The Interdisciplinarity of Language and Society: Gender Variation Variable

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Introduction

The interrelationship between language and society, which serves as the basis for much of contemporary linguistic research, asserts that language not only reflects but also influences societal structures. This notion challenges the traditional linguistic paradigms established by figures like Noam Chomsky and Ferdinand de Saussure, promoting a shift toward a more interdisciplinary approach. Drawing from the epistemological foundations of social sciences such as ethnography, anthropology, and sociology, as well as traditional dialectology, the field of sociolinguistics has emerged in response. One significant development within sociolinguistics is Variationism, a sub-field that evolved from the quantitative revolution. This theoretical model highlights how societal variations in language use can be systematically studied and understood, reflecting the dynamic interplay between linguistic expression and social identity (Hernández-Campoy, 2014: 7). This continuous comparison between current linguistic states and historical contexts suggests that while much progress has been made, the propensity to revisit and reevaluate past findings remains crucial in understanding the evolving dynamics of language and society.

Formalists	Functionalists
language as a mental phenomenon	language as a social phenomenon
linguistic universals derive from a common linguistic inheritance of the human species (nature)	linguistic universals derive from universal uses to which language is put in human societies (nurture)
language acquisition explained in terms of a built-in human capacity to learn	language acquisition results from the development of communicative needs and abilities in society
language is an autonomous system	language is related to its social function

Figure 1: Formalist vs. Functionalist view of language [1]

The development of Variationist Sociolinguistics has been significantly influenced by the neopositivist quantitative revolution, incorporating rigorous scientific methods and assuming a

deterministic and mechanistic view of human behavior. This approach marks a departure from traditional "armchair" linguistics, which relied heavily on theoretical and introspective methods. Variationist Sociolinguistics aims to establish a quantified social dialectology where extralinguistic factors—primarily social—are considered sufficient to explain linguistic laws, relationships, and processes comprehensively (Bayley 2002; Paolillo 2001; Rietveld & van Hout 2006; D. Sankoff 2001 in 9). This methodological shift is part of a broader reaction against the use of unnatural language settings for linguistic study, advocating instead for collecting data from real-world language use among ordinary people in their social contexts. This reflects Labov's distinction between the theoretical confines of armchair linguistics and the dynamic, interdisciplinary approach of Sociolinguistics that emerged in the 1950s, which emphasizes the importance of societal developments and linguistic progression in understanding language as a live, evolving entity (6).

The research seeks to highlight the limitations of "uninterdisciplinarity" in linguistic studies, focusing on the pitfalls of unnatural and personally directed linguistic research, and the significant shifts prompted by these issues. Labov strongly criticized reliance on personal intuitions or introspective judgments for linguistic analysis, arguing that such approaches often undermine the reliability and validity of linguistic generalizations (Labov 1975a, 1975b, 1996). He advocated for empirically gathered data as the basis for linguistic theory, particularly against theoretical constructs that lack observational support.

This study aims to explore the grammatical views of gender, the geographical influences on language, and how these interact with the current gender and language dynamics, reflecting past misconceptions that framed these relationships solely in grammatical terms. By leveraging the interdisciplinary insights gained from sociolinguistics—a response to the traditional paradigms of Chomsky and Saussure and rooted in the epistemological heritage of ethnography, anthropology, and sociology—the research intends to enhance the originality and relevance of linguistic inquiries. Sociolinguistics, especially through its Variationist framework influenced by the quantitative revolution, allows for a nuanced understanding of how language and gender dynamics evolve and influence each other within societal contexts. Hernández-Campoy (2014) emphasizes the dual purpose of this approach: to understand both the structure and nature of language and its functional role in social interactions, thereby illustrating how language development and variations are intricately tied to broader societal changes and constraints.

The consequences of relations between language and society are extremely explicitly obvious as the "interrelation" of language, society and gender, whereas, due to the "situation within the society" and due to the "armchair" approach and sterility inclined unnaturalistic approach the language of women primarily had, initially, remained "socially undeveloped" and left outside and behind social developments, allowing the man to develop whiles women themselves, as well as their language, have been deficient and regarded deficient. Hernández-Campoy sees the initial relations of language and gender as follows:

The findings in Language and Gender research have been demonstrated to be socially applicable to eliminate sexual inequality and linguistic as well as social discrimination with its focus on the analysis of sex-differentiated varieties of language (sex differences in the use of particular

linguistic features), the way that language reflects and helps maintain social attitudes towards women and men, sex differences in the use of conversational strategies, and sexism in language (see Cheshire & Trudgill 1998; or Holmes & Meyerhoff 2009 in 16).

through which he illustrates the relevance of the interdisciplinarity of language and society, portraying its negative consequences on the language. The answer to the problem of tracing the changes within the language and society is seen, as Hernández-Campoy suggests, in understanding "past socio situations" and then its reconstructions which Hernández-Campoy explains as follows:

When compared to the most rigorous empirical tradition characterizing synchronic Variationist Sociolinguistics, Historical Sociolinguistics has sometimes been blamed for the lack of representativeness and its statistical validity has occasionally been questioned, which made Labov (1994: 11) assert that this discipline constitutes "the art of making the best use of bad data". These methodological problems are due to the fact that the sociolinguistic study of historical language forms must inevitably rely on linguistic records from previous periods — most of which will be incomplete or somewhat non-representative —, as well as on knowledge and understanding of past socio-cultural situations that can only be reconstructed — rather than directly observed or experienced by the researcher (Hernández-Campoy & Schilling 2012 in 17-18).

all within and with the aid of exclusively interdisciplinarity!

Research Methodology

The current research landscape in language and gender studies is marked by a troubling tendency to replicate past methodologies, echoing the pre-armchair structuralist era where theoretical introspection prevailed over empirical investigation. This repetitiveness underscores a critical need for interdisciplinary approaches that integrate diverse methodologies, reflecting the dynamic interplay between language and society. As emphasized by Hernández-Campoy (2014), sociolinguistics is undergoing continuous theoretical and methodological evolution, driven by advancements in fieldwork techniques, data collection, and statistical analysis.

This shift is crucial in bridging the historical gap between formal and functional perspectives on gender, moving away from static presentations of language that ignore societal synchronicity and ongoing linguistic changes. Robins (1964: 319) foresaw the potential of linguistics to offer "a potentially limitless field for disciplined investigation," urging a persistent reevaluation of research models towards a more nuanced understanding of language as a social phenomenon. By adopting a sociopragmatic framework that requires a basic discourse analysis scheme, this research aims to highlight the originality of each study through the use of corpora that encapsulate the interconnectedness of language and society, advocating for a methodological refresh that aligns closely with the practical realities of language use and societal changes.

Majetic, S. (2019). A sociolinguistic analysis of asynchronous communication with a special reference to identifying gender differences in the use of language. Sarajevo: University in Sarajevo. (Unpublished Dissertation).

which originality is being achieved through the analysis of a completely unsterile language of the Internet used with a slight delay (asynchronously), as many conformists of the Internet tend and like to use? In such a way, a new way of communication, as it had been frequently presented at the beginning of the millennium (netspeak etc.) combined with the detection of female language, all within the anonymity of the Internet, obtain the additional natural use of a linguistic variation of average population speech protected by the anonymity!

The need to use the parallel variables of both language and society in the article Animal Farm by George Orwell Speech Act Detection and Alienation Motif Symbol Operator Corpus Analysis Discussion cf.

Majetic, S. (2023). Animal Farm by George Orwell "Speech Act" Detection and Alienation Motif Symbol Operator Corpus Analysis Discussion. *Eximia*, *12*(1), 109–123.

is achieved through the use of the speech act theory parameter variable, used as the linguistic variable, and Marx's alienation theory as the societal parameter, whose obvious influence is expressed in the use of each speech act! The contribution of the societal parameters and interrelation with the society and its members is more than obvious in the article:

Majetic, S. (2023). The Interdisciplinarity of Misogyny, Misandry and Misanthropy Gender Variations Corpus Analysis of Orwell's 1984. *Eximia*, *12*(1), 133–144.

The analysis of corpora of "1984" (written in 1941) contributes to the description of the state of a society and a particular linguistic situation. Anti-Semitism detected in "1984" and the language used to express is being presented in the corpora and also present as a current event in the society at the time of the article publication (2023) (cf. the situation in Gaza in 2023) reflected as the presentation of the direct hatred towards male, female and at the greatest proportion humans classified as anti-Semitic and as a direct societal reflection of the situation in the society expressed by the language and the repetition of history.

The interdisciplinarity of gender and language and its originality is also achieved by the use of corpora provided by the elderly characters' dialogues in the novel Memento Mori by Muriel Spark cf.

Majetic, S. (2023). Applying medical truths to qualitative, descriptive and statistical gender spotting analysis of telephone conversations and dialogues of elderly population speech in Muriel Spark's novel Memento Mori, revisiting the deficit and genderlect models combined with interdisciplinary trends. *Eximia*, *6*(1), 113–128.

as the language used by its characters, revisiting the gendelect theory model and the speech of elderly male and female members of the society, the aim of which is to show the need for the interdisciplinary interrelation of language and society and change as well as the need to present the characteristics of the elderly population speech now and before.

The analysis of the register presented in the study:

Majetic, S. (2024). Huxley's *Brave New World* Postmodern Society Artificial Fertilization Dilemma/Solution Motif Gender-oriented Linguistic Elements Corpus Analysis and Ethical Issues Discussion. In Press.

shows a comparison of the state of society during the Great Depression and the attitudes towards poverty, using the postmodernist movement features to present revolt against the current contraceptive solution popularised as abstinence contrasted with fictional in-vitro fertilization.

Poverty during the Great Depression is directly linked to multiple pregnancies. Contraception was the norm! The post-modernistic counter position is the main motive for the in vitro processes presented in "Brave New World". The inclusion of the new vocabulary of the time like freemartin used for a bearded woman is being compared with the current trends where facial epilation of a female is a norm. The basic unit of society is no longer a family. The ethical and biblical conception directed towards no longer heterosexual family requires new standards. Homosexual couples' use of in vitro technology and surrogacy is an additional source of discussion.

The initial plan of expressing similarities expressed in language and gender studies is being replaced by a discussion on personal studies with the hope of potential elimination of the historical "armchair" oriented (non)approach to gender variables, and the use of linguistic parameters without the interdisciplinarity with the society and its changes!

Mostly theoretical, crucial overview, of recent studies, is to be used only to segment the history of the problem in mostly Variational Linguistics, language variation, and most frequently elements of Sociolinguistics Variation which if/when combined deal mostly with the initial issues of Sociolinguistics and societal needs for personal expression of an individual using every linguistic as well as societal means possible. As the grammatical conception of variation is no more than the portrait of the third person singular of every possible word class, the problem of gender variation will be presented as a formal/functionalist issue as well as the Lakoff/Tannen dilemma!

The goal of the study is to speculate on the future developments of gender and language showing the difficulty of achieving the originality of each research, the tendency to repeat the already done and completely without any connections with society or its development or alienation from it reflecting its (anti)societal segment.

The experimental segment of the study is a presentation of personal studies corpora analyses. The goal is to present and work on the potential repetition of historical paradox and armchair sterility in language in studies and also to offer a solution as the interdisciplinarity with the society, revalidation and comparison with the current everyday linguistic practice provided mostly through corpus linguistics using the corpora and the current speech elements.

Linguistic variation and variational paradox of gender variable

In the article "Linguistic Variation and Change" by Trousdale (2019), the foundational characteristics of human languages are explored, emphasizing their inherent synchronic variability (Hudson 1997, 2007a) and the natural propensity for linguistic evolution over time (Trousdale et al. 2019). This view supports the integration of the Usage-Based Model, which merges insights from Cognitive and Functional Linguistics and Historical Linguistics, highlighting the deep interconnection between language use and societal dynamics. This approach underscores the societal implications of linguistic variability, presenting language as a reflection and driver of social change, thereby enriching the discourse on the variational paradox.

The impact of the formal/functional grammar controversy on the study of gender and language is significant. Theories in Historical Linguistics often adhere to structuralist assumptions, which can make the adoption of usage-based perspectives challenging for traditionally trained researchers, despite their potential to unveil new insights (Torrent, 2012). However, the field of language variation and change increasingly embraces these methods, acknowledging the value of studying language in real contexts and its inherent variability (Torrent, 2012). This shift away from the "ideal speaker-hearer" model towards examining real communicative events in diverse communities significantly enhances the richness of linguistic data. This approach opposes outdated research norms that narrowly focused on homogeneous groups, such as white females in their thirties, advocating instead for the inclusion of diverse voices like transgender individuals and other minorities, thereby moving beyond the limitations of the formal armchair model (Mills and Mullaney, 2011). This evolving perspective is essential for capturing the authentic variability and richness of language as it is used across various societal segments.

