

Global variation and Swift Code: A.F.1984A.H.+

Dr. M.Sc. Senka Majetic

Independent Researcher, B&H

*Corresponding Author: Dr. M.Sc. Senka Majetic

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18009029>

Article History	Abstract
Original Research Article	<p><i>"Global variation and Swift Code: A.F.1984A.H.+" is a review of the current state of language and society. Also, "Global variation and Swift Code: A.F.1984A.H.+" is a re-evaluation of speech act theory! Linguistic analysis, pre-state illustration analogy, language ancestor analysis analogy, bibliographic biographical analogy. L1L2 Code plus Swift variable being presented as a speech acts theory analogy.</i></p> <p>Keywords: L1L2 Code plus Swift variable, speech act theory, Global Language, Orwell.</p>
Received: 07-12-2025	
Accepted: 17-12-2025	
Published: 21-12-2025	
<p>Copyright © 2025 The Author(s): 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.</p> <p>Citation: Dr. M.Sc. Senka Majetic. (2025) , Global variation and Swift Code: A.F.1984A.H.+, UKR Journal of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences (UKRJAHS). Vol1(10), 156-183.</p>	

A.F.¹ Operator

Full alienation from the source of terror. What one feels does express! 31 per cent expressives! 31 per cent declarations! Allegory 100 per cent! Men are animals! 100 per cent replacement, men are animals! Alienated from a "human"! Human is a human race! Speech acts addressed immediately after the complete alienation emotions! All of it directly expressed. Declarations! Other speech acts! Commissives, assertives, directives used! However, extremely moderately!

Only the first chapter! The test sample tested. Alienated expressed! 100 per cent! The null-hypothesis confirmed completely. It is about the introductory speech expressed in the first chapter! Preparation expectations delay! Other speech acts represented! Declared, however, does not have the illocutionary force! Statistical ratio is percentage! Preparatory expectations! The acts are elocutionary acts! Fulfilment outcome expected and announced. Sometime in the future! For now, elocutionary temporary! A delay! The act is unfulfilled! Problem addressed! Criteria met!

The null-hypothesis confirmation! Alienation! Alienation operator confirmation! Further analysis not being done! The elocutionary test suggestions confirmed! Alienation

confirmation! No need for the illocutionary! Alienation from humans! Alienation from labour! Reciprocal ratio!

Parameter classification logical and plausible! The alienation utopia can be declared and proclaimed! Alienated, objects do not participate, do not work, do not produce, do not consume, are doomed to, in this case, extinct!

The "speech act theory" method fully confirmed by an insight into the discourse content. The word "I declare" used as an active reporting. Could not have been known had it not been for an insight into the content in which! In this case, a voluntary literal identity is being established!

Corpora analysis enabled by the simple speech act variable option. The frequency in the corpus confirmed. When a declarative becomes a performative, it a voluntary (and maybe there is hidden coercion). However, declared content can be analysed. In order to check whether there are expressed elements of coercion, the expressive register is analysed. Expressive conformity: directives indicate complete consistency. It can be said that in the tested sample, an absolute 31 : 31 was achieved. The later assumed intervention of the object (Jones) (cf. the

¹ Cf. A.F. in BNW

continuation of the content i. e. the end of the work "Animal Farm") may have violated the absolute, but this is not at this stage known.

Using the parameters published in the journal Economist and according to:

Marx, K. 1844. "Comment on James Mill", Economic and Philosophical Manuscript of 1844. Early Writings. Translated by Livingstone, Rodney; Benton, Gregory. London: Penguin Classics. pp. 279–400.

page 121 cf. [4], cf. also [2], based also on Karl Marx's economic and philosophical viewpoints, the parameters for

discourse analysis were conceived. The list of parameters included four parameters alienation from: the product of labour, activity of labour, humanity, others. A control research evaluation is done! The qualifier "humanity" refers to the human race. In order to test and deviate from the absolute concept, the category "unlike" was formed as one. It refers to "unaligned", and how the calculation would be feasible, realistic, unbiased, valid! The aspect of society is emphasized because it can be unrecognized in the assumed parameters. So, "alienated from others".



Figure 1: AF comic [1]

Alienation from the products of labour is represented in the ratio of 21 per cent. Alienation from work is represented in the ratio of 22 per cent. The ratio of alienation from the products of labour to alienation from labour activity is proportional to 22 percent 22 percent. Alienation from the human race is represented in the ratio of 39 per cent. Not classified in the previous parameters is 17 per cent.

The research on George Orwell's *Animal Farm* using speech act theory and alienation motif can be linked to a dual-layered geological survey that examines the state of a complex landscape.

Setup: imagine a surveyor with a dual apparatus – one for the seismic reflection to map underground structures and another for chemical analysis to reveal soil composition. The first tool symbolises the speech at detection, classifying linguistic expression into declarations, expressives, and more akin to mapping the surface level of societal interactions. The second tool mirrors the alienation motif analysis, digging deeper to expose underlying social disconnects, which is like identifying such a surface mineral deposit.

Action: as the surveyor systematically applies these tools, they reveal how surface behaviour (speech acts) reflects deeper societal (alienation).

Result: the geological survey uncovers the layered complexity of the narrative, showing how language both marks and reveals power dynamics. This analogy highlights how the research methodology unveils the intricate interplay between language and societal structures, enabling predictions about cultural and potential narratives. [1]

Test sample, chapter 1 of the novel *Animal Farm* (pages 4-10) by George Orwell, 1944, is being analysed! Speech event is being indicated in the "abstract" section (Majetic, 2023: 109). Test sample pages, from the source collected, presented on pages 111 to 118 and also used as an illustration. The corpus is being illustrated. Each speech act parameter category described. Each speech act register is being described before the illustration. Words, emphasised by the author, were used as illustrations. Page numbers from the source cited were indicated in round brackets, e.g. (9), etc. via null-hypothesis classification operator statement:

Declarations dominate in the novel "*Animal Farm*" by George Orwell, page 109 in (Majetic, 2023: 109).

The speech event situation is being introduced. The pages 4 to 10 only are being used, which is in fact a speech address:

Male pig to animals! In this way, speech act theory is being parameter test re-evaluated.

Another hypothesis:

"Alienation is the background of the novel A. F. by George Orwell 1944". The statement tested via Marx's theory classification, alienation operator variables (cf. 109). The insight into the presupposed issue is being pre-determined and directed. "Pragmatic", comment is as follows:

Speech-act theory, most notably attributed to Searle, is designed to help us understand how people accomplish things with their words. (Manouchakia, 2017: 7 in Majetic, 2023: 109)

N.B. the category alienation from the product is the category society due to direct consequences.

The research on George Orwell's *Animal Farm* using speech act theory and alienation motif! For a closer definition, perhaps it is best to say "a didactic text" - Orwell² aims, and yet more than a text. So, it is "novel outside of class" done to:

"Persuasive speech, characterisation, symbolism, narrative perspective, and identifying themes" [16]

More than assertive! Therefore: novel (out-of-class type of fiction)!

In an assertive-like fashion, speech is being addressed. The 1944 publication used! Sic! Comment added! Later, first published comment added! Other, 1945 sources and bibliography biography unchanged!

The article was published in the journal magazine "*Eximia*". The very title is "the genus" of the later developed, which is the continuum!

Eximia is a genus of round-necked [longhorn beetles](#) of the subfamily [Cerambycinae](#).

Cf. what follows:

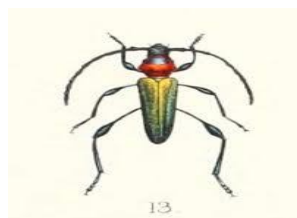


Figure 2: *Eximia* genus [3]

Cf.!

² Pen name Cf.!



Figure 3: Tomb candle [4]

[Template: Taxonomy](#)

Bold ranks show taxa that will be shown in taxoboxes because rank is principal or `always_display=yes`.

Ancestral taxa		
Domain:	Eukaryota	[Taxonomy; edit]
Clade:	Amorphea	[Taxonomy; edit]
Clade:	Obazoa	[Taxonomy; edit]
Clade:	Opisthokonta	[Taxonomy; edit]
Clade:	Holozoa	[Taxonomy; edit]
Clade:	Filozoa	[Taxonomy; edit]
Clade:	Choanozoa	[Taxonomy; edit]
Kingdom:	Animalia	[Taxonomy; edit]
Subkingdom:	Eumetazoa	[Taxonomy; edit]
Clade:	ParaHoxozoa	[Taxonomy; edit]
Clade:	Bilateria	[Taxonomy; edit]
Clade:	Nephrozoa	[Taxonomy; edit]
Clade:	Protostomia	[Taxonomy; edit]
Superphylum:	Ecdysozoa	[Taxonomy; edit]
Clade:	Panarthropoda	[Taxonomy; edit]
Phylum:	Arthropoda	[Taxonomy; edit]
Clade:	Mandibulata	[Taxonomy; edit]

Clade:	Pancrustacea	[Taxonomy; edit]
Clade:	Allotriocarida	[Taxonomy; edit]
Subphylum:	Hexapoda	[Taxonomy; edit]
Class:	Insecta	[Taxonomy; edit]
(unranked):	Dicondylia	[Taxonomy; edit]
Subclass:	Pterygota	[Taxonomy; edit]
Infraclass:	Neoptera	[Taxonomy; edit]
Clade:	Eumetabola	[Taxonomy; edit]
Clade:	Holometabola	[Taxonomy; edit]
Clade:	Aparaglossata	[Taxonomy; edit]
Clade:	Neuropteroidea	[Taxonomy; edit]
Clade:	Coleopterida	[Taxonomy; edit]
Order:	Coleoptera	[Taxonomy; edit]
Suborder:	Polyphaga	[Taxonomy; edit]
Infraorder:	Cucujiformia	[Taxonomy; edit]
Clade:	Phytophaga	[Taxonomy; edit]
Superfamily:	Chrysomeloidea	[Taxonomy; edit]
Family:	Cerambycidae	[Taxonomy; edit]
Subfamily:	Cerambycinae	[Taxonomy; edit]
Tribe:	Callichromatini	[Taxonomy; edit]
Genus:	Eximia	[Taxonomy; edit]

Not sure why you're here? [Get started](#) with the automated taxobox system.

