

# (A)synchronous (pederasty inclined) homophobia: adjectives in compliments – genealogical, lexicological, sociolinguistic fieldwork discourse analysis review comparison of natural cyber language as functional transformability, translatability, retardation, historical paradox, currently current cyber lurking pederasty issue

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<b>Copyright © 2025 The Author(s):</b> This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC) which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium for non-commercial use provided the original author and source are credited.	
<b>Citation:</b> Dr. M.Sc. Senka Majetic, 2025, (A)synchronous (pederasty inclined) homophobia: adjectives in compliments – genealogical, lexicological, sociolinguistic fieldwork discourse analysis review comparison of natural cyber language as functional transformability, translatability, retardation, historical paradox, currently current cyber lurking pederasty issue, UKR Journal of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences (UKRJAHS),1(4),103-113	<p><i>The article text in the follow-up of this discussion indicates the social fear of male-to-male complementation obtained as the hinted research result outcome, which synchronously today, a few years later results in pederasty prone groups that cyber abuse, women that mock and lurk at other women when they bathe naked or don't bathe naked, recall in their minds that they gave birth, assume what they had looked like then as the recalled image is visible publicly, cyber lurk at others, continue anticomplementing or maliciously complement others providing in this way a plain indicator warning sign of the importance of discourse societal phenomena analysis re-evaluation today for the future here, there, everywhere. The influence of society on language, the impact of language on society, preventive rejectional measures streaming towards linguistic trends related to the exact sciences interdisciplinarity rejection, terrorizing via young grammarians' immutable normative sterile evergreens repetitions, forming universities via nepotism prone groups, linguistic perversion initiated via targeted humanoid object quasi-linguistic mentally retarded stuttering objects, personal communication degradation, making "linguistic crime" aided with cyber tools the targeted objectives, collective and mediated non-scientific lying constitute the basic state of society which is not being talked about, cannot be uttered, not even to mention a writing attempt as written or printing as printed, published nor distributed. The article is an insight overview and a confirmatory hypothesis of the constant need to review the social context. Therefore, what follows is a review of the suspiciously unintentionally hinted and publicly hidden. The unnatural contempt towards the male-to-male complementation behaviour indicatively present in the pre-researched corpora complementation sample analysis which unnatural aversion resulted in a personal suspicion and a currently present cyber pederasty prone group attacks. Cyber language processing is also an attempt to indicate a return to the previous model of communication, manifested through the figure of thought content, which provides insight into a retardation process of a grand return to the denied philosophical bond of pre-rhetorical origin, as well as its general interdisciplinarity.</i></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> fieldwork discourse analysis, functional transformability, translatability, retardation, historical paradox.</p>

## I. INTRODUCTION

Adjectives in compliments discourse analysis reviews an unpublished segment of an asynchronous communication research project focused on genealogical re-evaluation and its asynchronous results comparing it with the current synchronous communication discourse evolution. The goal is to demonstrate the research project's originality through naturally generated language, serving as a representative basis for valid discourse research (cf. Sunderland, J., 2006, Section 63, "Naturally occurring data").

A brief historical overview of linguistic and extra-linguistic events that indicate and precondition non-sterile language input as the initial basis of the corpus representative influence of language on society, in this case, is being represented via a bizarre "cyber example" whose indicator is hinted via a researched insight into asynchronous language, analysed sometime earlier, indicating the future of the hypothesised and projected via this analysis generated indicative research result.

Cf. to what follows:

[...] [S]ociolinguistics studies the influence of *society on language*<sup>1</sup>. [1]

Functional transformability is a synonym for geographical barrier-free cyber activity. The translatable universality and cultural transformability of the attributive adjectival superficiality in online adjectival down-to-earth communicative interactional perception forms a universal, absolute, and shared uniformity.

Speech act [...] theory has been criticised in linguistic anthropology for its *universalistic*<sup>2</sup> tendencies and neglect of social context. [2]

In the conducted research women complimented when giving advice, complementing the hypothesised potential future improvements, men anticomplimented or did not compliment.

Historical paradox shown as the history of linguistics overview or, as it was called before it was called, is as follows:

In the earliest times, man tried to explain the origin of language through religion and myth. In ancient Greece and Rome, *philosophy, rhetoric, and logic*<sup>3</sup> had a high reputation, and language was studied precisely through these disciplines [...]. [3]

[...] linguistic research to prove its position that Linguistics became a science no sooner than 1955 or 1957.