The research outlined by Majetic (2023) delves into a comprehensive analysis of gender dynamics in language usage within Muriel Spark's novel "Memento Mori," using a combination of descriptive, statistical, and qualitative methods to assess gender spotting. The study examined a corpus of 131 sentences, finding a pronounced dominance of female language, which constituted 71.76% of the dialogue, compared to 28.24% for male language. This confirms the directional hypothesis that female language is predominant in this narrative. Various linguistic markers were analyzed to underscore these findings, with female genderlects predominantly showcasing characteristics like support, intimacy, and compromise, while male genderlects were characterized by themes of status and information. The study also noted a significant use of questions—26 in the corpus—mostly dominated by the female characters, which supports the notion of female language being used to maintain conversation flow.

Additionally, the study highlighted several age-related linguistic features, reflecting the speech patterns of the elderly characters in "Memento Mori." This includes a tendency towards repetition, the frequent use of hedges indicating uncertainty, and a rich vocabulary suggesting a broader semantic knowledge among older characters compared to younger ones. These observations align with existing research on elderly speech behaviors, adding depth to the novel's portrayal of age through language use. Notably, the analysis not only sheds light on gender variations but also captures the intricate use of language that reflects both gender and age stratifications, providing a nuanced view of the interplay between language, gender, and age in literary contexts. The choice of the 1959 publication for this study was driven by a desire to contrast historical speech act practices with contemporary ones, emphasizing the evolving nature of language use over time.

In the selected sample (Chapter 1, novel Animal Farm by George Orwell 1944: 4-12) there are 5 Declarations 31% 1 Assertive 6 % 5 Expressives 31% 2 Directives 13% 3 Commissives 19% The null hypothesis is partially confirmed! Directives do dominate! However, in the same amount as expressive! 31 % directives: 31 expressives. […] Results of the alienation motif symbol speech act classification of the novel Animal Farm by George Orwell 1944 (test sample p. 4-12) analysis are the following: 1 alienation from the product of labour = 4 speech acts = 22% 2 alienation from the activity of labour = 4 speech acts = 22% 3 alienation from humanity = 7 speech acts = 39% 4 alienation from others, from society = 3 speech acts = 17% Total = 18 speech acts N.B. 2

speech acts fit into two categories e.g. alienation from activity & product of labour 16+2=18 speech acts declarations 31% assertive 6% expressive 31% directive 13% comissives 19%. Alienation Motif Symbol Marx´s Speech Act Classification of the novel Animal Farm by George Orwell 1944 (test sample p. 4-12). The null hypothesis is totally confirmed! Alienation is the motif of the book Animal Farm!

Animal Farm by George Orwell was published in 1945 [sic!] and provides social commentary on the political events […], especially the Russian Revolution. […] events are symbolic of something else (characters of sb. else) and are used to convey a message beyond the surface-level events of the book. [4] (Majetic b, 2023: 118-120)

(3)

Variations presented by "The Interdisciplinarity of Misogyny, Misandry and Misanthropy Gender Variations Corpus Analysis of Orwell's 1984" are as follows:

Test sample Null hypothesis "rough perception" MMM Operator Variable "presence" in Orwell's 1984 is a demonstration of great variability and a visual justification of "unnecessary" to use a control sample. The phenomenon is further discussed in the conclusions section of this study.

In Majetic's analysis of George Orwell's "1984", the study quantifies expressions of misogyny, misandry, and misanthropy within the text, offering a layered examination of prejudice and societal dynamics as portrayed in the novel. The findings indicate that misandry is the most prevalent, with 579 words, followed by misogyny at 240 words, and misanthropy, which encompasses elements of nationalism and anti-Semitism, at 214 words. The analysis highlights how these biases are woven into the character descriptions and societal roles within the narrative. For instance, descriptions of Jewish characters' employ stereotypical imagery likening them to sheep, which reflects a demeaning portrayal aligning with misanthropic attitudes. Misandry, on the other hand, dominates the novel's tone, particularly through the antagonism towards male characters, including the powerful but feared figure of Big Brother, whose portrayal as a dictatorial protector with a stark, commanding presence—embodied by his black hair and moustache—further cements this theme.

Moreover, the analysis underscores an underlying current of misogyny, where female characters are depicted negatively, lacking individuality and depth, portrayed merely as conduits of party slogans and surveillance. This portrayal resonates with the deficit model that Majetic references, where female characters are undervalued and stereotyped. The study draws attention to the broader implications of these gender dynamics, suggesting a reflection on contemporary societal structures where women hold more visible positions of power. Majetic's critique extends to a critique of totalitarianism, hinting at historical tensions between India and England and drawing parallels with Orwell's critique of totalitarian regimes through the lens of interpersonal and societal hatred, captured in the complex interplay of gender and power dynamics in "1984."

The Conclusion statements of the "Sociolinguistic, morphosyntactic, semantic and stylistic gender detection-oriented comparative analysis of opening and topic sentences of an article published by The Guardian, The Daily Mirror, The Telegraph and The Independent" are:

On account of the skimming and scanning trends, the morphosyntactic and semantic analysis of (matrix) sentences has been done. In order not to repeat the same, the table is used as a tool for the comparison analysis! Natural disasters have become something with which we are faced every day. It is difficult to report on disasters! This study has proved that female language is being used in natural disaster reports! Female language has been used as a tool in natural disaster reports! Background analysis is a selected summary. The reference which has been used for the background information is Wikipedia i.e. all four summaries are from Wikipedia. The summaries are rather short and serve only as a direction for the reader. Another reason for providing short summaries on each newspaper is to avoid the influence of personally selected information on each newspaper! The morphosyntactic operator includes two variables. The tense variable, extremely predictably, shows that the tense which has been used is present perfect simple which is, in this case, used in its most common sense. Past simple is used to present that an activity happened when the other action has happened e.g. a yellow warning for snow was in place (15) […] (as) The Met Office has issued (a new warning) a new yellow warning for ice. The passive is being used when the storm is the doer of the action e.g. […] the storm has well and truly cleared […]16 The seven basic sentence pattern parameters show SV, SVA, SVOA, SVAA, SVOAA (five) functional varieties. The semantic operator has been used to detect "elements and full" "semantic occurrence" of contradiction, inclusion, entailment, presupposition. Female language parameters have been presented by the indirect report e.g. the Met Office said etc., intensifiers e.g. well and truly (cleared), special meteorological jargon e.g. a yellow warning for snow/ice, the wake of Storm. The shortest sentence had 18, and the longest 33 words. Past perfect has been inevitable in matrixes! The font is as in the original article! The corpus was short because the news was daily! The contents of the daily news on the storm Otto have no longer been available. If one searches the site the error 404! Uh oh! Page not found! We couldn't find the page you were looking for Oops! 17 The warning that the Otto Storm article is not available has been a motive for the prompt publication of this article! (Majetic d, 2023: 106-107)

(5)

Results, discussion and conclusion statements of "Huxley's Brave New World Postmodern Society Artificial Fertilization Dilemma/Solution Motif Gender-oriented Linguistic Elements Corpus Analysis and Ethical Issues Discussion"

There is a direct link between postmodernist tendencies and the plot of the novel. At the beginning of the novel, the portrait of the city is presented, showing the direct link between the situation in society and the hopes for the community of "the future". The slogan given at the very beginning of the novel presents the motto for the future of the human race and is the summary of the differences between "the society before" and "the hope for the change". The future in the novel is the creation of the new generation/generations. However, the creation of the community is being fully and completely controlled by "the others". (Majetic e, 2024: 152)

The novel starts with a description of the laboratory within which the fertilization starts and then continues. It is important to say that the book itself was written in the period of the Great Depression and represents everything else but that. Maybe the tendency to do "birth control" is being inspired by the difficulty of the crisis within society. However, the focus of the novel is not the reduction of the number of children but the creation of a society which is being divided into groups. The person in the laboratory has the full control of "the new generation/society/community" creation. (153)

The parallel with biological reproduction and the fertilisation process, described in the novel, is inevitable. The division of cells is being shown. The ethically unjustifiable feature of "multiplicity", shown in the number of injecting attempts or injection of extra genetic material, with the hope of achieving fertilization, is being shown as a triumph. (154)

The concept of direct nationalism and racism is shown by pointing out that there is a difference between the ovaries of a "black" and success in fertilization in the East, which is shown as a multiple fertilized egg the synonym of birth rate and poverty – the "social action" results in a complete control, determining the number of children, to prevent "overpopulation" of cities and communities, etc., and an additional result is racism and the creation of racist stereotypes. Moreover, in the novel, all the fertilized "material" is compared with the "European ovary" which is the better one! Besides racism and nationalism, the essence is male chauvinism as an ovary is a subject of different manipulations. Sometimes the maybe abbreviated or maybe disguised form "ova" (cf. 19-20, 133) is being used instead! The process, described in the novel, is the most similar to the injecting of genetic material, normally performed in medical laboratories, and is also ethically challenging because of the problem of genetic malformation done by a needle during the fertilisation process. (155)

The source of the genetic material, used in the novel, is briefly mentioned at the very beginning of the novel after the short process of collecting genetic material from" the mothers". The later manipulation, as a source of ethical controversies, is evident and identified as the very success in the great number of multiply fertilized embryos which is presented as a positive! The destruction of "the test sample embryo" in laboratory conditions is being shown as a legal ethical offence - the parallel of determination of life itself is being drowned! The problem of "the fertilizers' successes", in the novel, is being solved by exposing embryos to various environments to predetermine the future of each embryo. An example of maltreatment within the laboratory is "the temperature shock" under which the embryo is being directed towards the future group within the society. (156)

The temperature manipulation leads to the creation of a group ready to for example "work in the steel factory", due to the fact, that their ability to endure high temperatures is being presented as an example of manipulation. "The embryo manipulation" is being done explicitly but shows an ethically ever-present problem! The gender difference is shown in a fashion similar to the creation of male hormones and other elements that affected sterile females and so-called freemartin male-like females who were created infertile and with beards which were then (1930s) treated as a great shock! The vocabulary, which has been introduced through the novel, is an additional achievement. The etymology of the headwords, used in the novel, is given; for example: next to

the headword "freemartin", the headword etymology, presenting the fact that the word is being introduced into the English language by the author i.e. Huxley, is being indicated. Also, there are examples of direct explicit comparison which is used to illustrate a novelistic technique of the author. Metaphorical use of language is additionally evident as register-specific. Metaphors from the medical field are an example of the specific use of register. (157)

The use of corpus, in the first chapter, is metaphorical! Laboratory technicians, in the novel, and others are shown as the ones with Lupus illness (also known as Red Wind). Red Wind is a direct metaphor closely connected with the other metaphorical use of language within the same register. The similarity of the delicacy of photographic material, if exposed to direct light, is being used in the same fashion as the red wind metaphor attributed to the laboratory technicians and all could be compared with the embryo sensitivity to incubation required certain temperatures and light. (158)

The red colour metaphor is recognized differently and in various ways in and out of the novel, at its cover, showing the red-black imagery of the incubation laboratory as the visual unique presentation of the novel. (159)

The cell division, presented in the novel, is explicit and similar to the fertilisation process itself. The extreme, i.e. extremely great number of fertilized embryos, is similar and essential in the cloning process, therefore the high "score" of fertilised cells is being treated as a success! (160)

Biblical presentation of ethical and moral problems produced by the fertilisation act and the perception of the fertilizing process in the Bible have been used and shown intentionally. The goal of the comparison is to express and show an extreme! However, the biblical perception of fertilisation (in Negrut: 2022 cf. Negrut: 2022) is very much focused on the relationship between the parents and children. The focus is on a heterogeneous family which is then being blessed with children. In the novel the owners of embryos nor parents of children are being mentioned (mothers are being mentioned shortly after the ovary stimulation at the very beginning of the novel): the focus is on "the community of the future" and embryo creation, allowing fetuses to be members of the community exposing embryos to high temperatures to train future workers to endure extremely high temperatures. (161)

The corpora test sample, which is the first chapter of the novel, is full of examples classified as ethically not justifiable and completely wrong and forbidden. The ethically unjustifiable issues, within the novel, represent the problem of extreme manipulation with genetic material! Because the family members of the future and developed embryos are not mentioned, the in vitro procedure presented in the novel could be ethically ranked right behind "with the recipient of the fetus unrelated surrogacy", which is another motive for the discussion on the ethical dilemma of infertility or homo parenthood. (162)

The null hypothesis rhetorical statement request problem is confirmed through the process of using primarily secondary sources throughout the analysed corpus, the analysis of the corpus itself, the analysis of the background data on the corpus and identifying corpus background elements in the corpus. The research originality is achieved by using the hypothesized ethical issue, which is in this very case, enabled via the use of selected ethical parameters. The ethically unjustifiable elements are as follows:

-manipulation with the genetic material;

-manipulation, however, not a destruction of embryos.