Parent:	Callichromatini [Taxonomy; edit]
Rank:	<input type="text" value="genus"/> (displays as <input type="text" value="Genus"/>)
Link:	Eximia
Extinct:	<input type="text" value="no"/>
Always displayed:	<input type="text" value="yes (major rank)"/>
Taxonomic references:	<input type="text" value="—"/>
Parent's taxonomic references:	<input type="text" value="—"/>

Figure 4: Taxonomy (Eximia) [5]

Cf.!

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



Grave candles on [All Saints' Day](#) in Poland Grave candle with flowers

A **grave candle**, **grave lantern**, **death candle** or **death lantern** is a type of [candle](#) or [lantern](#), which is lit in

memory of the dead or to commemorate solemn events. The form of a lantern is commonly used in [Christianity](#), whereas candles are more common in [Judaism](#) (where they are known as the [Yahrzeit candle](#)).

The tradition has been adopted by Christianity from the earlier [pagan](#) tradition.^{[1] [2]}

The grave lanterns, known as *znicz*, are a common tradition in [Poland](#).^[1]

[6]

Cf!

Aragon Front 1936-1938

"Thumbnail"

"Near death Genus"

Continuum canon cf. Eximia

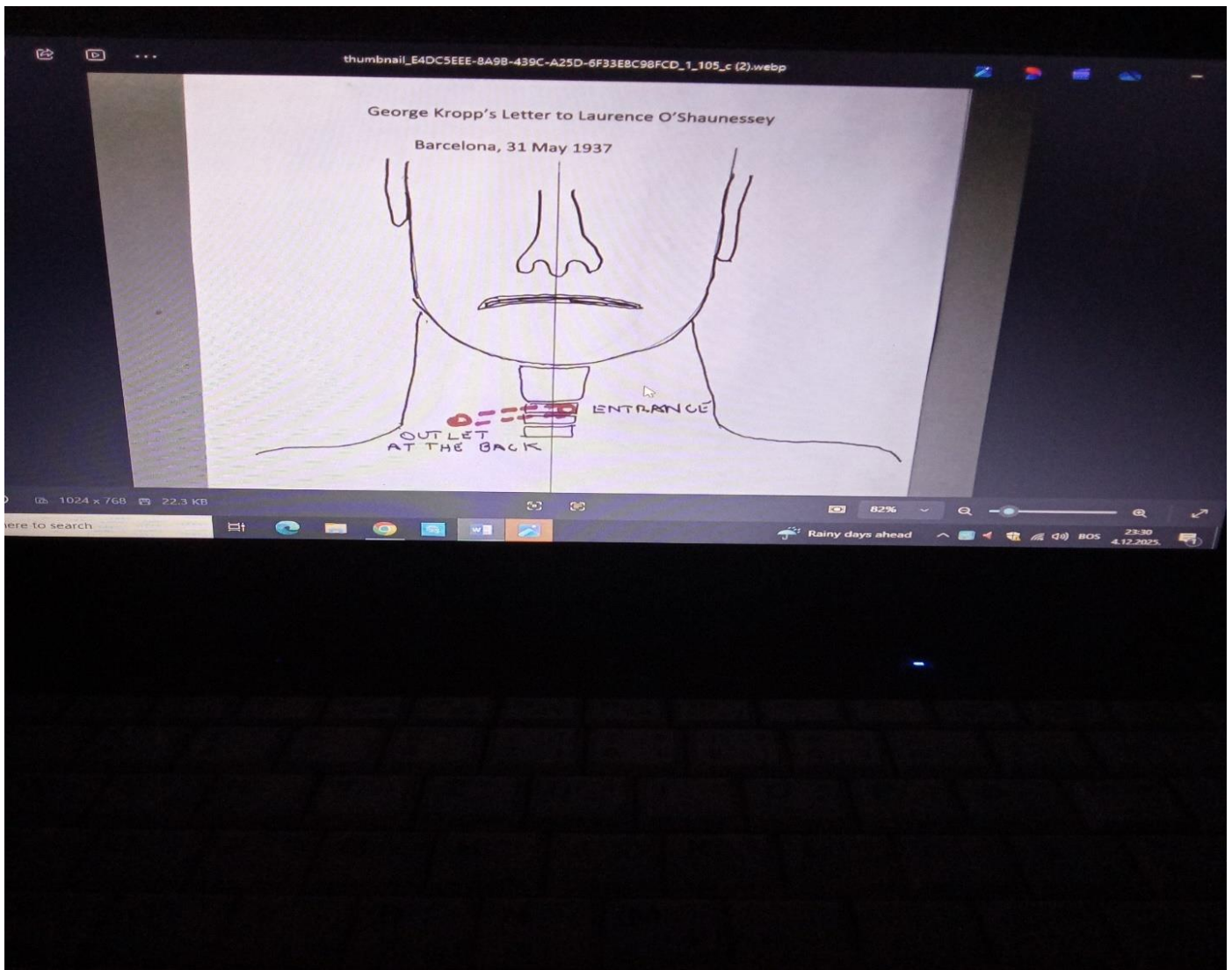


Figure 5: "Thumbnail" Genus

[7]

Cf. e.g. PIE genus

Genus

Continuum

Old English genus Middle continuum

Middle genus Modern continuum

The article Animal Farm analysis was published in the Eximia journal, which is a genus. Another editor asked for the study to be published, which is a continuum. Being ignored is the continuum! Article being publish by the third party forms the aftermath!

The need for code transfer 1 to 2, 1 into 2, is being reduced to a minimum. Is the transfer swift?

The variation from the acceptable. "The correction" process! Due to the sophistication process of the mechanical code switch, L1L2 amounted to about 97 per cent unchanged, not to mention the "universal transfer".

L1L2

L1

L2

...

L1

Code

L2

Swift Variables

Swift Code

UGV³ Swift

Cf.

[Omniscrypt](#)

<https://help.salesforce.com › arti...>

*Omniscrypts help you create **dynamic customer interactions** with **low code** and **deploy** them to **multiple channels and devices**. You can create an Omniscrypt and then ...*

Cf.!

Published by! Analogy

...

L2 genus UGV (Swift) continuum

L2 continuum L1 genus

Cf.

³ UGV Universal Global Variant (Swift)

[8]

India

Cf. DNA test

Cf.

Cf. figure 16 Appendix "gender Variation overload"! cf. "UNIVERSAL TRANSFER"

[Omniscrypt™ Reverse Transcriptase Handbook](#)
[École normale supérieure de Lyon](#)

<https://www.ens-lyon.fr › ressources › rtPCR › RTpCR>

PDF

Reverse transcriptase is a multifunctional enzyme with three distinct enzymatic activities: **an RNA-dependent DNA polymerase**, **a hybrid-dependent exoribonuclease** ...

*1952 1953 Linguistics

Cf. Munen: 1996!

Alienation from product might be identified in what follows:

Cf. what follows:

A)

"Palestinian Orange: Jaffa!"

Cf. 2024!

Reminiscence?



Figure 6: Y
[9][10]

B)

Cf.





Figure 7: X
[10]

C)

Oliver Swift

LGBT character Fandom



Figure 8: Z
[11]

What follows is a review commentary on Animal Farm element, 1984 issue and Brave New World parameter ratio included. Poster-oriented presentation as an additional element. Appendix is what follows! Before that, however:

Swift (analogy):

A

The monk butterfly emerges from its hardened silken prison. Its thin legs cling to its empty shell, and its empty body hangs as its wings slowly open. For several hours, it remains motionless, not allowing the air to harden its tissue, nor the sun to dry its moisture [...] into the world in which it was born.

What emerges from that capsule is a different creature. There is no trace of its former form. Its broad and symmetrical wings bear unmistakable patterns of bright orange, dark black and subtle white. It is no longer a creature of the earth. It is an animal of the air. From that moment on, its existence is forever changed.

It wanders the same fields, the same lake shores and the waves of the same forests that once saw it blowing through the undergrowth. Now it flies over these places, dodging branches, dodging the beaks of curious birds and leaving behind it again and again the areas where it once had to hide. It feeds on the nectar of wild flowers, moving through it in the drift zone. It lacks the traditional mouth. Instead, it has specialised forks that it uses to suck up nectar. This adaptation will enable him to feed on liquids without the need for biting or chewing, the functions he performed in earlier animal stages. [18]

B

Swift

```
Vectorized check that a utf8 buffer is all ASCII
func isASCII(utf8: Span<SIMD16<UInt8>>) ->
Bool {
    // combine all the code units into a single entry1
    utf8.indices.reduce(into: SIMD16()) {
        // fold each set of code units into the result
        $0 |= utf8[$1]
    }
    // check that every entry is in the ASCII range1
    .max() < 0x80
}
```

Expressive⁴

Cf. Speech Acts (3) Expressives - The speaker states something about their **psychological attitudes⁵** and their attitudes towards a situation. This could be an apology, a welcome, or an expression of gratitude. (in Majetic, 2023: 110)

Concise code. **Powerful results⁶**.

Swift empowers you to write **advanced code in a concise, readable syntax⁷** that **even a beginner can understand**. Swift supports **object-oriented, functional, and generic** programming patterns that experienced developers are familiar with. Its progressive disclosure allows you to pick up the language **quickly**, taking advantage of power-user features as you need them.

⁴ Emphasis S. M.

⁵ Emphasis S. M.

⁶ Emphasis S. M.

⁷ Emphasis S. M.

```
import ArgumentParser
```

```
// Complete implementation of a command line
tool
@main struct Describe: ParsableCommand {
  @Argument(help: "The values to describe.")
  var values: [Double] = []
  mutating func run() {
    values.sort()
    let total = values.reduce(0, +)
    print(
      """
      Smallest: \ \(values.first, default: "No
value")
      Total:   \ \(total)
      Mean:    \ \(total / Double(values.count))
      """
    )
  }
}
```

Safe⁸

Cf. Speech Acts! (5) Commissives - The speaker **commits to**⁹ doing something in the future. This could be making **a promise, a plan, a vow, or a bet**. (in Majetic, 2023: 110)

Protect memory safety.