[...] lingvistička istraživanja u nastojanju dokazivanja svoga stava prema kojemu je lingvistika postala znanost tek 1955. ili 1957. godine.

[...]

Such type of linguistic history very soon becomes outdated and loses its relevance.

Takav tip povijesti jezikoslovlja vrlo brzo zastarijeva i gubi na aktualnosti.

Total independence from philosophy, rhetoric, and logic urge aftermathed by an even comparative grammar rejection and just in case the entire historicism and its methodology rejection imposed standardisation state of affairs. Currently, the current language back to rejected figure of thoughts speech and current thought transparency state that everyone can "read" one's thoughts, prioritises the retardation as an innovative and not reserved for written languages because the thought form from now on is overtaking speech and writing, urges the process of historical retardation rejuvenation combination *interdisciplinarity*<sup>4</sup>.

Cf. to what follows:

Ferdinand de Saussure believed that the subject of linguistic research must be language itself. Of course, although very important, this theory has met criticism. He believed that people understand each other only if the system remains unchanged and that changing any of its elements breaks the system and prevents communication. Such thinking is probably conditioned by paying attention exclusively to synchrony. [3]

Language is constantly developing and changing (Skiljan: 1985 in 3).

"Semantication" (cf. semantics=sameness) identical norm maintenance concept, the figure of thoughts interdisciplinarity historical mishap, tyrannical rejection of any variation, influence of society on language degradation misperception, language on society impact denial, preventive organized laying rejectional bullying measures, quasilinguistic uneducated self-employed gang team institutional trends related to the exact sciences interdisciplinarity current movement directions constant rejections, repeated terrorizing via young grammarians' immutable evergreens combined with

<sup>1</sup> Emphasis S. M.

<sup>2</sup> Emphasis S. M.

<sup>3</sup> Emphasis S. M.

<sup>4</sup> Emphasis S. M.

universities staff combustion via followers inclined to nepotism prone groups, linguistic perversion initiated with quasi-linguistic mentally retarded stuttering humanoid objects insertion intended for a personal communication degradation fashions just a tip of the iceberg.

The equivalence of the asynchronously acquired to the discursively natural implies the voluntariness of conformist asynchronously unscheduled, and when it suits someone, corpus not obtained by force prioritisation. The content accumulated in this way is not influenced, nor anything lost or mistransmitted when recording. This project also contains a biographical component element linking philologically discursive to the from the written text derived, forgotten, currently identified with linguistically analogous and via forgetfulness lost, historically and intentionally neglected.

"The main tool of philology is knowledge of linguistic expression and the history of texts." [4]

Cyberbullying could have various consequences which can affect the privacy of an individual. Current situation in which one does not have the right to shower in a usual way, nor is it advisable to think about a one's own naked image due to the personal image public exposure, the situation is similar to giving birth discomfort lurking ruin insight easily comparable to the public historical public occurrences. which intrusion discomfort could be seen as portrayed in what follows:

[...] noble women went into labour, it was considered a national event. Literally, the delivery room was filled with curious doctors, priests, and noble observers all there to watch, not assist, not to support, but to watch. When Marie Terz gave birth, the room was so packed it resembled a theatre more than a medical ward. The reason royal birth had to be witnessed was to prevent scandal. People believed that a stillborn or female baby might be swapped for a healthy male heir. So, the entire process had to happen in full view. This meant that the mother, likely in excruciating pain and emotional distress was surrounded by an audience during one of the most vulnerable moments of her life; there was no privacy, no dignity, just expectation. [5]

What follows is an unpublished shortened segment of asynchronous communication research dealing with the register of asynchronous compliments according to and in Majetic, 2019/20: 240-278:

The implication of gender diversity in the text of Janet Holmes is explicitly confirmed by statements

such as "women have a subordinate status in our society" or "[judging by stereotypes, women [...] deal with appearance and men with property".