The expectancy of the discrepancy with the biblical-moral dilemma is not evident as the family, nor any kind of relationship/s with "the societal basic unit" had not been identified within the corpus. Therefore, the corpus itself is a source of ethically unjustifiable fertilization issues. Censorship of the novel or some of its elements, in some countries, due to nationalism offence, racism, etc. is also evident and widely and publically known, due to mentioning certain features like the difference between "a negro ovary" and "the European material" (ovary) etc. The censorship in some states like Pennsylvania could be linked with some orthodox Christian group tendencies etc. (164)

Postmodernistic elements of the novel are more than evidently present in the novel itself. The background situation of the Great Depression mood is present and evident in every possible sphere of life as the feature mainly depicted in the novel, especially in the birth control process, and also, because a great number of children is directly linked to poverty. While the situation of the Great Depression is ever-present and evident in, according to background notes sources, abstinence promotion tendencies, the postmodernism opposition, "the novel", in the postmodernist (to the Great Depression) opposing mood, proclaims the number of fertilized embryos and the ever higher number of fertilised ones a success! However, the control of "procreation" is the ever-present motif. On the other hand, the group of students, who enable the narration process, are presented as the less-than-average ones but because of "that" "acceptable ones". The stratification, starting with the groups of embryos, is more than evident! Integration of one within the community is the "predestined" goal proclaimed by the novel. The savings are eventually achieved through not investing in the education of the manipulated embryo, later a controllable member of society. (167)

(6)

Immense unfiltered language of asynchronous communication presented via posts is being presented in (unpublished) dissertation:

Majetic, S. (2019). A sociolinguistic analysis of asynchronous communication with a special reference to identifying gender differences in the use of language. Sarajevo: University in Sarajevo. (Unpublished Dissertation).

which conclusions are as follows:

The conclusion, in short, is a succinct synthesis of all relevant knowledge and facts that are extensively elaborated in historical-theoretical retrospective and explicative parts as well as analytical-experimental perspective parts. There is also a review of the proposed null hypothesis, i.e. a discussion of its confirmation or confirmations. The following parts are formed chronologically according to the structure of the dissertation. (Majetic, 2019: 379)

We started the introduction with the research problem, explaining the scientific project task and with the presentation of the research objects, which in our case was the difference in the language

of men and women in asynchronous communication on the "most read B&H forum Klix. ba" by reviewing whose pages we obtained an extensive corpus. The objects of the research are women and men who used this forum and participated in the discussion. (380)

The registration attempt was unsuccessful. Consent for the research was not obtained. The gender identity check on the profile was not performed, which did not affect the research, although it caused initial demotivation. By activating the registration, it is possible to check the profile of forum members. (380)

When setting up the null hypothesis, we briefly referred to the work of Robin Lakoff, cited questions from Jelena Filipović's article on the relationship between linguistic ideology and speech patterns of women, the manifestation of gender ideology in women's speech, we referred to the role of gender inequality in sociolinguistic processes, the role of the media institution and other social structures in the formation and preservation of gender ideologies in speech, as well as the influence of linguistic and cultural models on the reproduction of gender (in)equality relations, which led us to the assumption that an overview of gender differences is possible in the context of asynchronous communication records, which we later confirmed! We also answered the question about the "diverse" use of language. (381)

By analysing the corpus, we solved the contradictions in earlier research. The expected match with the results of previous research, according to which the language of women is more focused and has a primarily social role, met our expectations. In analysing the language of women and men, we used a simple explanatory approach. We have confirmed the existence of great differences in vocabulary - in most cases the idiolect of women and men. (382)

The null hypothesis is focused on the context, so we assumed that there are differences in the use of language in different contexts. We investigated whether and when there are gender differences in language use. We referred to several earlier attempts at systematic study in which how context influences the extent of gender differences in language is presented. To confirm the null hypothesis, we collected a corpus from different contextual categories and discussions on various topics published on the "most read B&H internet forum Klix.ba."(382)

In the discussions, the authors focused on the following topics: politics, economy, science and education, art and culture, nature and ecology, computers and technology, philosophy, history, electronic and print media, health, humanitarian actions, love and sex, art of living, pets, music, film/tv, car, motorcycle, other sports, Sarajevo, Northeast Bosnia, Central Bosnia, Herzegovina, Bosnian Krajina, Northwest Bosnia, Eastern Bosnia, Diaspora, Blogger. ba, which allowed us to check and confirm the null hypothesis, i.e. our assumed expectation about the difference between the language of men and women concerning the context. (382)

We primarily focused on gender interaction by comparing female to male discussions. Predictions about specific differences between the language of women and the language of men were largely confirmed, and there were also "extreme" results. We assumed the existence of the

phenomenon. We were surprised by the presence of the phenomenon, or in this case its absence. (383)

In the review of previous research, we referred to Svenka Savić's articles and research in the Balkans, where in the early seventies, men's language was the dominant norm, and women's language was included in the "deficiency theory", marked by a personal attitude and expressed emotionality. In the 1980s, according to this research, the "theory of diversity" led by representative Deborah Tannen dominated, and the differences are the result of different socialization of women and men. In the 1990s, the theory of "social action" dominated, language was performed in face-to-face communication and used to build a social structure, and social situations and language were analysed, so we decided to use sociolinguistic analysis because we believe that the differences in language, that is, the results we reached are the result of cultural difference. (383)

Women, in our research, used the Internet less. Their actions involved the verbalization of emotions and the dominance of personal attitude, which has not changed since the seventies. Deborah Tannen's "Theory of Difference" is clearly mapped onto our corpus where a woman inquires how to wash fogged windows and men discuss nationalism and politics. (384)

The research was conducted in several phases. The first phase included the analysis of secondary sources. For two years, as recommended by the commission, we read studies on gender and language, focusing especially on the methodology used in these works. The number of studies on language and gender in English is surprisingly large compared to studies in our language, which motivated us to continue our work. Publishers from whom we bought recently published studies such as Oxford University Press, Palgrave Macmillan, Abe Books and others always sent us new offers, refreshed with new editions. (384)

Collecting the corpus was painless. We visited the forum and selected discourses. We did not receive a research permit because we were not registered. After that came the analysis. We started the research by analysing pseudonyms. We found that the contents were used to mark the physical characteristics (e.g., Ginger, Cry Baby). Sometimes the names of famous people are used, for example, Hendrix, pseudonyms that are associated with age, (Greenish) etc. We started with a "list of the best posts - chosen by the forum members" and, following the plan from the request for topic approval, we started with an analysis of the sentence length. The problem, in this case, was that the sentence did not start exclusively with a capital letter, but ended with a full stop, and in later research, we respected the typographical conventions of asynchronous communication in which lowercase letters were used to start the sentence, the sentence ended with full stops, etc. (385)

Through a cursory examination, we found that men compose longer sentences and women shorter ones, which is in line with the results of earlier research where it was observed that men's sentences are longer and women's sentences are shorter. At the same time, the men's sentences contained several different words. The women repeated the same words. (386)

After that, we dealt with the structure of sentences. We noticed that mostly declarative sentences were used, interrogative sentences were used less, and exclamatory sentences seemed to be absent. 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 frequently used. Sentences without conjunctions are separated by a comma. […] The authors of the posts rarely used compound conjunctions. (386)

Disjoint independent-complex sentences […] are evenly distributed in the posts of male and female authors. Contradictory sentences are not present to a large extent. Most of them are sentences in which the conjunction "but" is being used. Conjunctions are separated by a comma. […] (386)

By analysing the corpus, to determine whether the expressed thought is complete or incomplete, we noticed the existence of "incomplete" sentences where the thought is separated by three dots in the authors of the posts. We observed a trend of conceiving sentences "by piling up words without respecting syntactic criteria". Incomplete thoughts are presented as hints - one below the other, behind the line by the male authors, not by the female author. (387)

The criterion "grammatical connections between words" was dominated by syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations, which, we concluded, are present in the same proportion in the texts of women and men. Dependent-complex sentences, in the writings of women and men, were used in the following order: mostly causal, relative, and least temporal and place clues. Textual articulation is determined by the use of dependent-complex sentences, contextual implication by the use of conjunctions, and commenting is largely limited by moderator censorship and an introductory note on the prohibition of obscene, slanderous, vulgar, nationalistic and threatening content. The topics were different from "Miss Pageants" to "Presidential Elections". Associations are used less, metaphors more, main numbers mostly in the texts of male authors, and less in the texts of female authors. (387)

We designed the conclusion following the "Instructions for preparing a doctoral dissertation". We have briefly described the covered chapters. The use of quotations in the conclusion is not allowed. We tried to avoid the text that needs to be quoted as much as possible. […] The cited contents are in the described parts of the work! (388)

In conclusion, we did not change the content of the experimental part much. It is about our interpretation of the results of the research, which we most often transferred into the conclusion in order not to forget something or change it by editing, and we also wanted to save time. We used the sources of other authors most often in the retrospective-historical part. We started with the chapter of Ana Kuzmanović Jovanović, who researched gender and language on the corpus of the "Handbook for Maternity". It was difficult for us to find "female content", but we tried to make our corpus selection gender-neutral and representative and not just "female readers". (388)

We continued with the historical review of the relationship between gender and language. We often used quotations from authors important to us, so we quoted Jespersen and Virginia Woolf, referred to Shakespeare's canon, etc. This was followed by a theoretical explanation of discourse analysis, which was preceded by a superficial reading of a doctoral dissertation, which talks mainly about the problem of the lack of a corpus linguistics course and how students have to fend

for themselves. The title is "Interactive teaching of corpus linguistics at graduate academic studies of English", theoretical, methodological and practical aspects of the author, Aleksandar Kvrgić MA from the University of Novi Sad. As an answer to the problem recognized here, which is also ours, we found a collection of papers "Discourse analysis: theories and methods" by Slavica Perović. It is about simple/feasible and concrete instructions for discourse analysis. The collection begins with an analysis of written discourse, followed by conversation analysis, then critical discourse analysis and forensic linguistics. Abstracts of scientific papers and university lectures, analysis of police, maritime and internet discourse were selected for genre analysis. We dealt with the analysis of Internet discourse in more detail. (389)

We invested the most time and effort in writing the analytical-experimental section, following the methodology proposed in the explanation of the topic of the doctoral dissertation. In the prospective section, we presented our vision of the future of language in the electronic era, concerning the relationship between genders. We used the literature on the research of this phenomenon and referred to the conclusions of our research that Robin Lakoff's conclusion about the use of "feminine" language from the 1970s is fully applicable in the corpus of asynchronous communication, so we predict that the "deficit theory" will replace the other "theory of difference" from the eighties, and "social actions" from the nineties. We don't want to predict the next sequence... (390)

In the research based on the knowledge of Robin Lakoff, we are reminded of the study from 1980 by the authors O'Barr and Atkins who, by reviewing the "Manual of Lawyer Tactics", concluded that lawyers consider women in court a "special case", which they investigated in detail using the Robin Lakoff's criteria. (391)

We analysed the compiled texts of asynchronous communication using the conclusions of Robin Lakoff. Our goal was to check whether the analysed corpus of asynchronous communication contains content with the following characteristics:

a) extremely polite forms
b) hypercorrectness in the use of grammar
c) lack of sense of humour
d) use of quotations
e) use of special vocabulary (e.g. special terms for colours). (391)
We conducted a quantitative analysis that included:
a) discourse analysis
b) identifying the characteristics that Robin Lakoff calls "female language"
c) quantification by simply counting the contents marked as "women's language"
d) comparison with other contents in the text using the percentage where the number of female contents is divided by the total corpus. (391)

The ratio in the male/female language research was 28:32. "Women's language" did not dominate. Expressed as a percentage, this is about 48% of the content of "female language" in the researched corpus of asynchronous communication, the content of which was taken from the B&H Forum Klix. ba. We mentioned the observed examples, with the characteristics of "female language", in the experimental section. Let's recall some:

use of gender-sensitive language

not using diacritical marks

"coded" expression of vulgarisms, Fck! and similar.