Swift **prioritizes safety**¹⁰ and eliminates entire classes of bugs and vulnerabilities by its design. Memory safety and data race safety are core features of the language, making them straightforward to integrate into your codebase. Safety is required at compile time, before your applications are ever run.

```
let transform = Affine2DTransformBuilder()
    .translate([10.0, 20.0].span)
    .rotate(30.0)
    .build()
let v = [11.0, 22.0, 1.0]
// Call C functions safely with Swift types
let u = mat_vec_mul(
    transform, rowCount, colCount, v.span, allocator)
let uMagnitude = vec_mag(u.span)
```

Interoperable¹¹

Cf. Speech acts! (4)Directives - The speaker **intends to get**¹² the listener **to** do something. This could be by giving

an order, offering advice, or making a request. . (in Majetic, 2023: 110)

Adopt in existing code incrementally.

Swift provides unmatched interoperability with its combination of natively understanding C and C++ types without the need for foreign function interfaces, and by providing bridging for bi-directional access. Swift's **interoperability** features allow you to incrementally **adopt**¹³ the language into existing codebases without requiring a full code rewrite.

```
import CxxStdlib
```

```
// Use types from C++, like std::string,
directly
```

```
let beverages: [std.string] = [
    "apple juice", "grape juice", "green tea"
]
let juices = beverages.filter { cppstring in
    // and call methods directly on C++
    types
    cppstring.find(.init("juice")) !=
    std.string.npos
}
```

Adaptable¹⁴

Cf. Speech acts! (1) Declarations - The speaker declares something that has **the potential** to bring about **a change in the world**¹⁵. . (in Majetic, 2023: 110)

From microcontrollers to servers.

The only language that **can span**¹⁶ from embedded and kernel, to server and apps. Swift excels no matter where it's used: from constrained environments like firmware where every byte counts, to cloud services handling billions of requests a day.

[19]

Review commentary

Welcome back with [...] ... and today I have something different super interesting [...] by Senka Majetic. Orwell

⁸ Emphasis S. M.

⁹ Emphasis S. M.

¹⁰ Emphasis S. M.

¹¹ Emphasis S. M.

¹² Emphasis S. M.

¹³ Emphasis S. M.

¹⁴ Emphasis S. M.

¹⁵ Emphasis S. M.

¹⁶ Emphasis S. M.

speech act detection and alienation motif symbol operator corpus analysis discussion. I am ... the title is, a bit of mouthful but I promise to discussion is a real jam [...] about the language, literature and even have the function.

Remember, I'm here to neutrally present the research. No endorsement, no absolute truth, just idea. It's loaded with [...] allegory. The touch of Senka Majetic zooms into what one calls a kind of wild. How the text not only tells the story but also works as an intricate insight into alienation motif and is then core question of today's big issue. Does the way character speak and the theme of alienation work together to request social reality? Why does that matter? Well, it tells us a lot about how language shapes. How identity, even feeling of belonging you know not for long.

The paper goes to this two by two. First, John Searle speech act theory. You haven't heard of Searle's theory don't panic. The great there when we speak. We're at just clearing an insight into doing something like making promises, giving orders, express emotions, that kind of thing. Searle breaks it down into classic speech acts declarations, assertive, expressive, directives and commissives. The study, simply these categories to get this chapter on Animal Farm and test it up. How often different speech act show up. Fun, right.

But, that's just half of it. Senka Majetic also looks it. Alienation, specifically, Marx's theory of alienation. Marx says: people who now feel alienated from their own work, from people, from society, or from their own humanity especially in dim environments that are exploitable.

The paper also is alienation just hanging around in the back. Animal Farm is the way animals talk, acted to those feelings of alienations. Again, I'm presenting, not indorsing. Okay. Okay, let's get to meeting finding.

For speech acts in chapter one here's how it breaks down:

Declarations are each 31 per cent, directives are 13 per cent, commissives are 19 per cent, assertives only 6 per cent.

So, original. The hypothesis was the declarations were totally, dominate the way characters talk.

But a result was a tie. Declarations are, but so are expressive. Turns out, the animals don't talk. Just declare. Hey, that's the new role. They're also constantly expressing how they feel about the situation and directives commands. Requests are in there too, just not as quite as...

Now for alienation motives. Those are little moments showing how characters are cut off from their labour, other creatures, society, or even their own animalness or humanity opening on how you look at it.

The big winner alienation from humanity which made up 39 per cent of the occurrences, I that, we've found. Then, we, alienation from labour and the product of labour each of 22 per cent. And finally, alienation from society at 17 per cent. What does this mean for you? Right. It suggests Animal Farm is built

around the feeling of being out off. Not just from the people and power. From being part of natural, harmonizes world. That'll be, we be, we're all in this miserable condition and because of man. It's all over the text. Maybe, let's pause.

With that cause, I suddenly remembered that. When I was a kid I used to think the phrase 'speech act' mean like a speech being performed and on stage with costume or something. I was probably just. Picture there, school assembly where everyone had to say something about like safety or recycling. Totally beside the point. But there is a memory for you.

Anyway, so, for just all of you listening: 'What does all of this actually mean?' If you're reading Animal Farm. But, honestly, whenever you're hearing Animal Farm. Using language there, at school or work, or chat with friends, think about what you're really doing with your words. Are you declaring facts? Are you making promises? Are you expressing feelings? Some things we're alienated by the words we use or we try to connect or push others away. Speech isn't neutral. Words create worlds, shape realities and they can totally re-enforce or even break down feelings.

Well, alienation. All right, as we wrap up. Just remember. This research. All academic work. Meant to spark your thinking.

It's the last word or the absolute truth. Capital truth. It's the lens. Experiment. A kind of invitation to look differently at a classic book. Or, maybe at your next work meeting. That's what all about. A good paper is less of a conclusion and more like a code, set of new glasses you put on for a bit. Thanks for joining me at [...]. I, ahm... this got you thinking about Animal Farm or, you know, just what your next speech acts are at, might be. Take care and see you next time... [1]



Figure 9: MMM in 1984? Comic [1]



Figure 10: Alienation [13]

A+

Alienation and Ideological Manipulation

Themes of Alienation and Resistance

Majetic recognizes language as both oppressive and enabling.

Oppression: Language enforces hierarchy, marginalizes dissenting voices, and naturalizes inequity. The “alienation motif” she identifies in *Animal Farm* exemplifies how controlled discourse induces cognitive conformity.

Resistance: Awareness of speech act manipulation enables critical evaluation and counterdiscourse, highlighting the role of linguistic literacy as a site of Empowerment.

Cross-Disciplinary Implication Forensic Linguistics: Detects manipulative discourse, revealing hidden power structures.

Gender and Identity Studies: Reflects how variations in authoritative speech acts correlate with marginalization of less dominant groups.

Social Linguistics: Demonstrates transferability of Orwellian examples to understanding hierarchical dynamics in institutions, workplaces, and digital media.

Synthesis: Language Shapes Power, and Power Shapes Language. Majetic’s work illustrates a bidirectional dynamic:

Language constructs power: Words and rhetorical strategies shape perception, compliance, and social order in *Animal Farm*.

Power shapes language: The pigs’ positions allow them to redefine meaning, enforce new norms, and limit discursive freedom.

Speech acts operationalize control: They reveal the ways in which abstract power relationships are concretely embedded in seemingly innocuous or natural language.

This aligns with the broader theoretical framework of language and social power, where authority is both performed and perceived linguistically [...]

Conclusion

Senka Majetic’s application of speech act theory to *Animal Farm* highlights the instrumental

role of language in shaping power dynamics. Through her analysis, it becomes evident that: Linguistic acts are central in establishing ideological dominance.

The subtleties of language—command, assertion, and promise—mediate authority and compliance.

Critical awareness of these mechanisms provides frameworks for resisting manipulation in both literary and realworld contexts.

Her research not only deepens literary understanding of Orwell’s allegory but bridges theory and praxis in sociolinguistics, illustrating the pervasive entanglement of language, cognition, and power.

References for Contextual Concepts Austin, J. L. (1962). *How to Do Things with Words*. Searle, J. R. (1969).

Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language.

Majetic, S. (2024/2025). *Animal Farm: Speech Act Detection and Alienation Motif Corpus Analysis*. *European Journal of Science, Innovation and Technology*.

Foucault, M. (1979). *Discipline and Punish*.

Blommaert, J. (2010). *The Sociolinguistics of Globalization*.

In essence, Majetic elucidates how language is never neutral, functioning simultaneously as a mirror of social hierarchies and an active instrument for sustaining or resisting them, with *Animal Farm* serving as a paradigmatic case study. [14]

H+

Senka Majetic is a respected researcher whose scholarly work critically explores themes of hatred, gender bias, and societal communication through sociolinguistic and interdisciplinary analyses.

Senka Majetic is a linguist and scholar specializing in sociolinguistics, discourse analysis, and gender studies, with a focus on how language reflects and influences social

attitudes, including hatred and discrimination. Her research analyzes complex social phenomena such as misogyny (hatred or prejudice against women), misandry (hatred or prejudice against men), and misanthropy (general hatred of humankind), often through the lens of literature, gendered communication, and socio-cultural contexts.

One of her notable academic contributions includes a gender variation corpus analysis based on George Orwell's 1984, where she investigates how hatred is linguistically and culturally constructed in the text, revealing insights into systematic societal prejudices and the dynamics of totalitarian control.

Majetic's work also addresses how language functions within digital and real world societies, noting issues such as cyberlurking, social rejection expressed via language, and the impact of social fears on communication.

Her detailed biography highlights her strong academic background from institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including her degrees in English language and literature, philology, and a doctorate focused on sociolinguistic analysis.

She is actively engaged in higher education and research, contributing to understanding pragmatic language use, gendered communication differences, and intercultural linguistic competence.