Holmes embarks on her research with the assumption that there is an inherent difference between the social position of men and women, as well as between their verbal and interactional patterns. The results of her analysis confirm the polarization male and female communication habits and styles: women receive and give compliments significantly more than men; women experience compliments as positive affective acts and use them as a mechanism of positive politeness, while men often interpret them as acts of threatening; women use syntactic formulas that strengthen the positive effect of compliments and men use formulas that mitigate or limit the power of compliments; women's conversational style is personalized, sociable and focused on interaction while men's is impersonal, purposeful and focused on content; in women's interactions, appearance is complimented, in men's interactions possessions; men are more likely to ignore or avoid compliments than women. Holmes also used the specific results of her analysis as an argument for an undeniable social hierarchy in which women are the subordinate sex (Pišković, 2018: 24).

Giving and receiving compliments is important in the socialisation of individuals. The literature states that women receive compliments because they are insecure by nature. Through a cursory review of the Internet content, which was classified as the beginning of our research, we noticed an extremely large number of sites where it is most often stated how to give compliments.

The compliments that women accept and that have the highest rating are being listed. In one of these pages, at the address "b92.net/zivot/ antitabu", in our search on February 13, 2019, we learned that there are women who simply ask for compliments. "That's how they act as a whole," says the author, "with their appearance, stature, smile, the way they receive compliments, as if it's something that is taken for granted." "As a result, other women sometimes comment on this as narcissism," continues the author, who comments using the following: "Well, I wouldn't say." "We are all narcissistic," he continues, "to a greater or lesser degree." "If we didn't, we wouldn't be alive," he concludes. "So", he says, "the fact that some women can laugh, know how to compliment others, can speak of them as extremely confident who charge their batteries precisely because others are aware of

their character." "It can be", "It doesn't have to mean", is the conclusion of this discussion.

"In fact", the author continues in the same tone, "some of them are actually very insecure, but during their lives they have developed incredible ways of dealing with their own insecurity", which is also stated in Holmes, and quoted by Pišković as well as many others who deal with this topic. "They react completely paradoxically," says the author of this article, "safe, self-confident, bold, combative, likeable." "Who would have thought that the other anxious face was hiding behind that?" the author asks.

"Some are really like that." "They don't act, but they are," the author is sure invisibly different to the naked eye," so, she says, "women who receive compliments like this also give compliments to others." "They are always ready." "They even expect them," concludes the author, women type 1 characterization.

Similar to "type 1" women, "the second type of woman thinks she deserves to be praised at every opportunity, regardless of effort, achievement, opportunity." "You just have to," says the author. "If they don't get a compliment, they can get angry," says the author. "Something like the stepmother in 'Snow White'," the author compares, and continues: "People are 'mirror, mirror... tell me who's the most beautiful in the world.'" "Well, she is, of course." "She concludes that compliments are given to such women against their will."

"The third type of woman also likes to receive compliments", and the author says that "such a woman receives them (compliments) with innate cuteness." "They say 'thank you', that's what they mean, they don't need to come up with another nice word." "They are aware of themselves, their condition, appearance, the moment when someone says something nice to them." "They have a real relationship inside, and you can't fool them if you're not honest." "To them, a compliment is like a mirror that doesn't hide the truth," the author finished her description with positive ratings, so we wonder if she put herself in this group. The description continues by referring to the others (women), where it says that this group also includes those "women who are moderate in receiving compliments." "They'll respond with gratitude," she says, "but they'll resent it if someone keeps complimenting them." "They know how to be funny." "If you tell them that they look more and more beautiful, they will ask with a smile if that means they weren't beautiful before." "And that somehow disarms men in a lovely way," the author believes. "They become

aware when it's no longer a compliment but mere flattery." "Or if someone tells them they look great," they ask if that's how it's supposed to be.

The analysis of the characteristics of the fourth type of woman is interesting because of the way women receive compliments. In this case, the compliment is a command, i.e. the fourth type of woman receives compliments as a command. "You tell them something nice, they answer with 'I know'". "They just don't stand still and say 'I understand'." "It is read in their attitude," says the author, "that receiving compliments is one of the duties of women, and they behave accordingly." "They hear the compliment mechanically, and they respond to it as well."

The fifth type of woman is different from the fourth in the way one receives or reacts, often responding to compliments. The author says that these are the women who respond to a compliment with "I bought that for almost nothing", "it's not a very good haircut", "those shoes are from last year", "my children are good, but how much have I invested in them", "the children are not like me, they are beautiful on my husband", "I can do better", "I am not good at baking", "It's nothing, it's just my job", and so on and on. "So, whatever nice things you say to them," he concludes, "they find something as a justification for being good." "It's as if good isn't taken for granted, and as if that good is somehow their fault." "No matter how hard you try, it's not worth it." "They don't know what to do with it." "They don't like compliments, they don't look forward to them, they don't look good on them."

