and truth aspects of sentence meaning to the pragmatic side of language in context.

Austin (1975) says that in an attempt to express themselves, people not only create utterances containing grammatical structures and words, but also perform an action through these utterances. Actions performed through utterances are called speech acts. Depending on the speaker's communicative intentions in the creation of statements, different speech acts are created, such as apologies, praises, promises, requests, etc.

The speaker usually expects his communicative intention to be recognised and understood. Understanding the intention is helped by the circumstances in which the statement is made. These circumstances are called speech events. Often, the very nature of the speech event determines the interpretation of the statement as a specific speech act. For example, the statement "This tea is cold" will be understood as a complaint if it is said on a cold winter day, but if it is a summer day, it becomes a statement of praise. So, the same sentence, depending on the speech event, can be interpreted in several ways; there is no example where one sentence corresponds to only one speech act.

The action performed through the statement consists of three levels. The first level is the act of locution, which represents the very act of speaking, which is creating a meaningful statement. Compiled statements are created with a goal and purpose. It is the second level, the illocutionary act. This act was performed through the communicative force of the statement (illocutionary power or force). Statements achieve some effect or action. This is the third level, the perlocutionary act. The utterance is created with the assumption that the listener will recognise and understand the intended effect (perlocutionary effect). Illocutionary force is considered the most important part and core of the speech act. The same illocutionary act can be considered as an order, warning, threat, request, etc. These different functions of the same utterance are achieved by different illocutionary forces. For example, if a teacher says "The door is open", that statement can be interpreted as a command (Close the door) or a warning (You may be kicked out). In the classification of speech acts, the most common division is into five types of general functions performed through the speech act. Austin was the first to divide. These are declarative, representative, expressive, directive and commissive.

Declaratives are speech acts that change reality and influence it through the statements themselves. To make sense, that is, to have a valid function, certain conditions, which are called suitability conditions, must be met. Some of the conditions are that the speaker must have a special role in a special context. For example, for the statement I find you guilty to be valid, the speaker must be a judge. Representations are speech acts by which the speaker expresses his beliefs and knowledge about the world and the things that surround him. Such examples are the statements "The Earth is round". Dragons don't exist. It was a cold and rainy day and others. Expressive speech acts express the speaker's feelings and psychological states. They may concern the actions of the speaker himself or the listener, but they refer exclusively to the speaker's experience. Such statements are: Terribly sorry! Congratulations! Wonderful, perfect, perfect! They can be statements of pleasure, sadness, elation, liking, disliking, pain, etc. Directives are speech acts that the speaker uses to make, compel, or persuade the listener to do something. They show what the speaker wants. Directives are commands, requests,

orders, suggestions, and can be positive or negative. Examples of this are: Could you lend me a pen, please? Don't press the button! Bring me coffee! Commissives are speech acts that the speaker uses to commit to some future action. They indicate what the speaker plans to do. These are promises, threats, refusals, oaths. Examples include I'll be back. I'll make it next time. No, I will never do that. (Yule: 1996 in 2)

In addition to this, there is also a division into direct and indirect speech acts. In direct, the function and structure (form of questions, commands, warnings, etc.) match, and in indirect, the structure and function do not match, and the function is inferred based on the context. For example, the same function is achieved with the statement Close window! And "Uh, it's really cold here", where the listener is expected to close the window in both cases, but only the first example has a clear command function.

An important term in the theory of speech acts is performative. Austin (1975) says that it is a performative statement that directly affects extra-linguistic reality. It looks like a judgment and is grammatically defined as a declarative sentence, and at the same time, it is not meaningless, true or false. It is opposed to the concept of constative. Constatives are expressions that assert something, and they can be true or false. The following statements are examples of performatives: I declare you guilty! I accept your apology. etc. (Milosavljević: 2004 in 2)

A speech act is not an "act of speaking", but a communicative activity (locutionary act) which is defined based on the speaker's intentions when speaking (the illocutionary power of his utterances) and the effect he has on the listener (the perlocutionary effect of his utterances). The theory of speech acts introduced a new term into linguistics and philosophy of language that shows that a statement does not have to be just a statement, description or assertion that imitates reality, but also that it can influence it, change it, shape it, create it - through language. [2]

Saving, how and on what?

A Ata

Do you save, and how? If you have a surplus, how do you save money, and if you don't have enough (I believe most people do), what can you save on? I would like to learn how to manage money more wisely.

Instructions:

"[L]ocutionary act, which represents the very act of speaking, that is, of creating a meaningful statement [2]" for example:

honey

We save on clothes...we always redo some old cloths, or I take them out of my mother's old closet (btw, where there are plenty of cool and high-quality items), eventually I buy material, and I take my mother-in-law to sew, in addition, I save on clothes, on some unnecessary things, of which there will be about 30% of cash...So, I go shopping with a list...whatever we save, we immediately invest in something "bigger"...etc.