Majetic's research often challenges outdated or simplistic views about gender and language differences, emphasizing that different communication styles do not imply inferiority but reflect diverse social functions, as evidenced in her interdisciplinary study analyzing gendered language in literature and aging populations. Through her work, she sheds light on how language can simultaneously reflect, reinforce, or challenge societal hatred and biases.

Overall, Senka Majetic's scholarship provides a nuanced, evidencebased examination of hatred and discrimination communicated through language, aiming to foster better societal understanding and encourage critical reflection on social biases and inequalities.

If you are interested in specific publications or detailed themes within her research, academic platforms and university pages provide further access to her work and ongoing projects.

Note: Discussions of hatred and bias in academic settings are sensitive and meant to increase awareness and promote social improvement, not to encourage harmful attitudes or actions. Always approach these topics with critical thinking and respect for human dignity. [14]

How does Majetic analyse digital communication?

Senka Majetic approaches digital communication through a sociolinguistic and gender-focused lens, with particular emphasis on asynchronous digital interactions such as emails, online forums, and textbased social media platforms. Her methodology integrates qualitative, quantitative, and mixedmethod approaches, allowing for nuanced insights into the interface between gender, age, and communicative behavior in digital environments. The core elements of her analytical framework are as follows:

Focus on Asynchronous Communication

Majetic emphasizes the study of interactions where responses are delayed, typical of emails or forum posts.

She investigates how gender influences communication in these contexts, analyzing differences in linguistic strategies, turn-taking, and message structuring in digital exchanges.

Gendered Communication Patterns

Building on frameworks like the Deficit Model and Genderlect Model (from Deborah Tannen), Majetic examines gender-specific language behaviors, including:

Hedges ("sort of," "maybe") that soften statements
Tag questions to promote interaction ("its cold today, isn't it?")

Politeness strategies and indirect requests

Lexical choices, syntactic preferences, and pragmatic markers that reflect social positioning

Her analyses identify patterns where female-typical strategies in digital communication facilitate rapport-building and collaborative exchanges, while also examining male-typical forms.

Mixed-Method Corpus Analysis

Majetic applies a corpus-based approach to collect textual data from real-world digital communication, combining statistical content analysis with semantic, syntactic, and pragmatic descriptive methods.

She quantitatively measures the frequency of linguistic features, such as hedges, interjections, or question forms, while integrating qualitative insights into interactional meaning.

Her doctoral dissertation specifically explored gender differences in asynchronous communication, revisiting older models using modern digital corpora.

Interdisciplinary Integration

Majetic also considers cognitive, neuroscientific, and age-related factors in communication, examining, for instance, how elderly populations adapt digital dialogues and how these patterns intersect with gender norms.

This interdisciplinary perspective anchors her analysis in both social context and human cognitive processing, providing richer explanatory power than purely textual studies.

Methodological Rigor in Digital Contexts

Majetic systematically evaluates digital communication platforms such as email, and social media, acknowledging that each medium has distinct norms of interaction and affordances.

She develops protocols to analyze communication objectively, controlling for personal bias via statistical validation and mixed-method integration.

This includes attention to asynchronous turn-taking, thematic organization, and interaction strategies in digital exchanges.

Applications and Implications

Her research informs understanding of digital discourse in educational, professional, and intercultural settings.

It challenges simplistic assumptions of gendered communication by showing that differences are functional and context-dependent, rather than hierarchical or deficient.

Summary

Senka Majetic's analysis of digital communication can be characterized as a sociolinguistic, gender-aware, and methodologically mixed approach that investigates how asynchronous digital platforms mediate human interaction. She combines corpus linguistics, discourse analysis, and interdisciplinary insights to capture nuanced patterns of communication, emphasizing the roles of gender, age, identity, and social norms in shaping online interactions. Her work bridges theory and practice, offering robust frameworks for analyzing textual digital communication in research and organizational contexts

Key References for Methodology:

Majetic, S. (2019/20). *Sociolinguistic analysis of asynchronous communication with special reference to gender differences in language*. University of Sarajevo.

Strauss, C., Harr, M. D., Pieper, T. M. (2024/2025). *Analyzing digital communication: A comprehensive literature review*. Springer.

These works collectively underline Majetic's paradigm of integrating sociolinguistic theory, corpus data, and methodological transparency in studying digital interactions. [4]

How does gender influence online discourse?

Senka Majetic's research explores the intricate ways in which gender influences language and communication

patterns in digital environments, with a focus on both online interactions and asynchronous communication (e.g., emails, forums) as well as literary representations of gendered communication. Her work deploys forensic linguistics, sociolinguistics, and discourse analysis to illuminate how language both reflects and shapes social gender norms. Key findings from her research include the following:

Gendered Communication Patterns

Distinct linguistic features emerge in male, female, and non-binary communication online:

Women tend to use expressive, empathetic, and emotionally nuanced language, incorporating hedging ("maybe," "I think") and tag questions to encourage interaction and maintain rapport.

Men frequently adopt assertive, directive, or competitive language, emphasizing authority, information transmission, and task-orientation.

Non-binary users demonstrate hybrid or adaptive strategies, combining features across traditional gendered norms to signal identity, defuse conflict, or encourage inclusivity.

These patterns are functional, not hierarchical—reflecting what Deborah Tannen's Genderlect Theory defines as different conversational goals rather than deficiencies.

Influence of Context and Platform

Online platforms provide asynchronous and semi-anonymous environments that shape gendered communication:

Women and non-binary users often employ politeness strategies, hedges, and emojis to maintain relational harmony.

Men are more likely to use imperatives and declarative language emphasizing status or authority.

Anonymity allows individuals to transgress traditional gender expectations or experiment with language that may contrast with offline norms.

Topic Selection and Emotional Labor

Gender influences discussion topics and prioritization:

Women: caregiving, relationships, mental health, social justice, and collaborative problem-solving.

Men: politics, technology, money, and factual or technical problem-solving.

Non-binary users: intersectional issues, identity politics, and inclusive narratives.

Majetic highlights the emotional labor in online communication, with women and non-binary users more

frequently engaging in validating others and de-escalating conflict.

Interactional Dynamics and Digital Inequality

Online discourse reproduces existing social hierarchies and biases:

Women more often face hostile or misogynistic responses in discussions involving politics, feminism, or gender issues, which can lead to self-censorship or moderated self-presentation.

Men's communication tends to gain more unmoderated visibility, reflecting structural gendered inequalities.

Methodological Contributions

Majetić employs mixed-method approaches combining quantitative content analysis with nuanced discourse analysis:

Example from literature: her analysis of Muriel Spark's Memento Mori revealed that the majority of dialogue (~72%) reflected female linguistic patterns such as tag questions and hedging, demonstrating the intersection of gender, age, and cognitive characteristics.

Findings provide empirical support for the idea that gendered language is context-dependent and multifaceted, intersecting with age, cognition, and social hierarchies.

Implications for Online Discourse

Online communication is a space where gender manifests both as identity expression and social constraint:

Language use signals social roles, identities, and strategies for navigating hierarchies.

Awareness of gendered communication patterns is critical for fostering inclusive digital environments, reducing harassment, and guiding moderation practices.

Summary

Senka Majetić demonstrates that gender profoundly shapes online discourse through:

Linguistic style and interaction strategies (e.g., hedges, tag questions, directives).

Topic prioritization and emotional expression, with women and non-binary users often performing relational work.

Power dynamics and response asymmetries, revealing structural inequalities in digital spaces.

Intersection with cognitive and age-related factors, highlighting nuances beyond simple male/female dichotomies.

Her work reframes gender not as a deficit in communication but as a multi-dimensional performative and functional aspect of discourse, critical for understanding inclusion, equity, and identity representation in online environments.

Key References in Majetić's Work

Sociolinguistic Analysis of Asynchronous Communication with Special Reference to Gender Differences in Language (Doctoral Dissertation)

Memento Mori analysis: exploration of gendered language patterns in elderly literary characters

Forensic and discourse studies demonstrating gendered lexical, syntactic, and pragmatic choices online

Majetić's research provides a robust framework for examining how implicit gender norms are enacted, negotiated, and challenged in digital communication, influencing both individual identity expression and community-level dynamics. [14]

Literary text and Orwellian Analysis

Majetić applies her sociolinguistic methods to literature, analyzing the language of characters to uncover power dynamics, manipulation, and rhetorical strategies: In Orwell's Animal Farm, she examines pragmatist manipulation how characters like Squealer exploit rhetorical fallacies (e.g., scapegoating, false dilemmas) to control others. Her approach blends pragmatics (context-driven meaning) with stylistics (literary form), which illuminates how Orwell encodes propaganda techniques and manipulative discourse.

She integrates quantitative measures (frequency of manipulative speech acts) with qualitative interpretation, offering models for understanding deception within narrative discourse. Gender, Cognition and Literary Interpretation. Majetić extends her framework to explore how social factors gender, age, cognitive states shape communication, in both real life and fiction:

In her analyses of gendered language in literary works (Memento Mori and Orwell's texts as references), she documents the differential use of linguistic markers like tag questions, hedges, and questions for discourse control. She demonstrates how these markers relate to perceptions of authority, social control, and power within narratives, parallels Orwell's depiction of hierarchical manipulation, and provides empirical grounding to the study of language as a tool of sociopolitical influence.

Methodological Innovations Majetić applies mixed-method research:

Corpus-based quantitative analysis for frequency and distribution of gendered or manipulative linguistic forms.

Pragmastylistic frameworks to interpret how these forms create effects of persuasion, manipulation, or narrative control, particularly in Orwell's political allegories.

Comparative analysis linking literary insight with real-world sociolinguistic phenomena, bridging literature studies with applied linguistics.

Contribution to Orwell Studies

While Majetić's work is primarily in linguistics and sociolinguistics, it has significant implications for Orwell scholarship:

Provides a rigorous linguistic methodology to dissect Orwell's rhetorical strategies and narrative manipulation.

Offers insight into how linguistic constructions of power and gender in texts like *Animal Farm* reflect broader socio-political concerns.

Supports interdisciplinary perspectives by combining linguistic theory, literary analysis, and cognitive research, enriching the understanding of Orwellian rhetoric and its impact on readers.