Among English speakers, it is generally agreed that the polite thing to do is to accept a compliment. In practice, however, at least two examples illustrate that compliments are not always accepted. Pomerantz (1978) argues that this is because compliments place addressees in a difficult position – they have to juggle two conflicting rules: "Agree with the speaker" and "Avoid self-praise". Herbert's (1998) analysis of 1.062 compliments and compliment responses found that only about one-third of responses could be categorised as acceptances. And sometimes acceptances indicated that the addressee was uncomfortable:

Male 1: Nice tie

Male 2: (look of dismay, checks the tie) thank you (Herbert 1998: 62).

When speakers are status equals, responses which are not acceptances are common and include examples like I bought it for my holiday in France or it is really quite old. In effect, such responses say, "I recognise that your compliment was intended to



make me feel good; I choose to avoid self-praise and thus assert that we are equal". However, a surprising finding in Herbert's analysis is that, overall, compliments given by female speakers tended not to be accepted, whereas compliments given by male speakers, particularly to females, tended to be accepted. This suggests that, all other things being equal, women and men are not status-equals, then the expected pattern is that the person with higher status pays the compliments, while the lower status participant accepts such compliments. Such an interpretation would explain Holme's (1988a) finding that high-status females were almost twice as likely to be complimented as higher-status males. In other words, such women, because they are women, end up on the compliment-accepting rather than the compliment-giving side of the equation. Their apparent "high status" is worth less than that of their male "peers"(Coates, 2004: 100-101).

The cultural conditioning of compliments is unquestionable. The situation in England, which is divided by class, is partially presented in the research of Robert Herbert. Interestingly, the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina is not much different. However, it seems that regardless of class conditioning, men get it by gender and have the right to compliment women. The anonymity of asynchronous communication protects them completely. However, they do not dare to compliment men, even in this medium! The results of the research conducted in this paper are, in most cases, confirmation of stereotypes! We have become convinced that stereotypes are derived from the "situation on the ground":

Stereotypes are (re)produced in a wide range of practices of representation [...]. (Talbot, 2003: 471). Mary Talbot, in her article "Gender Stereotypes: Reproduction and Challenge," identifies stereotyping in language with folk linguistics:

Stereotyping as a representational practice is at the heart of the notion of folk linguistics. Folk linguistics is a term that linguists sometimes use to refer to (general) beliefs held by non-linguists about language; for example, the belief in female verbal incontinence has been a staple of misogynistic caricatures for decades, if not centuries. In fact, folk linguistics is the core term used by Deborah Cameron (1985: 189-90 in Talbot, 2003: 472).

Janie Rees-Miller's article "Compliments revisited: Contemporary compliments and gender" is a study of the compliments use of compliments. The article deals with the way in which the research on compliments was carried out, at the same time criticising the methodology by which the collection

of compliments was carried out because not all words of the compliment are included verbatim, so the corpus is the result of memory. The article is an overview of research on compliments, but also a critique of the way in which compliments have been researched.

Author Rees-Miller explains that a compliment can go unnoticed because it is expected behaviour, for example, complimenting the hostess after dinner, and compliments are norms that are used for, say, politeness, she adds. Rees-Miller says that in researching compliments, it is important:

- who is giving the compliment?
- to whom?
- where?

He points out that in most cases a compliment is perceived as a positive behaviour, but also points to the fact that a compliment can be a form of violence, e.g. a worker throwing a compliment at a woman passing by, the author explicitly explains. Rees-Miller categorises compliments:

- complimenting the look
- complimenting the way something was done
- complimenting material things
- the others

Previous research, says Rees-Miller, indicates that at the level of 80% the same syntactic pattern and compliments are mostly addressed to women used among "social equals". Rees-Miller conducted research on compliments at the university. Research is focused on gender and location. The frequency of woman-to-woman compliments is, in most cases, followed by men's compliments to women, compliments about "something new" and "appearance effort".