Compiled statements are created with a goal and purpose. [It is the second level], an illocutionary act, for example:

bosan

Close your eyes and ass and you will fly to the sky
Statements achieve some effect or action. [It is the third level], a perlocutionary act, e.g.:

Bobby

...and what if the eyes are big and the ass is wider?

"Representatives are speech acts by which the speaker expresses his beliefs and knowledge about the world and things that surround him [2]", e.g.:

redondo72

To me, saving is a completely wrong concept and philosophy of life. Whoever saves, it's worth it! Some time tomorrow.

Whoever invests wisely is worth it. Pardon the expression, but fuck saving, you live normally, and when you get the chance, you invest wisely. I stick to the stock market and real estate.

And my favourite ones are the ones that stick to cigars, God knows how they eat, but that's why there's a delicious car to show off. And the second category is those who live like bums and save for the beach.

Expressive, for example:

Skyfox

I don't know how someone with an average salary in Sa can afford some significant savings!!?
In my opinion, the average salary is enough to make ends meet, and when you return from the coast, you can squeeze in a month or two to a year.

And besides that saving, where are the life insurance payments (because there will be no pension until I earn it), the loan repayment for the apartment and car, covering living expenses and utility bills, and saving in addition to that??? With an average salary - IMPOSSIBLE. Sometimes I take away KM 100, but after a while I have to spend it. Thrifting is rather difficult...

"Declaratives are speech acts that change reality and influence it through the statements themselves [2]", e.g.:

RenaTTa

I don't know how, but I do it in the following way.

Income is monthly (salary), and a list is carefully made.

Given that I live here in Rehovot, I myself distribute the money like this. One part for necessities, groceries and food

The second part goes to the bills, and everything that needs to be paid

The third part goes to the bank, I leave all the rest of the money in the account.

If necessary, I raise it, so that every month I add and never go into the red, it's pointless, once in the red, always in the red *:)

"Directives are [commands, requests, orders,] suggestions, and they can be positive or negative [2]" e.g.:

When you buy anything, but let's say, food, try to balance the quality with the price, sometimes it's not easy, but at least those products that are not of greater importance, that is, that do not have such a difference in quality as in price, take them cheaper.

Feel free to take fresh foods and those that you don't buy often (you want to treat yourself to something unusual).

Don't be late with your bills, although I don't believe anyone does that, if you get into a situation where they cut off your energy, it's a real shame. Well, leave the rest of the money, if not in the account, then somewhere in the house, try to hide it from yourself if you're not good at it, that's how I did it in the beginning and later, when the report comes from the bank and you see a nice sum on the account, you're happy and you realize that it's your saved money and that you can spend it freely, and here you go frish fead and bills paid The worst thing is a loan, honestly, I don't like to borrow money from anyone and I don't like to borrow money from anyone... usually those who don't know how to do it, if you want to do something good with the rest, then pay it to some SOS purposes to help children or to some organization that will pass the money to humanitarian cause.

Expressive, for example:

irrelevant

great system - if there is that "third part"

"one", that is, the first part - which covers basic necessities, plus the "second part" intended for paying bills/utility bills and other regularly due obligations, is more often than not equal to ALL, that is – there is no third part

you take it out of your mouth a little - you fight trends all the way - you forbid yourself incidental purchases and "acquisitions" of everything that is not necessary

and how you save a couple of bucks, which not long after is simply snatched away by, say, the dentist for an examination and one and a half repairs, or your friend is suddenly getting married and a really good friend has a birthday...

and you thoroughly squeeze yourself into a hibernation.

huh.

there are few who remain in the surplus until the next salary in Bosnia.

Either it is a limit, or it is a credit, or it is a loan/debt... [...]

the main thing is not to spend money needlessly on nonsense and current trends especially not on makeup

Question e.g.:

What is the fastest way to master English?

Sabanoni

Does anyone know how to quickly master the English language, reach a level where I can communicate with someone, and know at least 70% of the words? Any advice?

Instructions:

Declaratives e.g.:

Visionar 1985

Watching Cartoon Network.

That's how I learned English as a boy before we started learning it at school.

Languages are best learned through TV programs and live shows.

To perfect a language, write down words and concepts in a notebook and learn how they are written, pronounced, etc., every day.

That's how our English teacher taught us English long after the war.

I don't know, I don't remember anyone having a bad grade in English, her method of writing down words and concepts in notebooks was really good

, and we learned English Par excellence.

As a boy, I learned to understand English, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian through TV, soap operas, series and cartoons.

I improved my English later in school, but never the others.

I just understand them.