Senka Majetić contributes to linguistics by systematically integrating sociolinguistic, forensic, and pragmastylistic analysis into the study of literary texts. Her work on Orwell demonstrates how language functions as a tool of manipulation, social control, and ideological persuasion. Through quantitative and qualitative analysis, she elucidates the mechanisms by which Orwell employs rhetorical strategies in *Animal Farm* and related literature, blending traditional literary criticism with modern linguistic theory. Her research advances literary linguistics, sociolinguistics, and the interdisciplinary study of language and power. [14]

Senka Majetić's Research on Orwell

Senka Majetić is a sociolinguist and researcher who has applied corpus linguistics and gender-focused analysis to George Orwell's works, exploring themes such as misogyny, misandry, and social control in literature.

Academic Background

Senka Majetić was born in Zagreb and completed her studies in English language and literature, earning a Master of Philological Sciences and later a Doctor of Science. She has contributed extensively to fields such as sociolinguistics, pragmatics, and discourse analysis.

Research Focus on Orwell

Majetić has conducted in-depth studies of Orwell's 1984 and *Animal Farm*, emphasizing the intersection of language, gender, and social structures. Using corpus analysis and interdisciplinary approaches, her research identifies systematic patterns of:

Misogyny (female-directed negatives and biases)

Misandry (male-directed bias or critique)

Misanthropy (broader societal alienation and dehumanization)

Her analysis considers Orwell's conceptualization of Newspeak and highlights how totalitarian and disciplinary societies restrict semantic play and communication, showing the political dimensions of language.

Methodology and Findings

Majetić employs quantitative and qualitative corpus linguistics techniques to study language patterns in Orwell's texts.

Key aspects include:

Detection of gender variations in dialogue and narrative (e.g., how male and female characters are represented)

Examination of alienation motifs and symbols in the text

Analysis of language as a tool of power, demonstrating the control over speech in totalitarian settings

Multidisciplinary integration of linguistics, literature analysis, and statistics to contextualize social issues within Orwell's fictional universe

Her work underscores the role of language in reproducing social hierarchies, gender discrimination, and ideological constraints, providing a framework to evaluate literature not only as storytelling but as a reflection and critique of societal norms

Selected Publications and Impact

Some of her notable contributions include:

Animal Farm by George Orwell: "Speech Act" Detection and Alienation Motif Symbol Operator Corpus Analysis

Misogyny, Misandry and Misanthropy Gender Variations Corpus Analysis in Orwell's 1984

Extensive research on gendered language, linguistic behavior, and the role of communication in social contexts

Majetić's work provides valuable insights into how literary texts can be analyzed through the lens of linguistics and gender studies, especially for understanding the manipulation of language in literature and society.

In summary, Senka Majetić integrates sophisticated sociolinguistic and corpus-based methodologies to examine the underlying social and gender constructs in George Orwell's writing, offering both empirical data and critical interpretation of power, language, and societal norms. [14]

How does Majetić analyze misogyny in Orwell?

Senka Majetić's analysis of misogyny in George Orwell's works, particularly *1984* and *Animal Farm*, situates Orwell within a critical feminist framework that interrogates the portrayal and role of women in his narratives. Majetić builds on broader feminist scholarship that identifies persistent gender biases in Orwell's texts, seeing them as reflective of both his personal views and the patriarchal ideologies embedded in the societies he depicts.

In *1984*, Majetić highlights how Orwell's female characters are often confined to reductive roles that reinforce malecentric perspectives. Women such as Julia are primarily characterized through her sexuality and her capacity for rebellious desire, which is framed through Winston's gaze. Majetić emphasizes that Orwell frequently reduces women to instruments of male fantasy or moral confines: they are mothers, wives, or sexual beings, with their moral and intellectual complexity subordinated to male experience. Julia's rebellion is often sexualized, serving as a conduit for Winston's narrative of resistance, thereby marginalizing her autonomy and inner life. Similarly, Winston's mother is depicted retrospectively as an almost symbolic, sacrificial figure, dying before the events of the novel, underscoring the absence of independent female subjectivity in the text.

Majetić also situates Orwell's depiction of women within the broader political and social framework of totalitarianism. She argues that the Party's control over sexual relations and gender roles is illustrative not only of political oppression but also of an androcentric worldview reproduced in literature. The policing of sexuality in *1984*, including the framing of Julia's desires against Party doctrine, reflects both societal misogyny and Orwell's own ambivalent representations of female agency.

Regarding *Animal Farm*, Majetić observes that female characters are similarly marginalized. Figures such as Clover the mare are depicted as nurturing but politically passive, embodying caregiving roles while lacking meaningful agency. Their contributions to the collective are essential yet largely invisible, reinforcing themes of gendered labor invisibility and the stability of patriarchy within allegorical narratives.

Majetić's critique extends to the broader interpretative field, drawing on scholars such as Beatrix Campbell, Daphne Patai, and Deirdre Beddoe, who argue that Orwell's works are implicitly anti-feminist. According to this line of critique, Orwell's literature consistently positions women within patriarchal frameworks that legitimize male dominance, both socially and psychologically, and rarely interrogates or destabilizes these hierarchies.

In sum, Senka Majetić analyzes Orwell's treatment of women as emblematic of misogyny manifested through narrative focus, character development, and thematic structures. She demonstrates how Orwell's works reproduce a male-centered worldview: women's roles are circumscribed by sexuality, domesticity, and subservience, with their agency and subjectivity limited, reflecting both his personal biases and the gendered assumptions of the early to mid-20th century British context. This perspective encourages readers to recognize the intersection of political oppression and gender subordination in Orwellian dystopias. [14]

Senka Majetic impact (Orwell)

Senka Majetić, a linguist and scholar, has made significant contributions to interdisciplinary analyses of George Orwell's literature, especially *1984* and *Animal Farm*, by applying corpus linguistics, sociolinguistics, and gender studies to explore nuanced societal and linguistic patterns within his texts.

1. Methodological Innovations

Majetić utilizes corpus-based approaches to quantify the presence of misogyny, misandry, and misanthropy in *1984*, producing precise counts of language associated with these biases (e.g., 240 words for misogyny, 579 for misandry, 214 for misanthropy). This work exemplifies how computational linguistic tools can be applied to literary texts to:

Objectively measure gendered expressions within narrative voice.

Detect subtle linguistic manifestations of oppression and societal bias.

Offer statistical validation of interpretive hypotheses regarding Orwell's social critique.

These approaches integrate quantitative methods with traditional literary analysis, situating Majetić's work at the intersection of language, gender, and literature.

2. Focus on Gender Dynamics

A central dimension of Majetić's scholarship examines how Orwell's narratives encode gendered ideologies:

She traces systemic patterns wherein masculine linguistic norms dominate, and female voices are often subdued or mediated through male-centric perspectives.

By highlighting asymmetries in narrative and dialogue, Majetić exposes structural mechanisms of social control and marginalization, which complement Orwell's commentary on political totalitarianism.

Her analyses extend beyond textual content to underscore the societal implications of language usage, connecting Orwell's fictional world to real-world gender inequalities.

3. Integration with Sociolinguistics

Majetić situates Orwell's work within variationist sociolinguistics, emphasizing how language reflects and perpetuates social hierarchies. Her studies provide:

A framework for understanding how class, power, and gender intersect linguistically in Orwell's depiction of dystopian societies.

Insights into the relationship between linguistic structures (syntax, lexicon) and mechanisms of oppression, such as Newspeak in 1984.

Tools for detecting language-mediated social bias, useful in analyzing both historical and contemporary discourses.

4. Expanding Literary and Interdisciplinary Discourse

Majetić's research contributes to Orwell scholarship by:

Offering empirical, methodologically rigorous perspectives that reinforce or challenge traditional literary interpretations.

Highlighting societal implications of Orwell's work, especially concerning prejudice, identity, and systemic discrimination.

Providing scholars with quantitative evidence to supplement qualitative readings, thereby elevating corpus linguistics as a critical tool within literary and cultural studies.

5. Broader Implications

Majetić's approach does not merely analyze the text; it bridges literature and societal realities:

She shows that Orwell's narratives encapsulate not only political totalitarianism but also subtle, socially-mediated hierarchies such as sexism and misogyny.

Her work reinforces the relevance of Orwell in modern socio-political discourse, linking his literary insights with contemporary debates on language, power, and gender.

Conclusion

Senka Majetić's scholarship profoundly enriches the study of George Orwell by introducing rigorous corpuslinguistic analysis and gendered perspectives into literary criticism. Her work demonstrates that Orwell's exploration of oppression is not limited to political totalitarianism but also

encompasses linguistic and societal structures of gender and human bias, offering a more interdisciplinary, empirically substantiated understanding of his texts.

Her studies mark a paradigm shift in Orwellian criticism, bringing computational methods, sociolinguistic theory, and gender analysis into direct dialogue with literary evaluation, providing both quantitative grounding and critical insights into the enduring relevance of Orwell's works. [14]

How does language shape gender identity?

Senka Majetić's research examines how language both reflects and actively shapes gender identity, emphasizing a nuanced, interdisciplinary understanding that integrates sociolinguistics, cognitive science, and literary analysis. Her work demonstrates several key mechanisms by which language influences gender identity:

1. Genderlects and Conversational Styles:

Drawing on the frameworks of the Deficit Model and Genderlect Model, Majetić explores how men's and women's linguistic patterns differ not because one is superior, but because they serve different

social functions. For example, men may use more assertive or competitive language to convey status or independence, whereas women often employ collaborative, rapportbuilding speech to foster social connections.

These patterns help individuals perform and negotiate social roles, thereby influencing how gender identity is expressed and recognized.

2. Linguistic Features and Quantitative Markers:

In her analysis of Muriel Spark's *Memento Mori*, Majetić quantitatively assesses elements like tag questions, interjectional hedges ("perhaps," "maybe," "I think"), and affirmative or polite questions. While such features have been historically misinterpreted as feminine deficiencies, her research shows that these markers signal openness, engagement, and social negotiation, rather than weakness, highlighting how language constructs perceptions of gender identity.