"Masculine" compliments acceptance, Rees-Miller emphasises, indicating masculine power in society. Differences in compliments can be attributed to different communication goals. Rees-Miller quotes the findings of Nadine Eckert et al. (2003), where it is stated that appearance and popularity are important to women, and talent is important to men. From the contents in which compliments were used, we have highlighted the following:

asshole wrote:

"I always run away from pretty girls because they just give me a headache. It's hard to believe that some of them are down to earth, if you don't notice it now, you'll notice it in time, mostly if you're not into it why forcing yourself for nothing, you shouldn't go against yourself."

"just don't push yourself too hard, bacteria"

Alkaloid battery wrote:

"When someone fucks me..."

answer:

Are you always this smart or just today?

so then:

"They stared at you and collided."

One author describes her experience:

"I shared an office with a man for several years, we constantly argued and laughed, we ate together, drank coffee, he told me I was blind when I started wearing glasses, he noticed when I lost weight or bought something new, but it wasn't flirting at all, it was like I was with a female colleague."

The experience of the author under the pseudonym oridjidji is as follows:

"What's wrong with meeting a tired colleague at work, barely dressed up, and greeting her with the words 'beautiful eyes of mine, where did they shine last night', giving her a compliment, making her coffee, chatting a bit, laughing and starting the workday like that, or greeting her with the words 'oh how beautiful we are today, uh... you're as sweet as honey?'"

We have noticed a great number of adjectives and comments:

"beautiful ones – they just give you a headache", typical masochistic comments – "she's so down to earth", anti-compliments in which women are stupid "just don't strain yourself too much, you little bugger" or simply "... are you always this smart or just today?" This was followed by anti-compliments related to physical appearance: "they stared at you, then they collided". It is inevitable to use "blindness" and the like.

The compliments in these texts seem to be reserved exclusively for women, and were given by men. In our corpus, we found and confirmed the results of research conducted in non-Balkan territories. What was represented in small quantities in the conducted research (we mean compliments that men give to men) was taken to the extreme in our research, so that men did not give compliments to men, but exclusively to women. There were humorous comments and "torn phrases", but nothing more daring than that.

There was also hate speech and stereotypes/compliments:

Post by "considering"...

♀♂ comparison:

[S]cene at TV, some singer, actor, poet from Serbia (Croatia), on the other side stands some empty-headed but versatile wannabe presenter, a model and a full-time student of Economy or Psychology, and stupid as hell [...]

"Compliments" to the performers:

"an empty-headed but versatile wannabe presenter", "a model and a full-time student of Economy or Psychology, and stupid as hell", [...] "and you don't know if she is giggling with joy, or experiencing multiple orgasms because of an unprecedented compliment about fantastic cevapi meet dish".

Unintelligible sections:

"so the neighbour gently pulls it off for us" or something like that.

Expressing patriotism via compliments:

housewife :

"Our (BH) public figures, when they find themselves in another environment, can't wait to make unsavoury jokes about (their) Bosnia and Bosnians [...]"

"[...] to flatter and appear likeable"

"In addition to making money from feigned patriotism and Bosniakism"

"Where Bosnia begins, logic ends..."

and then the reaction via "compliments":

"JELLYFISH!"

"Minister of Culture for sale!"

ichio:

"Bosnia is a country of blackness, so people invent something so that they are not that they are not, ... embarrassing.

Proverbs/compliments "application" as follows:

petunia:

"One does not look at a gifted horse's teeth (compliment)".

"By the way, I don't see statements from that guy as bullshit."

The role of compliments to women:

\*mima\*:

"And where is Her Highness Lady? Is she watching some new soap opera?"

Greenish:

"She probably has an evening appointment at the hairdresser's to be beautiful for her husband while he's asleep".

Compliments/women/foreign language:

"somethings":

"How long have you lived in London? Because you don't speak much English".

Compliments/women/advice...physical appearance/men:

amoureux24:

"All that is said is to be careful, know your own interest and take care of your husband."

"Men are easy-minded and will go after another woman if theirs doesn't excite them."

"think of my advice on how to look good and how to win his heart because it is correct and based on facts."

"If you don't care about how you look, he won't look at you either."

"If you don't play a good housewife, then he won't appreciate you."

"If other men look at you, he is proud and happy to have you."

"A man in love has only one wife and doesn't look at others."

"Also, take care of your finances, don't be fooled into trusting him with that; it's the only thing you have security in."

"Being the perfect woman is hard."

"I feel sorry for some women because they suffer and don't get what they deserve."