[m]acro act can be an entire text consisting of multiple micro acts connected by a common function, e.g.:

Number two:

A language cannot be mastered within a few weeks or months, it is a process.

Micro actions, for example:

My advice - read books in English, maybe children's literature, it doesn't matter what.

Listen to music and radio, watch movies (without subtitles)

And sit down and learn grammar, it's not difficult, but it's necessary, and they'll give you the necessary "skeleton" on which you can build your knowledge.

GOAL e.g.:

English is not a difficult language and is ubiquitous, so I do not doubt that you will quickly reach the desired level.

klaki

In addition to active learning, watch movies, cartoons and everything that is in English or has subtitles (of course, if your knowledge is large enough to understand the subtitles), read the internet, join forums, PLAY GAMES that require you to communicate in English. Believe me, everything helps, and this is how I learned. Of course, if you are an older person, then you may not do these things, well then I don't know, I haven't learned any language (English and German) so far. I just studied and learned.

Expressive, for example:

edit:

the best way to learn is with games honestly, or forums. It's something similar to you when you're abroad and you have to learn the language, or you're done. Oh, when I remember my messages from 2006 on the forums. No relationship with the relationship means I don't know how people understood me.

Declaratives, for example:

Visionar 1985

Cartoons, soap operas, etc., without translation.

I guess that's how the brain connects scenes with words.

The foreign forums also help.

Plus screen keyboard,

which, when you type a word, predicts and spits out words

which you want to type in the same way you type.

For what you don't know, the words you don't know, google it

with translation or look in the dictionary.

KUZNETSOV

<https://www.youtube.com/user/RomanAtwoodVlogs>

follow the guy, he releases 10-minute clips every day, you'll learn how to communicate in a month, even if you're from Lukomir village

Expressive e.g.:

insomnia78

You'll learn the devil watching movies, etc.

You will, you'll understand something, but you won't know how to talk

Representative examples:

Black Swan

I mastered English in 14 days...

however, that was the level you get a b in high school

if you understand a movie or series, you can talk on the street or give a presentation in English

that was in 1995

and today I'm at the same level

that's English...it's easy to master the basics, rarely become a master

Representatives, for example:

nocnaptica986

I work for an American company and when they conduct an interview in this area, I am often called to participate before each interview, I talk to the candidates a bit to see if they have prepared (especially about English, because it is the basis) and most of them are convinced that they know English (which they learned through movies)...unfortunately, when the interview comes and when they are asked to say

something about their city, sights, etc., etc., most of them cannot put a few sentences together in English

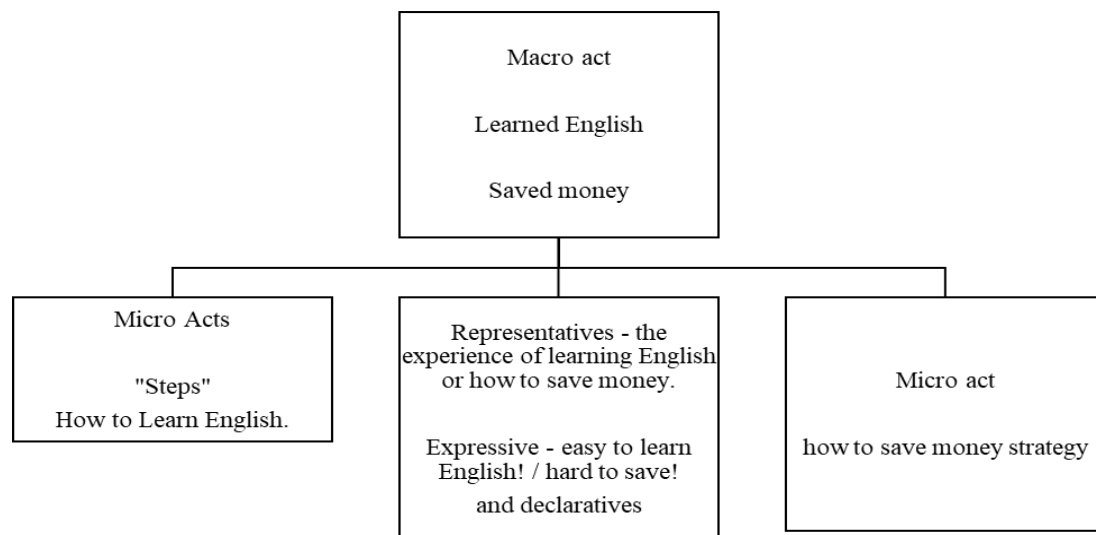
so watching or listening to movies is ok to learn some vocabulary and nothing else...but that is nowhere near enough to be able to communicate with another person. If you don't have someone you can talk to in English, give yourself a topic and try to speak it out loud in English..

The corpus consisted of answers to the questions:

Savings, how and on what?