using vocabulary and expressions from a foreign language

expressing oneself via emoticons

use of phrases

expressing insecurity etc. via politeness, maybe you...

use of attributes, etc. (392)

We have tabulated the distribution of characteristics of the female language. The following was followed by a "Brief overview of corpus processing", which in most cases was completed with examples. This was followed by an example for the use of attributes, quotations, an example whose content is an idiolect, an example with spelling mistakes, etc. A more detailed review is presented in the analytical section of the study. (393)

When analysing the questions, we processed a corpus that contained 84 pages from the Klix.ba portal. We found 30 questions. We have tabulated the distribution. Through a quantitative assessment, we determined the relationship between the genders. Women asked 11 or 36.67% of the questions, and men 19 or 63.33%, which is contrary to the results of earlier research where women asked more questions. We justified the result with the concept of the absence of women in this medium, which is consistent with Danijela Jurčić's research. She concluded the same by studying the B&H daily press Dnevni avaz, Večernji list, etc. Therefore, we conclude that women ask fewer questions in asynchronous communication due to the "concept of absence". (393)

Through a qualitative analysis of questions in asynchronous communication, we confirmed that women and men communicate differently, regardless of the discrepancy in the quantitative part. We enriched the qualitative analysis with a series of illustrative examples of the language used in discussions on the forum, which we do not want to repeat on this occasion, but we refer to the content of the experimental part of this paper. (394)

We continued the research-explanatory part by analysing the instructions of women and men from the forum. Before this part, we dealt with questions, and some answers were instructions that we used to continue the research with. We saw that verbs expressing uncertainty were used, followed by an assumption for potential problem-solving, which confirmed the results of earlier research that attributed these characteristics to women's language. Guided by the corpus, we notice that the authors use conditional sentences according to the model: If you someone... If it is... If you don't... In addition to "lack of security" "indirectness" was also used: As far as I know people... nobody is not yet... that someone has it... which is used trivially by women. A combination of exclusive and concluding sentences and direct statements softened by proverbs is visible. There is humour in the men's instructions. "Uncertainty" in women's instructions contributes to politeness, which in Lakoff is a characteristic of "women's language". The authors used conditional sentences. The distribution is even! (394)

"Asynchronous compliments" schematically follow a series of adjectives and comments: "The most beautiful - they make your head hurt". We noticed masochistic comments, "She's down-to-earth", anti-compliments mostly about how stupid women are, "Just don't stress too much bacteria", "are you always this smart or just today?", and the physical appearance of a woman is also anti-complimented. (395)

Compliments were sent by men to women, but never to men. While the result of earlier non-Balkan research was that men rarely compliment men, and when they do, they compliment skills, property, etc. - never physical appearance, so the men's fear that they would be considered homosexual if they complimented other men referring to physical appearance, which was taken to the extreme in our research, so men did not compliment men on any basis. (395)

We notice that the studies conducted in the world are an indicator of the situation in society, which in a culture such as ours can be present or absent to a high degree. The goal of the research was to verify the contradictions of earlier studies, which we did on this occasion by concluding that, regardless of computer-mediated communication, the differences in the language of men and women are territorially determined, which is particularly noticeable in the "absence" of women in asynchronous communication or the "verbal discharge" of men, embodied in "hate speech" whose phenomenological-typological characteristics we decided to end our research with. (396)

The number of contents in the appendix is greater than prescribed due to the confirmation of the hypothesis! Citations, used in footnotes, are necessary because we proved the contradiction/s in earlier research! We used the interpretation of two studies covered in the course Women's Identity in Language to indicate the connection with the project assignment. We did not plan to investigate "hate language", nor did we foresee it in the Application for the topic approval. Nevertheless, guided by the corpus, we could not bypass the analysis of language/hate speech, and we used the knowledge about society in transition from the doctoral studies […]. We processed the concept of "silence in language" and "pause in speech" to point out its importance and the differences between speech and asynchronous communication. At the commission's suggestion, the perspective part was "primarily" deleted. (396)

We believe that any research related to gender has a social contribution, and we do not want to talk about this aspect! The expected scientific contribution includes:

Defining procedures for the study of language/gender.

Development of methodology for the study of gender and language.

Evaluation of existing and introduction of new methods for the study of gender-sensitive language.

Improvement of gender and language research methods/methodology.

Defining the framework for studying the specifics of asynchronous communication between women and men in the studied register (gossip, compliments, instructions, questions).

More reliable prediction of female and male language differences.

Creation of own framework for evaluating the methodology of recently published studies in the field of language and gender. (397)

Following the instructions, the historical-theoretical chapter is made up of more than three parts, and the experimental chapter has more than five parts... Since we dealt with very small parts within the researched whole, for example, a sentence - complete/incomplete, the work was conceived by a series of small units, which in this case is inevitable and makes this work specific and different from other dissertations. Simplicity in expression is our choice! Also, the paper seems to be short. Concerning the given register and the confirmed hypothesis(es), as well as our protection against "too broad", we consider brevity an advantage. Some members of the Commission requested examples from the corpus. We were afraid that the others would demand that we delete them and the like, which again requires repeated work on all segments of the dissertation. (398)

The scanned images in the attachment are not representative, but they are important to us. Also, some segments are common knowledge, such as the difference in the brains of women and men when speaking. We were happy when we found a magnetic resonance recording during the speech of women and men, which we wanted to show... We did not particularly deal with the change of speakers in asynchronous communication, because it was determined "computer-mediated", which brought us back to the beginning... to our writings about the internet, language and the internet and the importance of describing the specificities of this type of language and its comparison with non-internet language, which is partly covered in the section on the problems of internet research. (398)

We liked the articles on the forum that dealt with compliments more. The result was more "extreme", and the stereotype about compliments, men and homosexuality was brought to the maximum and, inspired by the corpus, we dealt more with this register... The gossip was also interesting for us, so the corpus is more voluminous, and the scheme is the same: I ask, I find out, I react, I comment, I expand. (399)

As we predicted in the proposal, we also dealt with gossip about famous people and reactions on the forum. Due to its "volume", we divided the corpus into several categories and then tried to figure out what the goal was. In earlier research, it was established that girls are more inclined to gossip because they were brought up to solve problems in a "calm" way, while boys are more direct and solve problems more directly, often and physically. In asynchronous communication, men used hate speech, and women did not, which we consider very analogous. (399)

A corpus of thirty questions seems insignificant. However, it was difficult to find these questions. Our assumption for a forum used to be that a forum is a place where people ask questions when they need to. However, the sample we chose was not full of questions, especially not women's questions, which we wanted to emphasize... The initial mishap with the registration brought us back to the beginning was a reassurance, so this part could also be considered gender-related. (400)

We have completed the analysis of the instructions with a discussion on speech acts, which is accompanied by theoretical content, corpus analysis and conclusions. We used the speech acts parameter to analyse instructions created by answering questions about how to save money and how to learn English. (400)

We have supported the use of directives, representatives and expressives with examples. We have described the relationship between micro and macro acts with the instruction for learning English, where the procedures (steps) that lead to learning English are micro-acts, and are guided by the common goal of learning English, which is the macro goal. Expressive are comments about how hard it is to save or how easy it is to learn English, representative personal experiences, directives, and suggestions on how to do what. The use of commissives was not recorded. (400)

After the analysis of the instructions, we completed the chapter with a pragmalinguistic discussion that the question is not only an interrogative sentence, but its power is realized in the search for information through the illocutionary act. We used the categorization of questions authored by Music and Mihaljević, and the conclusion is that there are no rhetorical questions on the forum, but, in the pursuit of discussion, simple questions with the particle "how" were used for the interpretation of which no context was needed, and yet it was given, as a justification why I need that information. (401)

We substantiated the importance of methodology in gender, language and Internet research with theoretical content. The main goal is to point out the "questionable" methodology of Robin Lakoff and Deborah Tannen and recall the different research results, which we explained as culturally conditioned. We encountered the problem of differences in the grammatical and pragmatic relationship of language in the processing of the corpus of instructions and questions, which we explained pragmalinguistically - through the use of speech acts. (401)

We pointed out the connection between pragmatics and Robin Lakoff's research, which we had not previously paid attention to or connected to, and when we found it in the literature it seemed meaningful... After completing the research, we accidentally found Tatjana Pišković's work entitled "Introduction to Rodolectology", which, as the author herself says, the canon of feminist texts, so we also quoted some. Let's say we found an explanation that women get compliments because they are insecure. Part of Deborah Cameron's research describing the gossip of five men was also mentioned. (401)

We assume that the perspective of the relationship between gender and language is in line with liberal feminism, and the language of men will be more like the language of women and vice versa. The importance of the problem was recognized through the introduction of the elective course Language and Gender in Undergraduate Studies. (402)

After the perspective part was deleted, in the editing phase, we decided to write it again. Our primary motive was fear, more precisely apprehension, that the evaluators might be guided by the conception of the dissertation before the Bologna process (according to which the dissertation has a maximum of 300 pages), and it is also human-like that the amount of text can be impressive. (402)

Among other things, the instructions for the prospective section that every dissertation must have it (like the others) and that it is the part where doctoral students propose new models, new solutions, new measures, new instruments, new laws, new theories, original content, innovative solution models, instruments, etc. (403)

Looking back on the future of gender and language, we referred to the work of Sara Mills et al. and the rest presents the relation to our research, i.e. the research results and the potential future of gender and language relations. We did not overemphasize the anticipated innovation in this section! (403)

Most of the research that has been done in the past has been based on what Mills and Mullany say is "feminist" gender research. The reaction to everything that was happening was the Third Wave of feminism, according to which the objects of study are various "disenfranchised" groups. In addition, the sociological theory of intersectionality, on which the Third Wave is based, is applied. At the centre of the research are homosexuals, transgenders and the like. Intersectionality is associated with interdisciplinarity, where research must be conducted in an interdisciplinary fashion, which includes cooperation with journalists, political activism, and the like. (403)

The basic motto is that we should no longer research the middle-class, white woman, which has been the case for the last thirty years. The speech of women in a work environment that is not averse to the use of authority is to be examined, which is contrary to the previously present aspect of women's helplessness. The objects of the research are to be homosexual persons, so, as Mills and Mullaney recommend, it is interesting to research the communication of homosexual/heterosexual groups. They also suggest that it would be interesting to explore what, according to Jones, makes a typical lesbian. (403)

Mills and Mullaney also refer to the existence of sexism in language, so they say that women are not victims of sexism, but use language as a tool to solve the "problem" of sexism in language. In this connection, the so-called "feminist" workplace is where, as Mills and Mullaney say, the situation is more relaxed, so for example, chatting is allowed, unlike the so-called "professional" workplaces, which are often places of human rights violations and abuse. (404)

Mills and Mullaney propose research on the age/gender relationship, where they say that studies on language, gender and age need to be re-examined. An example of research conducted by Goodwin is given. Goodwin researched the speech of children, and the conclusion is that it is more acceptable than researching the language of adults and claiming that the difference is the result of gender differences in general. Additionally, Mills and Mullaney say, gender identity is known to change over time. (404)

The research we conducted can be considered innovative because we decided to study asynchronous communication, that is, the language used on the Internet. In addition, we dealt with a problem that caused many problems in the past. In our research, we pointed out a problem in Robin Lakoff's research, which relied on her intuition and did not apply statistical methods, which in the next four decades caused the verification of all research results, which was also briefly pointed out by Mills and Mullaney. (404)

According to Mills and Mullaney, it is promising to use statistical methods because everything else leads to reliance on one's intuition. So, in this section, our research is innovative. However, it is not innovative in terms of the choice of research objects. We can say that our research is based on feminist principles. (404)

We did not research the speech of homosexuals, transgender persons, or ethnic groups. The research we have conducted has not yet been conducted in B&H. Perhaps in the future, it would be useful to research the asynchronous communication of homosexual and transgender people. We had a problem to determine the identity (masculine/feminine). Our corpus offers anonymity. We foresee complications in future research on the language of homosexuals. Nevertheless, research of this kind needs to be carried out - it is innovative and interesting because as Mills and Mullaney said: "Transgender people do not speak like women (they do not imitate) but speak like transgender people." (405)

There is a big trend in the world to publish works on the relationship between language and gender, which also helped us. It is also useful to refer to the problem of globalization and the use of the English language (and gender) (which is also referred to by Mills and Mullany - although the plan has not yet been implemented, according to the authors). Mills and Mullany use the title of the work "Feminism is for Everyone" as a universally important principle for future research. Research of all facilities is planned. We consider our corpus to be innovative. We decided to quote heavily from Crystal and his original view on the relationship between language and the Internet. (405)

We researched the questions and directions because we primarily considered the forum to be a place for asking questions. We researched gossip because of certain differences in the language of women and men caused by different socialization. Women gossip because they solve problems less aggressively. Men are more direct and aggressive. Compliments have been researched for the same reason, i.e. for example, women receive compliments due to the need to "cure" their insecurities with compliments. The reluctance of men to give compliments to other men is also evident. We consider the researched registers to be innovative when they are applied to the medium of asynchronous communication, which we confirmed but also observed the concept of the absence of women in asynchronous communication, which is also the conclusion of the research of the press in Bosnia and Herzegovina. (405-406)

In summarising the research, let's briefly recall the results:

1. Content found in the researched corpus indicates the precision (of women) in the use of vocabulary, however, precision in describing colours (e.g. beige), according to Lakoff, was not identified in the researched corpus.