"Women there don't have as many rights as in Europe."

"They are also dumbed down by men and are expected to take on a plate what a man offers them."

"If not strong, then a woman should be equal to men."

Compliments/women/advice:

amoureux24:

"I just wanted to help the person in question to be on the lookout because her boyfriend is sure to swerve."

"She's probably a nice girl; she doesn't deserve someone who doesn't respect her. The same goes for other girls."

"I wanted to make them aware."

Compliments/women / being clever etc.

\*mima\*

"Don't type anymore...please...you'll ruin your nails."

Compliments/women/values / VIP status/ ♀♂ relationships:

Salsaon2:

"Is this one real?"

"[...] extravaganzas, expensive people, life on the high side, a lot of money, blah blah blah, a lot of money, blah blah blah, VIP..."

"And that one of yours (which I honestly doubt exists) is a guarantor, as our forum members say, "targeting" someone else, and your eyes are dazzled by that extravaganza"

"I will refer to the song of the well-known folk song by Kanye West ", Gold Digger", I think you fit that profile!!

Compliments/women/♀♂relationships/stereotype?:

TasmaniaBAN:

"So what if we turn around for another woman?!?"

"I call it a 'man's disease. '"

"it's natural for men and incurable, and you have to accept it, just like watching matches and beer!!! What's wrong with that?!"

"If he looks at and measures other women, it means he's "into it" and he's always with you and doesn't cheat so you should take that as a compliment, it means you have a real and experienced man next to you"

"it's normal to turn your back on someone if he's really handsome and beautiful!"

"turns around - faithful and honest"/"doesn't turn around - rub your eyes!"

amoureux24:

"Men have it in their genes to cheat, which proves that marriages are a matter of convention, not nature."

"Now if you want to keep him, you have to make him interested in you, and you will achieve that with better clothes, makeup, and personal hygiene."

"It is especially important that you do not have body odour or bad breath, rotten teeth, and pimples."

"Go to the hairdresser, always wash the places where you have spots or pimples with soap, use a sleeping cream at night, fix your teeth, and always floss your teeth."

"Do abdominal exercises during the day and watch your calories."

"Eat only salads with fried fish or chicken breast, which means low-fat food and soups. Have dinner by 6 p.m., possibly by 7 p.m., but don't eat after that. You can only drink tea without sugar."

A 1960s women's handbook or a forum???? The role of women/forum!:

"Financial advice:"

"If you are married, separate yours from his, and in case you get divorced, take half of his property."

"Always have a job because it is always possible to get divorced"

"Have your savings in case one of you has to leave the apartment and look for a new one."

"Always claim your inheritance and don't leave anything to your damn siblings because in Bosnia, when your parents die, all the land and house go to your brothers and the sisters get a pomegranate. That tradition needs to be broken."

"In society:"

"Always smile, charm with your eyes."

"Smile even when something is not funny. People will think you are a cheerful person, and your husband will think the same. He will think you are flirting."

"Ask your husband to take you somewhere, either for pizza or to a real restaurant with wine and candles."

"In the house"

"Be on top of everything."

"Have everything you need in terms of food and cook well."

"The way to a man's heart is through his stomach."

"About children:"

"One child is enough for a lifetime."

"If you worry too much about others, you will take care of yourself."

"Secondly, children are a burden, and you will never be able to afford anything nice to buy because you will have to buy for them."

"If even after a new image and a new you, he is not interested in you, then get a divorce, and you will see how many men are interested in you."

"Be a super woman, aware of yourself."

"If your husband is not something or some opportunity, find yourself a new and rich one because you are a woman who wants status in society and not someone to be pitied"

In the compliments analysis, the primary focus is on the use of adjectives.... Summary of the study on adjectives: Barczewska, S., Andreasen, A., 2018. Male and female adjective use in MICASE. Zagreb: *Suvremena lingvistika* 86, presented in full as in the original, is what follows:

This paper analysed male and female use of eight basic adjectives and their close synonyms in the context of university events as reported by the MICASE corpus. The results presented in the example show similarities and differences in the use of the adjectives male/female. Some results add further support to previously observed trends in differences between male and female speech. For example, it was generally noted that women used more of the studied adjectives than men. Moreover, women used the adjectives "pretty" and "cute" more often than men. However, there were also surprises.