What is the fastest way to master the English language?

Participants in the forum discussion answered these questions and gave instructions that we analysed. We classified the instructions in the speech act categories - they were created on the basis of experience, and speakers used their experiences to change reality via representative, expressive and declarative expressions. We did not find commissives in the instructions we analysed. Most of the instructions were representative, in which the participants in the discussion described their experience. Both declaratives and expressives expressed emotions concerning saving, mostly how difficult it is or learning English, which is not difficult.



Scheme 1 (illustration): Micro/macro acts ratio (corpora analysis result elements based scheme)

We inspected the relationship between micro and macro acts, in which the actions that lead to acquired knowledge of the English language are being categorised as micro acts, and macro, with their common goal to learn the English language. The representatives describe individual experiences in learning English or describe a way of saving money.

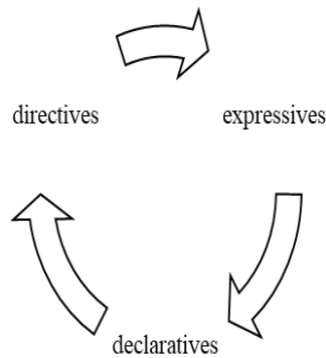


Figure 1: Speech act interaction: corpora analysis result elements based scheme

We have highlighted examples of "illocutionary" acts whose goal (it seems to us) is to create a meaningful statement... The instructions did indeed have a purpose and goal that we categorised as an "illocutionary" act. The "prelocutionary" act is the hope that someone will read the instructions and that its action/effect will be mutual, which is also "performative" because extralinguistic reality will be changed. Most of these are "explicit" statements in the first person singular presented in declarative sentences. There were fewer implicit statements; they referred to indirect/generalised experiences.

Scott Fabius Kies Ung says that speech acts are determined by different norms, and that women are more concerned with relations of solidarity and men with relations of power:

These kinds of norms, while cultural, describe norms for different speech activities and speech acts. In this view, speakers orient themselves (because of their culture, gender, and so on, and the specific nature of the speech activity or act) more toward relationships of power (hierarchy or rank) or relationships of solidarity (social distance). Power and solidarity have been investigated most closely on the discourse level, but the claim is that cultures and subcultures have different orientations to these values. In language and gender, for example, it has been claimed that men are more involved in relationships of power, while women are more concerned with relationships of solidarity. A good example of this is Goodwin's (1980) study, in which she found that the boys tended to use directives that emphasised and created hierarchy, while the girls used directives which emphasised solidarity and inclusiveness (Ung, 2003: 514 in Goodwin, M. H. 2006).

In gender and language research, the use of personal pronouns is often described. Božić-Lenard's research is an analysis of speeches at the 119th US Congress. The difference between male and female speakers was being researched. Thus, Božić-Lenard says, women refer more often to listeners or readers, which leads to greater personalisation of the text men, Božić-Lenard says, express dominance by using the pronoun "I". Božić-Lenard says that Hilary Clinton, by using the pronoun I, presented herself as an independent and successful politician. She referred to the rhetorical strategies of Bush and Obama, which, Lenard says, are different. Obama, Božić-Lenard says, used a "feminist rhetorical strategy" about the use of the pronoun I. The pronouns my / mine, Božić-Lenard says, were more often used by men.

Reviewing the corpus taken from the portal "Klix.ba", we noticed that women use the pronoun I more often. Statistical analysis was not conducted, but the result is reduced to a descriptive interpretation of this phenomenon and creates space for further insight need into this problem, which we will only briefly review on this occasion, considering all the parameters we have investigated. When giving instructions, men used the expressions you have to, and

women you need to more often, which is consistent with the results of the Božić-Lenard research. We did not examine the other modal use.

In a later phase of the research, while remaining consistent with our statistical methodology, we decided to look at the use of the pronoun "I" in the "instructions" corpus. The posts began indirectly without the use of pronouns:

Watching Cartoon Network, not I watch...

The following captions were used:

My advice..., the best for

.... learning is

Women used the pronoun we:

We save...

And men:

Saving is...

Or

I sometimes rip off...

Women used the pronoun I in the following context:

I don't know, but I do it this way:

And men:

Oh, when I come to think of it

Instead of the pronoun "I", the phrase "in my opinion" is often being used...

The use of pronouns in a very short corpus is negligible, and men use the pronoun "I" slightly more than women. Indirectness without the use of the pronoun "I" prevails in forum expression, so we recommend studying this problem on a corpus of another type! (Majetic, 2019/20: 240)

Notes

[1] truna.ihjj.hr/naziv/teorija-govornih-cinova/23623/7.3.2019

[2] <https://filozofijagsm.files.wordpress.com/2014/03/govorni-c48dinovi.pdf> 29.3.2019
Klix.ba 2019

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