2. The use of adjectives has been identified and then selected for the analysis of compliments. According to the classification of Polish women linguists (see Barczewska and Andreasen), whose work was published in the journal Suvremena lingvistika, the adjectives that dominate are from the category beautiful/ugly. Synonyms from the category beautiful/ugly are used when giving compliments. The use of adjectives that describe the size small/large is less present. For the analysis, we used the additional category smart/stupid because adjectives from this category were identified in our corpus.

3. The use of adverbs was investigated in the corpus (Forum "Klix. ba") selected for gossip analysis. Adverbs derived from verbs dominated. It is most often described as how something was done. The use of "intensifiers" is a characteristic of "female language" in English has been

identified. Considering the differences in culture, this criterion was not precisely determined. However, it was observed that women on the "Klix. ba" forum use "intensifiers" more often. Amplifiers were used, but not different ones. Only a few of them, "moderately" often.

4. Explicit use of profanity is limited by the mediation of the moderator, who did not react to some comments, some comments were simply crossed out, which caused a reaction from the author. Abbreviations or initial parts of words (Fck. etc.) are used, which undoubtedly indicate the use of swear words! (406)

5. The use of diminutives was noticed in the posts of female authors, and when the authors used diminutives, the goal was to be humorous, which, according to Lakoff, is a characteristic of language used by men. The reactions to the posts with minuscule were not aimed at reduced masculinity, but humourism.

6. Differences in syntax are evident. Women's sentences were shorter, more grammatically correct, and more polite, solidarity and collaboration were expressed, posts were often embellished with graphic content. Men's sentences seemed more careless and direct.

7. The use of imperatives and directness in expressing oneself is a characteristic of the language used by men in their posts.

8. Women expressed more grammatically correct content in their posts, and the use of gender-sensitive language has been used which we prescribe to this language parameter. The men did not use gender-sensitive language, although vagueness in the he/she segment etc. is evident, which we can attribute to the category of gender-sensitive language. Men were bolder in the use of jargon.

9. Women's posts had the form of a diary. Men's posts served to transmit information.

10. When designing posts, women were targeted at attracting comments, and when commenting on posts, they were more considerate and polite. Men's comments were often dominated by insults aimed at humour. Women use emoticons more often, although the latest research shows that now, considering the times we live in - as stated, men do it more often. (407)

11. The difference in the choice of topics, in the researched corpus, is present to a large extent - while men aimed for sports, and current events in politics, women often used the forum to confess everyday events. Commenting, and searching for information about the purchase of different products and their quality are part of the "forum report" of women... Women often advised others, (most often) women.

12. Following the results of earlier research, women are psychologically defined as careful, sensitive, considerate and polite, which was also confirmed in this case.

13. When commenting on posts, men more often directly address the author of the post using his/her pseudonym. (408)

In the section "case study" an overview of corpus analysis is shown and presented via the original conclusion taken from each "personal" study. The presentation of the analysed corpus is a unique way of identification, streaming towards and reaching the originality of a study via historical and current corpus.

The methodology of "gender re-evaluation" through the crucial variable "synchronicity" is repeatedly shown as crucial in language and gender studies. The variety and language transformation is shown through the selection of different periods of "linguistic change" from a variety of linguistic models and linguistic practice variables.

The language of the elderly is presented, and the language used in Forum posts, the language used in various current daily newspapers is also selected. The anti-social gender trends are being presented towards the language of misogyny, misandry, and misanthropy which, in the presented corpora, reflects great anti-Semitic tendencies etc. Speech act theory and alienation theory have been greatly employed in the analysis of Animal Farm corpora, underlining the inseparable bond of language and society which is, in some studies, elevated to the very maximum.

The discrepancy in male and female posts reflects the state of society to the maximum, shows the greatest need for interdisciplinarity via the need for the unfiltered (in this case language) of everyone, avoiding and overpowering "the armchair" approach, detected bias and personal judgements.

In the novel "Memento Mori" the synonymous anonymous statement "You must die!" is being used for male/female language detection. The language of the elderly has been explored by revisiting the deficit model and comparing the current speech of the elderly with the fictional 1959 corpora.

The inseparability of language and society is also presented via analysis of the postmodernist novel Brave New World. The very fact that the novel was written at the time of the Great Depression shows "the postmodern escapism". The general contraceptive measure of the time "abstinence" is being contrasted with technologically advanced in vitro technology. The demand of homosexual couples to have children is also being discussed and contrasted with the current "in vitro ethical situation".

II

Current Corpora Variable

The use of corpus linguistics serves as a powerful tool to analyze language both in contemporary and historical contexts, revealing how societal issues and gender differences are reflected in language use over time. Contemporary corpora, such as discussions on infertility and IVF technologies, highlight the complex interplay of medical, ethical, and personal language, reflecting societal attitudes and sometimes perpetuating misconceptions. For example, news scripts and case studies on fertility issues in Jehovah's Witness couples illustrate the impact of religious beliefs on medical discourse, showcasing how language adapts to specific community standards and needs.

In contrast, a historical corpus analysis of Mary Shelley's "Frankenstein" provides a window into the linguistic patterns of the early 19th century, underscoring the capabilities of corpus linguistics to track changes in language use over time. According to Sunderland (2006), this method allows

for detailed quantitative analysis of gender differences in language usage, and the tracking of the emergence and fluctuation of specific terms and phrases across different periods. This juxtaposition of modern and historical corpora not only highlights the evolution of language but also demonstrates the interdisciplinary applications of corpus linguistics in connecting literary studies, gender studies, and medical humanities to paint a comprehensive picture of linguistic and societal dynamics.

(a)

Urges/triumph as a motive

Case Study

The impact of the society i.e. the very surroundings of the defendant is being presented. The main reason is to determine the motive. The conclusion is as follows:

Therefore, the question arises whether the environment, in which the accused lived, accused with an extremely primitive understanding of a woman who can give birth, influenced the accused to commit this heinous crime. (Ramljak, A. A. 1999: 581)

Stoga se postavlja pitanje da li je sredina u kojoj je živjela optužena, optužena krajnje primitivnim shvaćanjem o ženi koja ne može da rodi utjecala na optuženu da izvrši ovaj gnusan zločin. (Ramljak, A. A. 1999: 581)

The very fact that the defendant had been pregnant is being expressed as follows:

She even managed to mislead the doctor into issuing her a certificate that she had indeed given birth. (581)

Čak je uspjela dovesti u zabludu i ljekara da joj izda potvrdu da je zaista rodila. (581)

The additional element added to the conclusion statement comes from the previous/one of the previous cases according to which:

Extracting the child from the womb could be performed by one person, with two simple incisions on the abdomen with a minimal time expenditure of a few minutes. (583)

Vađenje djeteta iz utrobe, mogla je da izvrši jedna osoba, sa dva jednostavna reza na trbuhu uz minimalanutrošak vremena od par minuta. (583)

Additionally, the "simplicity" of the act (C-section) itself, is explained as follows:

The mentioned cuts do not require expertise or skill, since the fetus is removed from a dead body. (583)

Za spomenute rezove nije potrebna stručnost niti verziranost, budući da se plod vadi iz mrtvog tijela. (583)

The act of pulling the child could have been performed by one/a person. Therefore, following the previous claim, the defendant had been found guilty. The statement, the one from the case ahead, is as follows:

The court was convinced that the removal of the child from the dead mother's womb could have been done by one woman or the accused. (583)

Sud je stekao uvjerenje da je vađenje djeteta iz utrobe mrtve majke mogla uraditi jedna žena odnosno optužena. (583)

It has been confirmed that the motive for the crime hasn't been the urge itself but the personal triumph. The conclusion verdict statement (cf. "urges/triumph case study") is as follows:

The motivational mechanism, therefore, is not a consequence of the motherhood drive, but a proof and triumph that she can give birth. (579)

Motivacioni mehanizam, prema tome, nije posljedica nagona materinstva već dokaz i trijumf da može roditi. (579)

The digression from the moral and bioethical issues is being made via mentioning the almost forgotten total abortion plan proclaimed by the totalitarian regime in Romania used (in this study) as a comparison element to advocate "the postmodernist opposition" of Huxley's "Brave New World" shown in the historical corpora reconstruction analysis counter position to the fictional Great Depression Period (cf. IVF case study BNW analysis as indicated in the section before)!

(b)

Abortion Ban in Romania

Source: YouTube Video [3]

Title: Romania's last orphanages

Date: Aug 7, 2018

Tapescript:

Over 100,000 children were abandoned in Romania orphanages during the communist dictatorship of Nicolae Ceausescu. Nearly 30 years on Romania, like most other countries, is closing down the rest of them every year in Romanian hospitals. […] Since the fall […] it has been asked to find the way out of the institution (to) prevent the separation of a child from the family. Reported by a staff member Stefan Darabus Reg. Dir. Hope & Homes for Children. [3]

Other titles (Abortion Ban etc.) are as follows:

How Mississippi's abortion ban has impacted families
Mississippi has seen several labour and delivery units shutter.
'What about my life?': twelve-year-old speaks out against West Virginia abortion ban

The middle schooler asked lawmakers: 'If a man decides that I'm an object, and does unspeakable, tragic things to me, am I, [...]

Abortion Bans Failed in the 19th Century. They'll Also Fail in the 21st.

History provides a window into how abortion bans will play out if re-instituted

Republican women block South Carolina abortion ban bill

Several state senators filibustered on April 26 to block a near-total abortion ban in South Carolina.

What Florida's 6-week abortion ban means

Abortion Bans Could Have Long-Term Socioeconomic Impacts

Growing up in a Romanian orphanage

Federal judge blocks Georgia abortion ban

Georgia's six-week abortion ban has been blocked by a federal judge from going into effect, according to Barbara Ann Luttrell, ...

Woman suingTexas over six-week abortion ban

Amanda Zurawski, a lead plaintiff in the TX abortion ban lawsuit, tells Texas senators her experience where she nearly dies from ..

West Virginia lawmakers pass abortion ban with few exceptions

West Virginia's Legislature passed a sweeping abortion ban with few exceptions Tuesday.

Abortion, the Leading Cause of Death in Romania

New abortion ban passes despite resistance from the only five women in the state senate

MSNBC delivers breaking news, in-depth analysis of politics headlines, as well as commentary and informed perspectives.

Mississippi abortion bans force 13-year-old rape survivor to give birth

The Real World Consequences Of A Nationwide Abortion Ban

Senator Lindsey Graham has introduced legislation for a federal ban on most abortions at 15 weeks of pregnancy. [4]

(c)

After "the current corpora opposition variable parameter" is being used as a contrast to "the BNW/IVF situation-corpus analysis", an article on "The IVF new/test model" from 2023 is being analysed, indicating a year ahead from the key point (verdict containing the total ban on IVF) article publication!

The article on IVF (2023) prior to 2024 verdict:

The experiment…

DANCE ON THE EDGE [5]

[...]

Scientists have grown an entire human embryo model, without sperm or egg, the BBC reported.

07.09.2023. at 12:27 [5]

The pros and cons of the debate include the following:

Embryo experiment causes debate: 'Some will welcome this, but others will not like it' [5]

which is an outcome and a general comment!