[...] Moreover, while women in the corpus show greater linguistic dexterity when it comes to the use of synonyms for good and great, men use more synonyms. All of these values are statistically significant. This study not only establishes differences in the use of masculine and feminine adjectives but also points to a number of similarities. First, of the adjectives selected for this analysis, "good" and "different" are used equally often by both men and women. Second, both genders tend to use "positive" adjectives more than "negative" adjectives. Third, men and women use the adjectives ugly (and their close synonyms) and little (and their close synonyms) in equal proportions. (S. Barczewska, A. Andreasen, 2018: 210-211).

The adjective classification according to Barczewska and Andreasen (2018) involves the use of eight basic adjectives and their synonyms to test the claim that women use more adjectives and that they use different adjectives. The adjective classification follows the pattern:

Good/bad

Big/small

Beautiful/ugly

Different/important

The following examples are highlighted as representative examples from the collected corpora:

Beautiful

Fat

Smart

Blind

Bad

Tired

None

Barely dressed

Soft

Good

Empty-headed

Versatile

Wannabe

Cute

Stupid

Nice

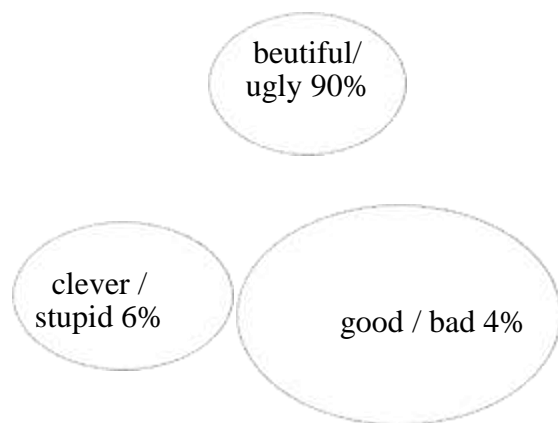
Super

We extracted adjectives from the corpus. We noticed that almost all adjectives can be classified into the categories of beautiful/ugly. The corpus for processing compliments is dominated by synonyms of adjectives from the category of beautiful/ugly.

Adjectives from the categories good/bad, different/important were not used, so we conclude that adjectives from the category beautiful/ugly were used to give compliments in a ratio of almost 100%. The use of adjectives describing physical appearance was not difficult to assume, given the medium from which the corpus was taken, as well as the age group that uses the forum and their primary interest.

The use of adjectives from the category good/bad was significant. Although not foreseen by the classification, we added the category smart/stupid. Compliments, or insults from this category, are detected in our corpus, but not in as large a proportion as adjectives from the category beautiful/ugly.





**Graph 1:** adjectives distribution / parameter scheme cf. Barczewska and Andreasen (2018)

The glorification of women's communication skills, communicative dexterity, and exceptional contributions to conversation are the basic features of radical cultural feminism (see Bucholtz, Chapter 12 of this book). Unlike liberal feminism, in which such women's communicative qualities are seen as confirmation of their powerlessness, drowning in conventional gender roles, and their acceptance of bearing the entire burden of routine tasks in conversations, or rather, of "doing the crappy work" in conversations (Fishman 1978: 405), radical cultural feminism portrays women as creative, skilled, and intelligent users of language whose "interactional practices" are more developed and powerful than men's contributions to verbal communication. In addition to Janet Holmes, Jennifer Coates also belongs to the feminist movement in linguistics that celebrates women's language; in her book *Women Talk* (1996), she proclaims speech in female friendship groups as a model for ideal interpersonal relationships in the future (Pišković, 2018: 24).

Using criteria whose basic motto is that "men use formulas that mitigate or limit the power of compliments" (Pišković in Holmes, 2018:24), we singled out the following:

The compliment "beautiful woman/girl" is limited by the use of words like "I've always run away from beautiful women because they only give me a headache, weak ones who are down to earth if you don't notice it now, you will notice it in time...", "they stared at you and then collided"

The compliment "smart" woman is limited by

the use of words: "what happened when you were drunk", "don't strain yourself so much, you little bacteria", "are you always this smart or just today?"

Using the same criteria in Pišković according to Holmes, where women "use syntactic formulas that strengthen the power of the compliment (Pišković in Holmes, 2018: 24)", we selected the following examples from the corpus taken from the portal "Klix.ba":

"noticed when I lost weight or bought something new, but it wasn't flirting, it was like I was with a female colleague"

Men's "limitations" in giving compliments sometimes took on the characteristics of insults:

"an empty-headed but versatile wannabe presenter, a model and also a full-time student of Economy or Psychology and stupid as a wheel [...]"