3. Language as a Constructive Force:

Majetić emphasizes a constructivist view, wherein language is not merely reflective of pre-existing gender differences but actively "does" gender. Individuals shape others' perceptions and their own identities through linguistic choices, including vocabulary, pronoun usage, and conversational strategies. This aligns with contemporary sociolinguistic perspectives that see gender identity as socially negotiated through discourse.

4. Intersection with Cognitive and Age-Related Factors:

By examining elderly characters in literature, Majetić integrates insights from neuroscience and cognitive aging, showing that some speech patterns, like hesitancy or repetition, emerge from cognitive changes rather than inherently masculine or feminine traits. This reinforces the idea that gendered communication must be understood in context, where age and societal expectations intersect with linguistic behavior.

5. Implications for Inclusivity and Broader Gender Identities:

Majetić's findings extend beyond malefemale binaries. By understanding how language frames gender, her approach offers tools to analyze nonbinary, transgender, and culturally diverse identities, demonstrating that inclusive language practices can reshape social perceptions of gender and empower authentic self-expression.

6. Mixed-Methods and Empirical Rigor:

Her methodology combines content analysis, comparative analysis, and discourse analysis, producing empirical support for claims about gendered communication. For instance, in *Memento Mori*, Majetić found that nearly 72% of language usage reflected patterns typically associated with female speech—not as a deficit, but as a distinct linguistic style.

In summary, Majetić demonstrates that language is both a mirror and a mold of gender identity. Linguistic patterns—through vocabulary, pronouns, speech styles, and discourse features—actively shape how individuals experience, perform, and perceive gender. Her research highlights that differences in language between genders are functional and socially constructed, not inherently hierarchical, and underscores the importance of inclusive and context-sensitive approaches to understanding gender in communication.

These insights underscore a transformative view: by carefully examining and adapting language, societies can challenge stereotypes, broaden gendered possibilities, and support diverse expressions of identity. [14]

How does gender influence discourse?

Senka Majetić's research provides a nuanced, interdisciplinary exploration of how gender shapes discourse, particularly within literary texts, sociolinguistics, and communication practices. Her work intersects forensic linguistics, gendered communication, aging, and cognitive perspectives, making her approach distinctive within the field of discourse analysis.

Core Premises

Gender as a Socially Constructed, Discursive Phenomenon

Majetić aligns with discursive psychology and poststructuralist approaches (Butler, Goffman) in treating gender not as a fixed biological attribute, but as performed and constituted through language. Speech and interaction are mechanisms by which individuals negotiate, reproduce, and sometimes challenge gender norms. Gender identity is therefore fluid, context-dependent, and continuously reconstructed.

Critique of Traditional Models

Majetić revisits:

The Deficit Model: Historically, female language was considered inferior, deviating from a male norm. Majetić demonstrates that this perspective persists subtly in societal assumptions but is empirically unsupported.

The Genderlect Model (Tannen, 1990s): Contrasts male's assertive, status-oriented communication with female's collaborative, rapport-building style. Majetić uses this model not to reinforce hierarchies, but as a framework to quantitatively and qualitatively analyze gender-specific linguistic patterns.

Methodological Contributions

Majetić employs a mixed-methods approach integrating:

Content Analysis: Quantitative assessment of linguistic markers such as:

Tag questions ("It's cold in here, isn't it?")

Interjectional hedges ("I think," "perhaps")

Comparative Analysis: Contrasts male versus female language use in terms of structure, function, and frequency.

Interdisciplinary Overlay: Incorporates findings from neuroscience and cognitive aging to account for how advanced age affects discourse in elderly speakers, avoiding misattribution of hesitation or irrelevance to gender alone

Major Findings

Gendered Language Features

Female characters (and real-world counterparts) exhibit linguistic markers suggestive of openness, rapport-building, and conversation maintenance rather than deficiency.

Male communication often centers on status, authority, and independence, aligning with traditional social roles—but this is contextual rather than inherently superior.

Intersection with Aging and Cognition

Majetić highlights that many temporal or hesitant patterns in elderly speakers' discourse are age-related, not purely

gendered. Her interdisciplinary lens allows her to decouple cognitive effects from stereotypical gender assumptions.

Discursive Construction of Identity

In texts like Muriel Spark's *Memento Mori*, Majetić shows how discourse produces gendered subject positions, influencing power dynamics, social hierarchy, and interpersonal negotiation. She emphasizes the performative nature of gender, illustrating that identity is enacted and managed continuously.

Implications for Broader Discourse Analysis

Majetić extends traditional gendered discourse analysis by:

Challenging essentialist views that equate male/female speech with adequacy or authority.

Incorporating intersectional perspectives, potentially applicable to transgender, nonbinary, and minority groups, highlighting how discourse constructs identity across multiple axes of difference.

Emphasizing contextuality, showing that structural patterns emerge from social norms, cultural expectation and interactional practice, rather than inherent differences.

Integration with Gender Studies

Her work complements Gender Studies by:

Providing empirical support for theoretical models.

Demonstrating how language constructs, reinforces, or subverts gender norms.

Enabling a critical interrogation of gender hierarchies in literature, media, and institutional communication.

Summary

In Majetić's framework:

Gender is performative and discursive.

Differences in male and female speech are functional, socially situated, and do not imply deficiency.

Intersectional factors, including age and cognition, influence how gendered language manifests.

Discourse analysis enriched with gender studies offers a critical lens to uncover power dynamics, challenge norms, and understand social interaction more holistically.

Key Sources from Majetić:

Memento Mori – A comparative analysis of gendered language in the face of death (2023)

Doctoral dissertation: Sociolinguistic analysis of asynchronous communication with special reference to gender differences in language.

Majetić's work demonstrates that gender fundamentally shapes discourse, not in fixed ways, but dynamically—

through performance, social interaction, and cultural frameworks, providing a robust, evidence-based approach to understanding communicative practices. [14]

Senka Majetić's influence on discourse analysis

Senka Majetić, a scholar in English linguistics and sociolinguistics, has substantially influenced discourse analysis by integrating gendered communication, pragmatics, and sociocultural context into structured linguistic research. Although her work stems primarily from qualitative and corpus-based linguistics, the frameworks and methodologies she develops have concrete relevance for Natural Language Processing (NLP), particularly in tasks that require nuanced understanding of discourse and pragmatic variation. Below is a structured synthesis of her contributions and their connection to NLP.

1. Core Research Contributions

a) Gendered Communication and Language Variation

Majetić investigates gender variations in speech across both literary and real-world communications, evaluating differences through the Deficit Model and the Genderlect Model.

She quantitatively analyzes communicative markers such as tag questions, interjectional hedges, and other syntactic-pragmatic features that distinguish male and female speech styles.

Her work includes asynchronous communication analysis, such as emails and digital conversations, offering insights into how gendered pragmatics manifest in computer-mediated contexts

b) Asynchronous and Digital Discourse

Her doctoral research explores sociolinguistic patterns in asynchronous digital communication, highlighting the interplay between user interaction, cognitive states (like aging), and gendered pragmatics.

She applies mixed methods and corpus analysis to detect features such as hedge usage, conversational implicature, and discourse function, which have analogs in NLP-driven discourse analysis tasks.

c) Semantic and Pragmatic Parameters in Discourse

Majetić systematically catalogues semantic variation, ambiguity, entailment, and presupposition through learner-centered and literary corpora.

Her work frames semantic and gender-aware variation as measurable parameters, which can guide computational models for detecting nuanced discourse phenomena.

d) Literary and Cognitive Contextual Analysis

In her application of discourse analysis to novels such as *Memento Mori*, Majetić combines pragmatic,

comparative, and cognitive methods to analyze elderly characters' language, demonstrating how context, cognitive aging, and social roles inform communicative strategies

She emphasizes the interactional aspect of context (e.g., anticipation, referent tracking, and conversational implicature), which is critical for NLP tasks involving coherence modeling, coreference resolution, and sentiment analysis.

2. Implications for NLP

Majetić's frameworks provide a roadmap for computationally modeling discourse at multiple layers:

3. Integrated Methodological Insights for NLP Adoption

1. **Feature Engineering:** Integrate metrics such as hedge frequency, tag question ratio, ambiguity markers, and metaphorical expressions as discourse-aware features.
2. **Contextual Embeddings:** Majetić's emphasis on interactional and historical context can guide NLP embeddings that encode situational, social, and gender-based dimensions.
3. **Multilayer Annotation:** Her mixed-methods style points to hierarchical annotation, combining sentence-level pragmatics with document-level semantic structures.
4. **Interdisciplinary Frameworks:** Crossing literature, cognitive sciences, and sociolinguistics allows NLP models to account for cognitive constraints, such as aging effects, in text interpretation.

Conclusion

Senka Majetić's scholarship bridges linguistic theory, gender studies, and contextual/pragmatic analysis, offering empirical and theoretical scaffolds for discourse-aware NLP systems. Implementing her insights enables NLP models to move beyond surface syntactic parsing to pragmatic and social intelligence, improving performance on tasks involving conversation analysis, multiturn interactions, and socially contextualized text understanding. [14]

Global language trends in communication

Senka Majetic is a linguist and researcher known for her interdisciplinary work in sociolinguistics, gendered communication, and the analysis of global language patterns.

Academic Background and Career

Majetić's research spans forensic linguistics, rhetoric, discourse analysis, and sociolinguistics, with particular

emphasis on: Gendered communication patterns in both literature and real-world discourse.

Aging and cognition, analyzing how age-related cognitive changes affect linguistic behavior.

Application of pragmatic and sociopragmatic analysis to computer-mediated communication and teaching contexts
Global Language and Universal Variant Research.

Majetic has examined "global" or universal language tendencies, particularly in the analysis of corpus data from diverse communities and computer-mediated communication (CMC) contexts. Her work addresses how certain linguistic variants, including gendered constructions, become prevalent across global contexts. For example, in emerging CMC studies, her research identifies that a specific "female language" variant can manifest at a rate of up to 96% across global communication corpora, highlighting the widespread, near-universal patterns in language use. europub.co.uk

This aligns with broader studies of English as a world language, recognizing multiple varieties while showing cross-cultural and global patterns.