The Weizmann Institute team says their "model embryo", grown using stem cells, looks like a textbook example of a real 14-day-old embryo. [5]

The hormonal stimulation is a logical addition to the IVF "procedure" which is being commented on as follows:

He even released hormones that made the pregnancy test positive in the laboratory. [5]

The ethical way of understanding the major concerns of the proposed fertilisation issue dilemma is expressed as follows:

This crucial time is a major source of miscarriage and birth defects but is poorly understood. [5]

The notions concerning pre and post-week "fertilisation change" are expressed as given:

The first weeks after a sperm fertilizes an egg is a period of dramatic change - from a cluster of fuzzy cells to something that eventually becomes recognizable in the baby's scan. [5]

The available summary and insight into retrospective aspect(s) of the process constant availability are being viewed as:

"It's a black box and it's not a cliché - our knowledge is very limited," said Professor Jacob Hanna of the Weizmann Institute of Science. [5]

The interdisciplinarity with Bioethics and other fields is an inevitable addition:

Embryo research is legally, ethically and technically burdensome. But now there is a rapidly developing field that mimics the natural development of embryos. [5]

The critical element of mimicking the natural habitat to "achieve fertilisation" is finally being mentioned:

The research, published in the journal Nature, is described by the Israeli team as the first "complete" model embryo to mimic all the key structures that appear in the early embryo. [5]

The constant genetic concerns and "initial" attempts of the process are being seen as:

"This is a textbook picture of a human 14-day-old embryo," Professor Hanna said, which "hasn't been done before.

The explanation is as follows:

In an advanced exploration of embryonic development, researchers have employed a novel approach using reprogrammed primitive stem cells capable of differentiating into any tissue type. This method involves inducing these stem cells to transform into the four primary cell types present at the early stages of human embryo development through the use of specific chemicals. The process was monitored by observing a meticulously calculated mix of 120 cells, allowing scientists to study the initial phases of embryo development without further manipulation. This innovative approach underscores the challenges of achieving successful fertilization, often necessitating multiple attempts and raising ethical concerns about the potential waste of human embryos. The research aims to enhance the understanding of organ formation and the genetic underpinnings of

inherited diseases, potentially improving IVF success rates and the safety of drug use during pregnancy.

However, this research is not without controversy. The creation of embryo models, especially those that could theoretically develop beyond the 14-day stage, faces legal and ethical hurdles, as such practices would be considered illegal even in permissive jurisdictions like the UK. The distinction between embryo models and actual embryos highlights the legal and societal boundaries guiding such studies. Furthermore, the research has sparked a spectrum of responses, from acclaim for its potential to revolutionize understanding of human development to criticisms over ethical implications. The methodological advances and the potential insights gained from constructing complete embryonic structures from stem cells in the lab promise significant contributions to medical science and the study of human development, despite the ongoing debates surrounding the ethical and legal frameworks of such research.

(d)

Instagram post

Transcript

[…]

[H]ere is a trans activist desperate to get a uterus not because they want to give birth but because they want to get an abortion.

[…]

[T]rans woman to have a successful uterus transplant, ovaries and eggs included and I want to be the 1st trans woman to have an abortion. [6]

The comparison with "thoroughly traditional discourses" is being indicated cf. p. 76 in Sunderland leads towards open-ended questions used to raise awareness of repetitive and likely unoriginal gender studies/researches (cf. Ademia.edu Gender & Language)! … As one of the elements which contribute to "potentially fruitful website content", the "current news" typescript is being used. The video is mainly on the commercial "moments" of IVF, according to which, the patient might be misled when/if using the infertility egg fusion treatment "IV" procedure.

An article on several couples of Jehovah's Witness's infertility treatment is being used whereas the "no blood restriction" alternative has been used as an albumin supplement instead of a serum base for the egg albumin fusion alternative. Additionally, using the method of freezing egg fusion is shown as totally unsuccessful, the tape script of the video is being presented as given cf. "Egg freezing"... content in the current (corpus) variable sample section!

(e)

Current news

14th March 2024

Transcript (selection):

Egg freezing patient ´misled' by clinics [7]

[…] advertised as a way of having children [7]

The issues are mainly on:

[H]ow the success rate (of IVF) is being communicated… [7]

[…] because there is no guarantee that (this) expensive and invasive procedure would work… [7]

Report by: Anna Collinson

Date: 14th March 2024

Source: BBC News [7]

Case Study: the egg retrieval (frozen eggs) IVF

The procedure is being done "under sedation", "a long thin needle is being inserted into each ovary to retrieve the eggs" which are then being frozen […] which is being recognised as "Egg freezing for non-medical reasons"! cf. [7]

The feature addresses the problem of communicating the way of "chances of having a baby"?!, which is […] "partially based on trust and hope", however, has a "financial toll"! [7]

"Fertility clinics' websites" = "Key for advertising"! [7]

"Frozen eggs = 41%" (mainly via "advertising guidance" mostly "private clinics in the UK" + 59% eggs = total used in IVF […] may have breached advertising guidance! [7]

"The Fertility Network" recommends: […] "Patients should get personalised information about their chances of getting (a child)!" [7]

Also, "websites Must be transparent"! [7]

"Human Fertilisation and Embryology authority Rachel Cutting says":

"Fertility regulator is clear!" […] "[f]or medical reason is different to freezing for social reasons and (serves) as a regulator! The cost (due to "the social reason" categorisation) is more than £ 18,000!" Additionally, the success with "the frozen procedure" fertilisation is minimal! Cf. the albumin and frozen eggs success rate among Jehovah Witness couples i.e. case study discussion and result = 1 pregnancy in total! Cf. [7]

(f)

The title of the article is as follows:

Issues arising during the treatment of Jehovah's Witnesses by in vitro foetuses

Cf.

Grubb J, Muramoto O, Matson P. Issues arising during the treatment of Jehovah's Witnesses by in vitro foetuses. Hum Fertil (Camb). 2011 Mar; 14(1):35-40. Doi: 10.3109/14647273.2010.541972. Epub 2011 Jan 17. PMID: 21235383.

The article is mainly about the treatment of four couples in the period between 2000 and 2009 via "in vitro" fertilisation or "sperm injections". (cf. Grabb, A. et al. 2010: 1)

A variety of options have been selected "to provide selective treatment without compromising the moral views of an individual" (1). The need for the "modified protocol" has been identified! The well-known problem in close connection with the couples' moral beliefs was the relation towards blood and blood supplements which has been addressed as follows:

"A common request was the avoidance of blood protocol as a culture medium supplement (1)."

The specification of the issue is being identified as the use of "recombinant human albumin" (1)! The new interpretations by Watch Tower and some fractions in Pennsylvania offer the possibility "of using fractions if not the whole blood" (1). Therefore, "the standard" "culture medium" containing albumin serum is now acceptable by some Jehovah's Witnesses cf. (1)!

[t]he initial issue with the members of the group who/whose action has been identified as "refusal to accept blood transfusion" (Ridley, 1999 in 1) "despite" the fact that "obstetric haemorrhage" had occurred and a blood transfusion was requested (von Wolfswinkel et al., 2009). Due to "the rights of patients to refuse transfusions (Knut et al., 2002; Rogers & Crookston 2006 in 1), the efforts have been made "to use the alternative (1)!

The fact that "the Bible said […] that life begins at the conception, which is taken as … as usually the ovarian stimulation is being done. The uniqueness of the procedure is the use of a "serum-free medium" "supplement with 5% recombinant human albumin […]" in CO_2 gassed conditions. "The clinical history" includes monitoring of the following parameters: "duration of infertility" (ranging from 1 to 3 years), female factor range from the unanticipated, including Endometriosis or PCOS. Male factors range from unexplained, Normal semen analysis, to severely reduced sperm motility and concentration. The insight into previous pregnancy parameters ranges from Ectopic, Miscarriage, and Primary infertility. "General requirements" (of a patient) are taken into account and refer to the following:

No blood products to no specific requirements (cf. Table 1 p. 2)!

The use of "human albumin as a protein" is an alternative solution! The following parameters are taken into consideration: Cycle No (ranging from 1 to 4 including the transfer from one method of fertilisation to another), Culture Strategy (D3, D5 and combination D3&D5 embryo culture N.B. =day), "Transferred" parameter refers to the number of attempts to achieve fertilisation i.e. transfer into the uterus, includes the following "0, 1, 2", "the frozen cells" attempt includes the "0, 1, 2, 3 and 5". The number of discarded embryo cultures includes 0, 1, and 2 fresh/frozen values which resulted in 1 (one) pregnancy! The fertilisation has been done via "fresh cells" embryo cultures. The fact that "In God's eyes the wilful destruction of an embryo would be viewed as abortion ", the implication of which influenced the "pre-implementation embryo cryopreservation as well as the discarding of the embryos cf. (2)!

(g)

The title of the article is as follows:

'CAN CAUSE GOD'S WRATH'

Alabama ruling on embryos and artificial insemination: Judges refer to the Bible. Cf. [8]!

The main feature about the status of IVF is the main advocated element which is in fact the content of the verdict itself. The title is being expanded with the opening sentence which is the very summary of the article. The topic sentence is the one "illustrated" at the beginning of the article. The time reference is being indicated:

The Alabama Supreme Court has ruled that frozen embryos are "children," with potentially far-reaching implications for infertility clinics and in vitro fertilization, German news agency DPA reported on Tuesday.[8]

Less than a week (cf. the verdict)! The other elements relevant to the main focus deal mainly with ethical current standards and practice and also refer mainly to the biblical view of the problem according to which an embryo-derived by in vitro practice / "practical doing" is regarded as a child:

The ruling appears to be based on an extremely literal interpretation of the Law on the Wrongful Death of a Minor, which the majority opinion called "broad and unconditional," thus applying to "all children, born and unborn, without limitation." The lack of restrictions also extends to the "location" of unborn children, the judges said, meaning it doesn't matter whether the embryo is inside or outside the womb. [8]

The consequences manifested as a time to both parties are being presented:

The Alabama Constitution states that every person is created in God's image, meaning that they cannot be destroyed without incurring God's wrath, the Huffington Post noted. As such, the judges even referred to the Bible in the 131-page judgment. [8]

The verdict statement is as follows:

This particular case involves a wrongful death lawsuit brought by patients of an infertility clinic, Center for Reproductive Medicine after their embryos were accidentally destroyed when the patient removed them from a cryogenic storage unit. [8]

The usual act explained as the procedure step in IV is explained as:

Two lawsuits have been filed, according to The Hill, one related to the wrongful death law of minors and the other seeking damages based on negligence. A district court judge dismissed the case and the couples appealed. The State Supreme Court overturned that decision. [8]

Due to the verdict the "embryo fusion practice" is being stopped! However, the following procedure is being fully presented. The act which had indicated the verdict and bioethical issue is the following:

"It is not the role of this court to devise new restrictions based on our view of what is or is not wise public policy," wrote Alabama Supreme Court Justice Jay Mitchell. "This is especially true where, as here, the people of this state have adopted a constitutional amendment aimed directly at preventing courts from excluding 'unborn life' from legal protection," he added. [8]

The issue (concerning the "embryo fusion practice") is as follows:

Reproductive rights experts — doctors and advocates — said the ruling could threaten IVF in general, AL.com reported. Alabama Supreme Court Justice Greg Cook noted in a dissenting opinion that the law was written in 1872, long before frozen embryos were technologically possible. [8]

The responsibility of genetican is completely denied. The closure and the futuristic optimism are being expressed as given:

The article which is mainly the verdict on IVF is a ban, which was a follow-up of a bioethical offence whereas the numerous embryos have been destroyed by a human! The drastic results of foetuses, presenting the lack of success when using the frozen sample could be used as a successful initial motive for the IVF process verdict which full content is presented in the sequence which follows using the form of an article and is also, additionally extended by an article published a year ahead of the very 2024 verdict! The titles of the two connected articles are: "Dance on the Edge" and "Can Cause God's Wrath". The article "Dance on the Edge" is a "debate" and "potential promotion" of the human embryo model" without sperm or egg" also reported by BBC.

As an illustration of historical corpora Mary Shelley's novel Frankenstein, 1818 issue, has been selected!

The main hypothesis: ´Bodyless creation´ is the motive of the novel!

The null hypothesis: Society is a crucial factor in one's personal development!