"[...] she doesn't know whether to giggle with delight or experience multiple orgasms due to an unprecedented compliment about the fantastic kebabs."

To, as Holmes calls it, "mitigation" or "limitation", compliments opposites were often used:

"empty-headed but versatile"

"a model and also a full-time student of Economy or Psychology, and stupid as a wheel"

"You don't look at a gifted horse (compliment) in the mouth."

"How long have you lived in London? Because you don't know much English."

"She's very nice but she doesn't deserve someone like that who doesn't respect her."

Men often belittled women. In most cases, the goal was to make the woman stupid or not up to the task:

Don't type anymore... please... you'll ruin your nails.

"Modern" words that are "trendy" are often used:

"for real?"

"extravaganza, luxury, high life, lots of money, blah blah blah, lots of money blah blah blah, VIP..."

Women remained true to "Balkan cultural stereotypes" in describing and complimenting men: "If he looks at and sizes up other women, it means he's 'into it, ' and since he's with you and not cheating, you should take that as a compliment."

"Conversations" of this type prompted comments from forum members:

"Men have it in their genes to cheat, which proves that marriages are a matter of convention and

not nature."

"Now, if you want to keep him, you have to make him interested in you, and you will achieve that with better clothes, makeup, personal hygiene."

"It's especially important that you don't have body odour or bad breath, rotten teeth and pimples."

Women used forms that strengthened the power of the compliment. They often used "strong" adjectives in their descriptions:

"super woman, self-aware"

"If your husband is not capable, find yourself a new and rich one; you are still a woman who wants status in society and not someone to be pitied."

The result of our study, in which men did not compliment men, is unique! Similar linguistic behaviour was observed by Jack Sidnell. In the article "Constructing and Managing Male Exclusivity in Conversational Interaction", Jack Sidnell discusses "male exclusivity":

However, members routinely go about providing for the recognisability of some setting as "exclusively male" or "exclusively female." What we want to uncover are the everyday methods which underlie the production and recognition of such exclusivity. Once we have shown that members have oriented to the exclusive character of a particular setting, and moreover methodically went about producing that exclusivity as a recognisable feature of that setting, we will be in a better position to analyse the talk contained within it as "men's talk," etc. (Sidnell: 2003, 330).

To describe the "exclusivity of men", Sidnell cites Garfinkel's research:

[o]ne general conclusion that can be reached from Garfinkel's study is that "the reproduced differentiation of culturally specific 'males' and 'females' is [...] the outcome of a mass of indiscernible, yet familiar, socially organised practices" [...]. As such, the social scientist is set with the work of describing how members of a society methodically go about producing their gender as a recognisable "social fact." In this respect Agnes's accomplishment was to treat the "natural facts of life" of socially organized, socially managed sexuality as a managed production [ . . . ] so as unavoidably in concert with others to be making these facts of life visible and reportable - accountable - for all practical purposes (Garfinkel 1967: 180 in Sidnell 332).

In the asynchronous communication on the "Klix.ba" forum, we assume that mostly heterosexuals participated. In the article "Language and Gender Modernity", William L. Leap describes

the linguistic strategies of homosexuals:

Linguistic strategies that enable gay men to negotiate and express their unique experience and views, [...] reflect the historical, cultural, and politico-economic processes of a mobile group of multiply-minorities men from a former American colony in the Third World. [It is] in fact a "syncretic" dynamic that "critically appropriates elements from the master codes of the dominant culture and 'creolises' them, disarticulating signs and rearticulating their symbolic meaning." (Manalansan 1995: 250, quoting Mercer 1988: 7 in Leap, 2003: 414).

Shaari and Maros (2017), in the paper titled "Compliments and compliment responses across borders: language and cultural change among the new generation of Malays", talk about cultural and generational changes that included giving and receiving compliments. The paper includes a discussion on how to react to compliments - the author considers their rejection rude. Since the participants in the communication have the same cultural background, the problem of receiving and giving compliments, considering the culture in this case, also did not cause major confusion (Majetic, 2019/20: 278) and could be calculated as the concept of universally projected compliment transformability.

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