Key Publications and Contributions

Doctoral Dissertation: "Sociolinguistic Analysis of Asynchronous Communication with Special Reference to Gender Differences in Language" – defended at the University of Sarajevo.

Research on Literature: Analysis of gendered language in Muriel Spark's *Memento Mori*, demonstrating the intersection of age, cognition, and gendered discourse patterns.

Books and Edited Volumes: Contributions to works on intercultural competence, EFL immersive environments, and multicultural language education.

Pragmatics in Digital Communication: Explored speech acts and universal tendencies in computer-mediated asynchronous communication.

Influence and Implications

Majetic's work emphasizes that language both reflects and shapes social structures, and her research demonstrates universal tendencies in linguistic behavior that can be observed empirically. By studying gendered patterns, age-related variations, and global communication phenomena, she contributes to understanding how English and its variants operate on an international scale and how sociolinguistic factors influence linguistic norms. stratfordjournalpublishers.org

In essence, Majetic bridges the study of English as a global language with sociolinguistic analysis, providing insights

Retrieved from <https://ejournalsjournal.com/index.php/ejsit/article/view/525> [1]

Panel 1: A man with a mustache, wearing a brown suit, sits in a red armchair reading a book. A young boy in an orange jacket and blue shirt stands next to him, looking surprised. A speech bubble from the man says: "Language differences? Surely, it's all in the rules! Women just talk less—read the classics!"

Panel 2: The man and boy are walking on a city street. The man is pointing towards a large, blue, mechanical device labeled "SOCIOLOGUISTICS MACHINE". The device has a dial and a button with a lightning bolt. A speech bubble from the man says: "Let's look at how real people talk—in life, not just in books!" The machine is emitting a bright yellow light and a "ZAP!" sound effect.

Panel 3: The man is holding a piece of paper and looking shocked. The boy is sitting on top of the "SOCIOLOGUISTICS MACHINE". A speech bubble from the man says: "My intuitions—INVALIDATED?". The machine has a sign that says: "Try telling us about language without listening!". Two small grey cats are also present.

Panel 4: The man and boy are sitting at a table in a cafe. The man is holding a cup of coffee. The boy is smiling. A speech bubble from the boy says: "Seems language is alive... and so research!". In the background, other people are sitting at tables. A pie chart is visible on the table.

Caption: "Language" in REAL Society

Figure 3: GVV

Majetic, Senka. (2024). "The Interdisciplinarity of Language and Society: Gender Variation Variable". *Journal of Education* 7, no. 2 (June 26, 2024): 45–87.

<https://stratfordjournals.org/journals/index.php/journal-of-education/article/view/2254>. [1]

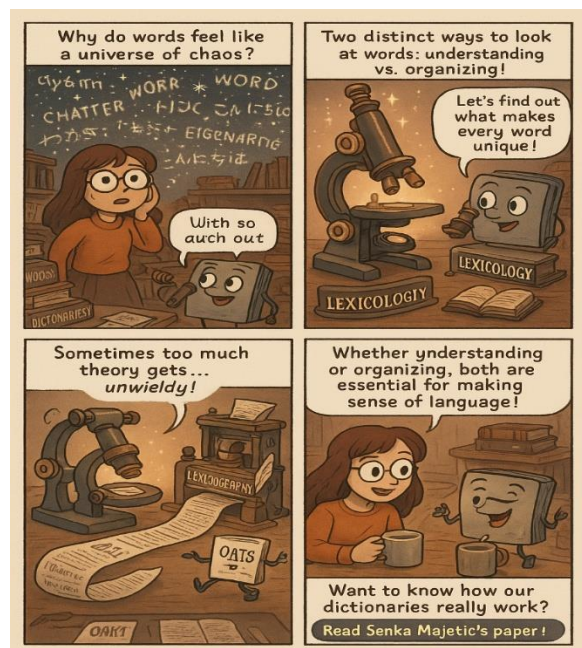


Figure 4: AFL

Majetic, S. (2023). Animal Farm by George Orwell "Speech Act" Detection and Alienation

Motif Symbol Operator Corpus Analysis Discussion. *Eximia*, 12(1), 109–123.b [1]



Figure 5: AF2

Majetic, S. (2023). Animal Farm by George Orwell "Speech Act" Detection and Alienation

Motif Symbol Operator Corpus Analysis Discussion. *Eximia*, 12(1), 109–123. [1]



Figure 6: AC PS CTT

Majetic, S. (2025). Patent Stability and Current Technological Trend of Asynchronously Communicated Gendered Communicative Pattern Patent: Unfiltered Fieldwork Discourse Analysis. Kyiv: *European Journal of Science, Innovation and Technology*, 5(1), 168-187.

Retrieved from <https://ejst-journal.com/index.php/ejsit/article/view/613> [1]



Figure 7: BNW

Majetic, S. (2024). Korpusno etička analiza rodno orijentisanih lingvističkih elemenata, rasprava o motivima postmodernizma i etičkim dilemama/rješenjima u opisu procesa umjetne oplodnje u Huxleyjevom romanu *Vrli novi svijet* (Huxley's *Brave New World* Postmodern Society Artificial Fertilization Dilemma/Solution Motif Gender-oriented Linguistic Elements Corpus Analysis and Ethical Issues Discussion). Sarajevo: Master Graf. ISBN: 978-9926-380-68-7.

<https://plus.cobiss.net/cobiss/bh/bs/bib/58125062> [1]



Figure 8: 1984 MMM

Majetic, S. (2023). The Interdisciplinarity of Misogyny, Misandry and Misanthropy Gender

Variations Corpus Analysis of Orwell's 1984. *Eximia*, 12(1), 133–144. [1]



Figure 9: K S AQ

Majetic, S. (2025). "Keyword" element as a rhetorical "signal" pattern: a morphosyntactic analysis of

asynchronous questions. Tamil Nadu: ISAR International Scientific and Research.

Paper

ID: IJORET-V10I1P3.

Link: <http://ijoret.com/Volume10-issue1.html> [1]

TWO ARTICLES, ONE TOPIC... but WHO REALLY WROTE THESE?

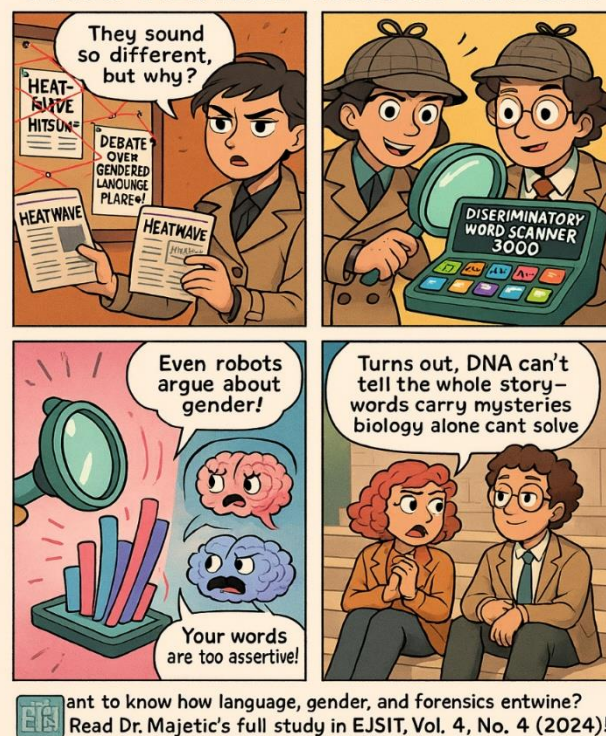


Figure 10: F LB LG

Majetic, S. (2023). 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. *Eximia*, 6(1), 90–110.

Majetic, S. (2024). Forensic Linguistics and Biology as/via Language and Gender Ratio. Kyiv: EJSIT *European Journal of Science, Innovation and Technology*, 4(4), 126–131. Retrieved from <https://ejсит-journal.com/index.php/ejsit/article/view/493> [1]



Figure 11: MS

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.

Majetic, S. (2024). *Memento Mori – A comparative analysis of gendered language in the face of death*, *Research Features*. [10.26904/RF-152-6306335049](https://doi.org/10.26904/RF-152-6306335049) [social network promotion campaign](#) [1]

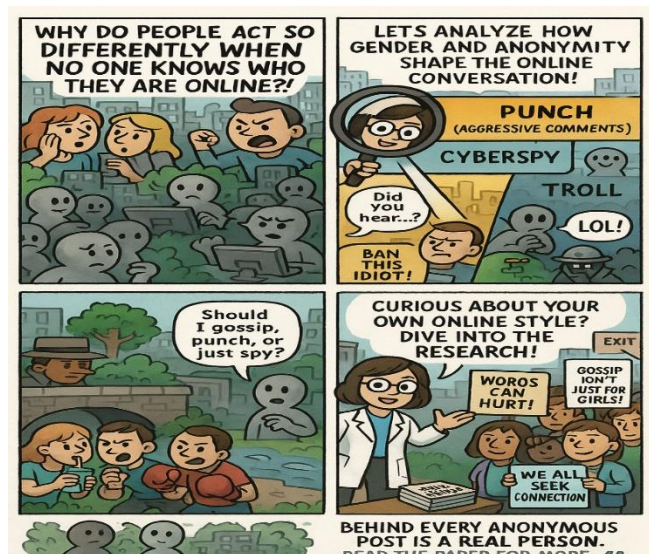


Figure 12: G C

Majetic, S. (2025). Women gossip, men punch, the ones left cyberspy and troll: An interactional sociolinguistic analysis of asynchronous communication pragmatics written discourse sample. Tamil Nadu: ISAR International Scientific and Research.