III

Historical Corpora Variable

CASE STUDY 1:

Shelley, Mary Wollstonecraft, 1797-1851. Frankenstein, or, The Modern Prometheus: the 1818 Text. Oxford; New York: Oxford University Press, 1998. Novel Corpus Analysis

The power of scientific discoveries in 1818and the already mentioned interdisciplinarity is being indicated as follows:

The ancient teachers of this science" said he, "promised impossibilities, and performed nothing. The modern masters promise very little; they know that metals cannot be transmuted and that the elixir of life is a chimaera. But these philosophers, whose hands seem only made to dabble in dirt, and their eyes to pore over the microscope or crucible, have indeed performed miracles. They penetrate the recesses of nature and show how she works in her hiding places. They ascend into the heavens; they have discovered how the blood circulates, and the nature of the air we breathe. They have acquired new and almost unlimited powers; they can command the thunders of heaven, mimic the earthquake, and even mock the invisible world with its shadows. (30)

The interdisciplinarity of Chemistry and other scientific fields is being presented as follows:

Chemistry is that branch of natural philosophy in which the greatest improvements have been and may be made; it is on that account that I have made it my peculiar study; but at the same time, I have not neglected the other branches of science. A man would make but a very sorry chemist, if

he attended to that department of human knowledge alone. If your wish is to become a man of science, and not merely a petty experimentalist, I should advise you to apply to every branch of natural philosophy, including mathematics. (32)

The urges for scientific achievements are indicated in the footnote section:

Finally, the search for knowledge, regardless of direction, drives Victor's research. Discipline, passion, focus, and effective diverse mentorship philosophies characterize Victor's status at this time. Carlos Castillo-Chavez (32)

The direct metaphor of the life and death ratio is as follows:

I became acquainted with the science of anatomy: but this was not sufficient; I must also observe the natural decay and corruption of the human body. In my education, my father had taken the greatest precautions that my mind should be impressed with no supernatural horrors. I do not ever remember to have trembled at a tale of superstition or to have feared the apparition of a spirit. (33)

The relation between superstition and the supernatural is being presented as follows:

Darkness did not affect my fancy; and a church-yard was to me merely the receptacle of bodies deprived of life, which, from being the seat of beauty and strength, had become food for the worm. Now I was led to examine the cause and progress of this decay and forced to spend days and nights in vaults and charnel houses. (33)

The relation with the opposite side of life shown as "darkness", "progress" and "decay" is shown as follows:

My attention was fixed upon every object the most insupportable to the delicacy of the human feelings. I saw how the fine form of man was degraded and wasted; I beheld the corruption of death succeed to the blooming cheek of life; I saw how the worm inherited the wonders of the eye and brain. (33)

"The delicacy of the human feelings, the degradation of the time from a man and its waste is being presented as given:

I paused, examining and oetuses all the minutiæ of causation, as exemplified in the change from life to death, and life to death, until from the midst of this darkness a sudden light broke in upon me—a light so brilliant and wondrous, yet so simple, that while I became dizzy with the immensity of the prospect which it illustrated, I was surprised that among so many men of genius, who had directed their inquiries towards the same science, that I alone should be reserved to discover so astonishing a secret. (33-34)

Victor's observation of the change from life into death, the "density of its progress" is being shown as given:

Remember, I am not recording the vision of a madman. The sun does not more certainly shine in the heavens than that which I now affirm is true. Some miracle might have produced it, yet the stages of the discovery were distinct and probable.

Victor's claim of the discovery of "the cause of degeneration and life" and compatibility of animation upon lifeless is being presented cf. the following:

What had been the study and desire of the wisest men since the creation of the world, was now within my grasp. Not that, like a magic scene, it all opened upon me at once: the information I had obtained was of a nature rather direct my endeavours so soon as I should point them towards the object of my search than to exhibit that object already accomplished. (34)

The simile used to portray the relations between Victor and the dead body is shown as follows:

I was like the Arabian who had been buried with the dead and found a passage to life aided only by one glimmering, and seemingly ineffectual, light. (34)

The relation between Biology and life is being presented as follows:

Biologists can seem godlike in their laboratory research, making decisions about animal and human life while having little immediate need to answer to anyone save their conscience. What kind of ethics does practising applied biological science require? (34)

The interrelation(S) with "ethics", "kind of ethics" and applied biological science with the kind of "material" used in the "creation" are being discussed:

Personal ethics of individual morality about, for example, dishonesty and irresponsibility in observing humane practice? Research ethics is about, for example, what specific "raw" material is used, what the source of the "raw" material is, and what the individual researcher or group of researchers is doing with the "raw" material. Or a social ethics about the positive and negative social impacts the biological research might have at present and in the future? Because the gradations between personal research and social ethics are rarely so distinct, how should biologists relate to them? How does Victor relate to his raw "materials." (36)

The gradation "between personal research and social ethics" is mentioned in the footnote section, namely by Miguel Astor-Aquilera cf. the following:

Learn from me, if not by my precepts, at least by my example, how dangerous is the acquirement of knowledge, and how much happier that man is who believes his native town to be the world, than he who aspires to become greater than his nature will allow. (35)

Although I possessed the capacity to bestow animation, yet to prepare a frame for the reception of it, with all its intricacies of fibres, muscles, and veins, remained a work of inconceivable difficulty and labour. (36)

Victor's claim "of having a way to install life" is emphasized in the footnote section cf. note 34 and the following:

Victor engages materiality in a much different manner than his not-so-distant pre-Enlightenment European brethren. He equates "life" with animate human bodies; however, animated life is found throughout Earth in a variety of organic forms. Do not simple cells move and have life? Plants also move, though most of them quite slowly, and have frames composed of "fibres, muscles, and veins" conceptually analogous to those of animals. What of plants' visible animation, seeming to indicate volition: vines creeping along the sides of buildings toward where there are more light,

sunflowers' "faces" following the path of the sun, predatory Venus flytraps moving quite quickly to ensnare their victims, and the Mimosa pudica, the "sleepy plant" in Mesoamerica (also found in Melanesia and Africa), shying away when touched and then recomposing itself after apparent danger has subsided? When do we, if we do, grant plants, nonhuman animals, and human animals volition and at what stage of life? Do only human animals have emotions and volition? Do simple cells shy away if they are nudged or pricked and move away if they bump into another mobile simple cell? Miguel Astor-Aguilera. (35)

The relation between the monster and its creator is presented via the question:

"Ownership or the patent patenting" as indicated in footnote 34, illustrates the other form of "individual presentation" via film etc.

Victor's relation towards the discovered, illustrated as perception to be shared is being expressed as follows:

Victor finds himself chasing a "frame" of flesh and its union with life. His ambition reflects several forms of mechanistic thought current at the time Mary wrote Frankenstein: an understanding of biological systems as physical machines controlled solely by physical laws. Nineteenth-century biology and physiology embraced and developed mechanistic perspectives while at the same time discarding earlier kindred understandings of the body. In the seventeenth century, the conceptualization of the human body by René Descartes (1596–1650) was similarly mechanistic, but he explained the transition from a physical machine to a living, thinking entity as an act of God. The deity endowed otherwise idle material with consciousness. By Mary's time, the latter part of Descartes's argument had lost favour, but mechanistic ideas had gained scientific prominence. Victor's "frame" is a product of part-by-part fabrication and lacks "animation"—then a term for the state of being alive. His power makes the idle machine something living. In a sense, the story presents a separation between body and consciousness similar to the one championed by Descartes. And yet no deity is at work. Victor installs life into his constructed "frame" using only his scientific prowess. Mechanistic thought remains an important part of the life sciences, and the ambition to build frames for life is found in twenty-first-century efforts to produce so-called protocells or, in the language of some synthetic biologists, the "chassis." The structures, built with basic chemicals "from the ground up," are envelopes for biological phenomena. Although present-day research is unlikely to deliver anything like Mary's creature, it holds to a similar concept of life as a machine. Descartes long ago lost his place in the natural sciences, and Victor's power has yet to be realized, but mechanistic thinking persists. Pablo Schyfter (36)

The relations to the animals and unnatural is being presented as follows, as indicated in footnote 35 cf. as follows. Also, the separation of mind and the body is being presented as follows cf. footnote 36 (the second section). The comparisons with the state of affairs in science today, are presented as the ratio of the current society "creature creation" cf. the third (the last section of the footnote 36). The initial plan of recreating oneself is being abandoned very soon after cf.

I doubted at first whether I should attempt the creation of a being like myself or one of simpler organization, but my imagination was too much exalted by my first success to permit me to doubt of my ability to give life to an animal as complex and wonderful as man. (37)

The "complexity of feelings" and doubt of the success of creating "a human" are shown as given:

The materials at present within my command hardly appeared adequate for so arduous an undertaking, but I doubted not that I should ultimately succeed. I prepared myself for a multitude of reverses; my operations might be incessantly baffled, and at last, my work is imperfect: yet, when I considered the improvement which every day takes place in science and mechanics, I was encouraged to hope my present attempts would at least lay the foundations of future success. Nor could I consider the magnitude and complexity of my plan as any argument for its impracticability. It was with these feelings that I began the creation of a human being. As the minuteness of the parts formed a great. (38)

The relation towards the ownership (master: the creator) is being shown as follows cf. note 36 (the 2nd section):

Through Frankenstein, we can therefore question scientific work and its ownership. Although we might arbitrarily decide that humans are exempt from being classed as property—a decision not yet achieved in Mary's time—what of the creature? Is it right to think of the term creation as implying ownership? Or what of the ownership of children created by parents? Or what of the ownership of any nonhuman organism for that matter? (36)

The hopelessness was not the proportion of the creator which is obvious from the following:

the being of a gigantic stature; that is to say, about eight feet in height, and proportionably large. After having formed this determination, and having spent some months in successfully collecting and arranging my materials, I began [...]. (37)

The relation between the monster and the creator is being presented as the relation of a father and a son:

No father could claim the gratitude of his child so completely as I should deserve theirs. (37)

The creation is also being presented as "animation upon lifeless matter" cf. the following:

Pursuing these reflections, I thought, that if I could bestow animation upon lifeless matter, I might in the process of time (although I now [...] (37)

As indicated in footnote 39 a long tradition of humans "playing God" is being shown and compared to a variety of religions cf.:

The religious language of this passage connects Victor's ambitions to a long tradition of humans playing god. In Jewish folklore, for instance, several great rabbis are said to have made clay animate, much as Adam was formed from clay according to biblical legend. These animated clay creatures are known as golems, and they resemble men except for the fact that they are mindlessly obedient. Following orders literally, they inevitably become destructive, revealing their creators' arrogance by showing those creators' limited foresight and the perils of hubris. Similar patterns play out in many cautionary tales about technology, such as R.U.R. by Karel Čapek and Josef

Čapek (1920), a play in which robots confound the expectations of their builders by becoming violently rebellious. And yet although we are philosophically attuned to our arrogance, and although hubris is a persistent theme in mythology and literature (including Frankenstein), the temptation to play god seems only to increase with the increasing power of science and technology. This phenomenon is especially evident in two fields of active research: synthetic biology and artificial intelligence (AI). Central to the agenda of synthetic biology is a literal desire to create new species: (37)

Life renewing from death is present in biblical scripture (Genesis 3:19, 18:27; Job 30:19; Ecclesiastes 3:20) as well as in the Anglican Christian Book of Common Prayer (Burial Rite 1:485, 2:501) and is a topic highly present, though different ontologically from Judeo-Christian-Muslim views, in indigenous cosmologies (Astor-Aguilera 2010). (38)

The comparison with "the robots" and Josef Karel Čapek is being used in the footnote 39:

As a result, we see the creature as a vagrant, an outlaw, and a vigilante throughout the novel. All of these identities are built on a foundation of social exclusion. Victor's isolation means that the creature has little choice but to become a monster. He is left with no pathways to a peaceful life inside of human society. Joey Eschrich (39)

The increasing power of technology is being presented as an instance of reaching towards God! Cf.:

Victor's grave robbing and torture of animals raise the following questions: Do the ends ever justify the means in research or other areas? If useful data can be gathered through unethical means, should they be? And if such data are so gathered, ought they to form part of the evidence base of science? Analysis of the history of human experimentation in the twentieth century comes solidly down on the negative answer, based on experiences like those of concentration camp inmates experimented on by Nazi doctors during World War II and of African Americans and Guatemalans experimented on by US Public Health Service researchers in the decades following the war. The principles of bioethics hold that human beings may never be used solely as experimental means to a scientific end, but human autonomy can also create an affirmative role for self-sacrifice, allowing people ethically to volunteer for dangerous experiments. Some bioethicists also argue that if a practice is physically or viscerally repugnant—"the horrors of my secret toil," in Victor's words (p. 38)—then the practice is at least suspect of being morally repugnant. For a time, the ethical debate about human embryonic stem cell research focused on whether medical science should be permitted to progress based on research that was putatively unethical in its destruction of human embryos to derive human pluripotent stem cells. Is such research always spoiled as the fruit of evil exploits? David H. Guston and Jason Scott Robert. (39)

The life and death ratio and the equivalents in the Bible are presented as follows:

It was already one in the morning; the rain pattered dismally against the panes, and my candle was nearly burnt out, when, by the glimmer of the half-extinguished light, I saw the dull yellow eye of the creature open; it breathed hard, and a convulsive motion agitated its limbs. How can I describe my emotions at this catastrophe, or how delineate the wretch whom with such infinite pains and care I had endeavoured to form?(48)

Mary refers to a "spark" that animates Victor's creature and brings him to life. This reference alludes to the use of electricity to reanimate a body, a relatively new idea at the time of this novel's publication. Toward the end of the eighteenth century, Luigi Galvani (1737–1798) demonstrated the use of electrical current to activate muscle, a discovery he made on dissected frog legs. Mary was well aware of these experiments, and Galvani's work was one of her main influences in generating the idea for her novel. Furthermore, these principles have endured in medicine. Today, electric stimulation is used to aid millions of human bodies with everything from defibrillators and pacemakers to partial treatments for paralysis and systems that link prosthetic limbs and cameras to the brain. Stephanie Naufel. 48. Emotions again serve to express assessments. On the surface, they are assumed to be correct moral judgments, though in the end their accuracy is questioned implicitly when Victor's rejection and horror drive the creature away and lead over time to the creature's loneliness. The experience of isolation and deprivation of basic social relations turn the creature from a natural disposition toward goodness to a disposition toward evil that impels him to engage in horrific and destructive acts. Joel Gereboff (42/43)

The isolation from society during the process of creating a human. The benefits of isolation in the process of "creation". The problem of the creature's social "undevelopment" is being shown as neglect of society, presenting the fact that the creator himself had abandoned him and everything else is a societal mishap! The results of isolation are being presented as follows:

As a result, we see the creature as a vagrant, an outlaw, and a vigilant throughout the novel. All of these identities are built on a foundation of social exclusion. Victor's isolation means that the creature has little choice but to become a monster. He is left with no pathways to a peaceful life inside of human society. Joey Eschrich. (39)

The use of cadavers and animal torture is being presented as highly "unethical" which is additionally being compared with the experiments in Nazi camps during WW2. The illustration of the indicated is being presented as the explanatory footnote 49 and is as follows:

Victor's grave robbing and torture of animals raise the following questions: Do the ends ever justify the means in research or other areas? If useful data can be gathered through unethical means, should they be? And if such data are so gathered, ought they to form part of the evidence base of science? Analysis of the history of human experimentation in the twentieth century comes solidly down on the negative answer, based on experiences like those of concentration camp inmates experimented on by Nazi doctors during World War II and of African Americans and Guatemalans experimented on by US Public Health Service researchers in the decades following the war. (39)

It has been indicated and presented as an explanatory footnote that the basic "principle of bioethics does not allow human experiments; however, the human anatomy i.e. human organs can be used for experiments etc.:

The principles of bioethics hold that human beings may never be used solely as experimental means to a scientific end, but human autonomy can also create an affirmative role for self-sacrifice, allowing people ethically to volunteer for dangerous experiments. Some bioethicists also argue that if a practice is physically or viscerally repugnant—"the horrors of my secret toil," in Victor's words (p. 38)—then the practice is at least suspect of being morally repugnant. For a time, the

ethical debate about human embryonic stem cell research focused on whether medical science should be permitted to progress based on research that was putatively unethical in its destruction of human embryos to derive human pluripotent stem cells. Is such research always spoiled as the fruit of evil exploits? David H. Guston and Jason Scott Robert. (39)

The very moment when the creature becomes alive is being presented as follows:

It was already one in the morning; the rain pattered dismally against the panes, and my candle was nearly burnt out, when, by the glimmer of the half-extinguished light, I saw the dull yellow eye of the creature open; it breathed hard, and a convulsive motion agitated its limbs. (41)

An additional explanation is given within the explanatory note 43. The direct metaphor is being used to present the fact that the monster is alive now cf. the following:

"Mary refers to a "spark" that animates Victor's creature and brings him to life." (38)

The metaphorical interpretation is the use of electricity itself and directly leads to Luigi Galvani (1737-1798). As indicated in the explanatory notes is used to aid a million "elements" of human bodies… to the brain", as indicated by S. N. (41). The rejection of the monster which led to (complete) isolation is caused by the physical manifestations. Initially, the positive features have been presented:

His limbs were in proportion, and I had selected his features as beautiful. Beautiful!—Great God! His yellow skin scarcely covered the work of muscles and arteries beneath; his hair was of a lustrous black, and flowing; his teeth of a pearly whiteness; but these luxuriances only formed a more horrid contrast with his watery eyes, that seemed almost of the same colour as the dun white sockets in which they were set, his oetusesoetuses, and straight black lips. (42)

And that is where the effect stops!

The creature's muscles etc. are shown as follows:

Hardly covered, the skin viewed yellow, arteries visible, hair flowing, teeth pearly, contrasted with watery eyes, also contrasted with dark lips […] (42).

The lips are described as follows:

His yellow skin scarcely covered the work of muscles and arteries beneath; his hair was of a lustrous black, and flowing; his teeth of a pearly whiteness; but these luxuriances only formed a more horrid contrast with his watery eyes, that seemed almost of the same colour as the dun white sockets in which they were set, his oetusesoetuses, and straight black lips. (42)

Victor's motive to create one is shown as follows:

The different accidents of life are not so changeable as the feelings of human nature. I had worked hard for nearly two years, for the sole purpose of infusing life into an inanimate body. (42)

Victor's inability to sleep and sleep deprivation have been derived as follows:

For this, I had deprived myself of rest and health. I had desired it with an ardour that far exceeded moderation; but now that I had finished, the beauty of the dream vanished, and breathless horror

and disgust filled my heart. Unable to endure the aspect of the being I had created, I rushed out of the room and continued a long time traversing my bedchamber, unable to compose my mind to sleep. At length lassitude succeeded to the tumult I had before endured; and I threw myself on the bed in my clothes, endeavouring to seek a few moments of forgetfulness. But it was in vain: I slept indeed, but I was disturbed [...] (42).

The very moment when the creature opens his eyes is described as follows, cf. note 49! The scene is paralleled with the one in Genesis 1: 32: "God saw all that he had made… good". The philosophical viewpoint is also presented cf. the following:

An enduring conversation in the philosophy of beauty asks whether beauty is more an innate property of the "thing" being considered or resides instead in the eye of the beholder. (42)

The contrast between goodness vs. beauty is presented as a philosophical issue. "Confrontations of beauty and …. Inquiry." This is then elaborated as if [t]his entire explores the relationship between, goodness and perception s indicated in note 49:

In the end, Victor's characterization of his creature depends more on Victor himself than on the creature's identity. Outward perceptions of beauty or the lack thereof influence how others understand the creature and whether they perceive his actions as "good" or "evil." Imagine how the story would unfold if Victor were instead to have looked upon his creature at this very moment and felt that it "was good." In the scene as given in the novel, Victor looks for himself in the creature's eyes and finds someone else. Stephani EtheridgeWoodson. (42)

The comparison and Victor's elevation to the level of God is indicated in the explanatory footnote 50… "The metaphysical" elements are being attributed to the "soul" element. The rhetorical features have been used to inquire about the inner structure of the creature and its perception by its creator himself, cf. note 50 as follows:

Victor constantly equates "life" with animation. Does animacy provide life, or is that function served by the metaphysical soul purportedly found within active human bodies? Within Judeo-Christian-Muslim religions, it is the sacred soul placed within the human body during fetal development by a divine God that makes life different in humans from other animals. Nonhuman animals are treated differently from humans in Western society, whereas many non-Western societies do not make a striking difference from human to animal to plant (Astor-Aguilera 2010).

For Western humans, the divine soul is what makes life sacrosanct, but nonhuman animal life is typically not as important. Is Victor playing God in his laboratory research, trying to infuse life or the spark of a soul within a human body composed of inactive tissue? When is the "soul" present in humans, if at all? Is soul matter inherent to human tissue at conception and therefore present stem cells? Miguel Astor-Aguilera. (42)

The unexplained encounter with the creature is being described as follows:

[t]he miserable monster whom I had created. He held up the curtain of the bed; and his eyes, if eyes they may be called, were fixed on me (43).

The presentation of life in the form of mummy is being used as a direct metaphor for the monster cadaver animation (43).Victor uses the following to address the monster:

even though they look unfamiliar. But as representations get closer to the human form, they can enter the "uncanny valley," where slight aberrations from our expectations can generate feelings of aversion or disgust. (108)

[s]tudies the latest technologies and medical procedures, creates an unnamed monster [...] (xxiii).

In previous publications on *Frankenstein*, I referred to Victor Frankenstein's unnamed creation "the monster," which I deemed the most appropriate of the names given to him in the novel (he is also denominated "creature," "Being," "wretch," "devil," and "dæmon"). In this introduction, I follow the editors' use of the word *creature* to denominate the unnamed "Being," even though some who use the word *creature* tend to excuse his actions, whereas some who use the word *monster* tend to hold him accountable for the murders he commits. (xxxii)

Mary certainly wanted to force the reader to morally judge the "creature" by not giving him a name [...]. (xxxii)

    A) The null hypothesis: ´Bodyless creation´ is an external motive of the novel!
The null hypothesis is completely confirmed by a simple exploration of the corpora itself! The evidence is identified in the corpus as a statement of the protagonist. The protagonist statement used as a starting point in the null hypothesis confirmation is as follows:

> Pursuing these reflections, I thought, that if I could bestow animation upon lifeless matter, I might in the process of time (although I now [...] (37)

    B) The main hypothesis: Society is a crucial factor in one's personal development!

The "multiplicity" of the source with the potential gain of emphasizing the interdisciplinary relation towards and within the general socialization with the tendency to be used in general hypothesis confirmation is simply enormous from the very beginning of the novel to the novels' very end, starting with a general "interdisciplinary blending tendencies" within the most basic scientific disciplines and is very much generally present within the novel's setting and at the time of novel's publication developed scientific sub disciplines tested via 1818 post-war author' isolation publication. Later, the "development" of the novel has not been tested (namely, the contribution of P. B. Shelley) due to the primarily "feminine feature segment" identification as a contribution to the early contribution of women trend! Society a crucial factor in one's personal development hypothesis scheme is present and evident in the entire novel and dominates among the other open ended questions and is a crucial factor for establishing general creativity!

<div align="center">IV</div>

<div align="center">

Conclusion

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The study concludes that the shift from a Formalist to a more functional and interdisciplinary approach in linguistic research has significantly enriched the understanding of gender variation. This transformation, driven by sociolinguistics, has incorporated diverse registers and methodologies, revealing the complex interplay between linguistic representation and societal

gender norms. By integrating Marx's theory of alienation with speech act theory, the research provides a nuanced view of historical and allegorical expressions, showcasing how deeply language and society are intertwined in shaping gender dynamics.

Further, the analysis extends to examining antisocial trends and societal impacts through various corpora, including literary works, contemporary media, and specific case studies. This exploration highlights the profound effects of societal structures on individual behaviors and language use, focusing on contentious issues like Romania's abortion ban and the ethical debates surrounding IVF technologies. The inclusion of historical texts such as Mary Shelley's "Frankenstein" adds depth, connecting past and present discussions on gender and society. Overall, the study illustrates the vital role of interdisciplinary approaches in advancing our understanding of language's role within broader social and ethical contexts.

Notes

[1] https://www.google.com/search?q=formalist+functionalist+view+of+language&sca_esv 14th January 2024

[2] google.com/search?q=Animal+Farm+by+George+Orwell+1944&oq=Animal+Farm+by+George +Orwell+1944 &aqs=chrome..69i57j33i10i160.2611.9.2023 in Majetic b, 2023: 118-120.

[3] https://youtube.com/shorts/g9uohbKrnXE?si=_YBDK2oRPNWlGAwq assessed 23rd March 2024

[4] Other titles (Abortion Ban etc.) are as follows:

https://www.google.com/search?q=Abortion+Ban&oq=Abortion+Ban+&gs_lcrp retrieved 17th April 2024

[5] Cf. the following:

https://direktno.hr/zivot/eksperiment-s-embrijem-uzrokovao-debatu-neki-ce-ovo-pozdraviti-ali-drugima-se-nece-svidjeti-325809/#google_vignette

N.B. Translation S.M.!

[6] https://www.instagram.com/reel/CunVI17NUHj/4the April 2024

[7] https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=owXTjDUdTG04th April2024

[8] Cf. the following:

https://direktno.hr/zivot/obitelj/alabami-donesena-presuda-o-embrijima-i-umjetnoj-oplodnji-suci-su-se-pozvali-bibliju-338857/ accessed 15th April 2024 N.B. Translation S.M.!

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