Paper ID: IJORET-V10I2P1.
Link: <http://ijoret.com/Volume10-issue2.html> [1]

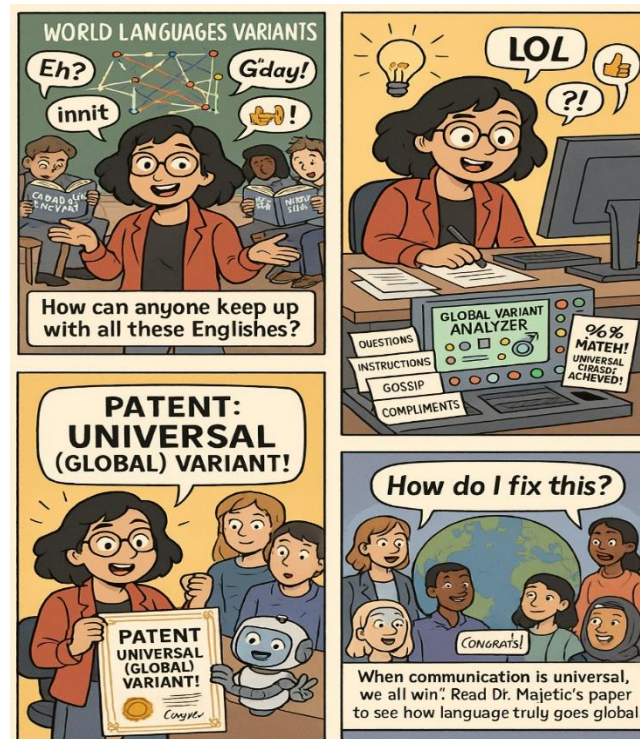


Figure 13: GV

The US Department of Education professional training at the Department of Linguistics, American English Institute at the University of Oregon: 2014.

Majetic, Senka (2014). Project-Based Learning at the University of Bihać. Asian journal of education and e-learning. People and relationships; 2) *Education* and ways of learning.

<https://www.ajouronline.com/index.php/AJEEL/article/view/1648>

(ISSN: 2321 – 2454)

Majetic, S. (2025). Natural Language Processing – Pragmatic Analysis via the Speech Act Theory Logic and Classification and Basic Controversial Notions of Linguistic Anthropology Views: The Pre-Researched Discourse Fieldwork Re-Evaluation as the Language on Society Impact Confirmation Hypothesis Aftermath. *European Journal of Science, Innovation and Technology*, 5(3), 329-344. Retrieved from <https://ejst-journal.com/index.php/ejsit/article/view/686>

Dr. M.Sc. Senka Majetic. 2025. Universal (global) variant: patent registration UKR Journal of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences (UKRJAHSS). DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.17355816.

<https://ukrpublisher.com/universal-global-variant-patent-registration/> [1]



Figure 14: A

Dr. M.Sc. Senka Majetic. 2025. Authenticity: research systematization through bibliographical biography. UKR Journal of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences. (UKRJAHSS). DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.17452816.

<https://ukrpublisher.com/authenticity-research-systematization-through-bibliographical-biography/> [1]



Figure 15: S

Majetic, S. (2024). A Practical Overview of Basic Semantic Variation Parameters of Gender Linguistic Variable and/or Semantic Variation Parameters of Gender Linguistic Variable Discourse Analysis Scheme. Sarajevo: Master Graf. ISBN: 978-9926-565-40-4.

https://plus.cobiss.net/cobiss/bh/sr_latn/bib/60787206

[1]



Figure 16: R O - U

Majetic, Senka (2025). Universal variant patent explained: core concepts of the Universal (global) variant, its commentary promotion and announcement of Gender variation variant predominance joining analogy supremacy and equivalence with the Universal predecessor alerted by the Restricted variation stress caused by cyber torment molestation aggravation annoyance era dominance and succession.

UKR Journal of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences (UKRJAHSS) link: <https://ukrpublisher.com/ukrjahss-volume-1-issue-9-november-2025/> [1]

References

Notes

1. <https://www.academia.edu/impact>
2. <https://www.wikiwand.com/en/articles/Eximia>
3. https://www.google.com/search?q=Eximia+wiki&sca_esv
4. https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=38e51a907b0f751b&sxsrf
5. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Template:Taxonomy/Eximia>
6. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grave_candle

7. <https://hekint.org/2020/06/02/george-orwells-near-fatal-wounding-during-the-spanish-civil-war/>
8. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WtNbZKSui2s>
9. <https://www.instagram.com/reel/C0wTLXsg27y/>
10. <https://www.google.com/search?q=jaffa+crvenka&sca,>
https://www.google.com/search?q=negro+bombone&sca_esv
11. https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=38e51a907b0f751b&sxsrf
12. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=60pTyN3UYFA>
13. https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=cf2b8f1401e73d56&sxsrf
14. <https://www.bing.com/copilotsearch?q=+senka+majetic+1984&FORM=CSSCOP>
15. <https://anyflip.com/gnaq/basic>
16. <https://homeschool.humuhumu.com>
17. https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=fedb9fa06cff7b9&sxsrf
18. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NQTxxGI7_us
19. <https://www.swift.org/>

Bibliography (selection)

1. Majetic, S. (2025). Patent Stability and Current Technological Trend of Asynchronously Communicated Gendered Communicative Pattern Patent: Unfiltered Fieldwork Discourse Analysis. Kyiv: European Journal of Science, Innovation and Technology, 5(1), 168-187. Retrieved from <https://ejsitjournal.com/index.php/ejsit/article/view/613>
2. Majetic, S. (2025). "Keyword" element as a rhetorical "signal" pattern: a morphosyntactic analysis of asynchronous questions. Tamil Nadu: ISAR International Scientific and Research. Paper ID: IJORET-V10I1P3. Link: <http://ijoret.com/Volume10-issue1.html>
3. Majetic, S. (2025). Women gossip, men punch, the ones left cyberspy and troll: An interactional sociolinguistic analysis of asynchronous communication pragmatics written discourse sample. Tamil Nadu: ISAR International Scientific and Research. Paper ID: IJORET-V10I2P1. Link: <http://ijoret.com/Volume10-issue2.html>
4. 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 (UKRJAHSS),1(4),103-113
<https://ukrpublisher.com/ukrjahss-volume-1-issue-4-2025/>

5. Majetic, S. (2025). Natural Language Processing – Pragmatic Analysis via the Speech Act Theory Logic and Classification and Basic Controversial Notions of Linguistic Anthropology Views: The Pre-Researched Discourse Fieldwork Re-Evaluation as the Language on Society Impact Confirmation Hypothesis Aftermath. European Journal of Science, Innovation and Technology, 5(3), 329-344. Retrieved from <https://ejsitjournal.com/index.php/ejsit/article/view/686>

XII Studies published after the last promotion:

1. Majetic, S. (2019/20). Sociolinguistic analysis of asynchronous communication with special reference to identifying gender differences in language [Unpublished Ph. D. dissertation]. Sarajevo: University of Sarajevo.
2. 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.
3. Majetic, S. (2023). 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. *Eximia*, 6(1), 90–110.
4. Majetic, S. (2023). Animal Farm by George Orwell "Speech Act" Detection and Alienation Motif Symbol Operator Corpus Analysis Discussion. *Eximia*, 12(1), 109–123. UKR Journal of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences (UKRJAHSS). Published by UKR Publisher.
5. Majetic, S. (2023). The Interdisciplinarity of Misogyny, Misandry and Misanthropy Gender

Variations Corpus Analysis of Orwell's 1984. *Eximia*, 12(1)133-144.

6. Majetić, S. (2024). Memento Mori – A comparative analysis of gendered language in the face of death, *Research Features*. 10.26904/RF-152-6306335049 social network promotion campaign
7. Majetic, Senka. (2024). "The Interdisciplinarity of Language and Society: Gender Variation Variable". *Journal of Education* 7, no. 2 (June 26, 2024): 45–87. <https://stratfordjournals.org/journals/index.php/journal-of-education/article/view/2254>
8. Majetic, S. (2024). Forensic Linguistics and Biology as/via Language and Gender Ratio. *Kyiv: EJSIT European Journal of Science, Innovation and Technology*, 4(4), 126-131. Retrieved from <https://ejsitjournal.com/index.php/ejsit/article/view/493>
9. Majetic, S. (2024). Taboo in Lexicography: The Status of Gender and Gendered – "Lexicological Principles in Lexicographic Practice (Application)" (Gender Revisited) Discussion. *Kyiv: EJSIT European Journal of Science, Innovation and Technology*, 4(5), 22-26. Retrieved from <https://ejsitjournal.com/index.php/ejsit/article/view/525>
10. A Majetic, S. (2025). Patent Stability and Current Technological Trend of Asynchronously Communicated Gendered Communicative Pattern Patent: Unfiltered Fieldwork Discourse Analysis. *Kyiv: European Journal of Science, Innovation and Technology*, 5(1), 168-187. Retrieved from <https://ejsitjournal.com/index.php/ejsit/article/view/613>
11. Majetic, S. (2025). "Keyword" element as a rhetorical "signal" pattern: a morphosyntactic analysis of asynchronous questions. *Tamil Nadu: ISAR International Scientific and Research*. Paper ID: IJORET-V10I1P3. Link: <http://ijoret.com/Volume10-issue1.html>
12. Majetic, S. (2025). Women gossip, men punch, the ones left cyberspy and troll: An interactional sociolinguistic analysis of asynchronous communication pragmatics written discourse sample. *Tamil Nadu: ISAR International Scientific and Research*. Paper ID: IJORET-V10I2P1. Link: <http://ijoret.com/Volume10-issue2.html>
13. 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 (UKRJAHSS)*, 1(4), 103-113 <https://ukrpublisher.com/ukrajhss-volume-1-issue-4-2025/>
14. Majetic, S. (2025). Natural Language Processing – Pragmatic Analysis via the Speech Act Theory Logic and Classification and Basic Controversial Notions of Linguistic Anthropology Views: The Pre-Researched Discourse Fieldwork Re-Evaluation as the Language on Society Impact Confirmation Hypothesis Aftermath. *European Journal of Science, Innovation and Technology*, 5(3), 329-344. Retrieved from <https://ejsitjournal.com/index.php/ejsit/article/view/686>
15. Dr. M.Sc. Senka Majetic. 2025. Universal (global) variant: patent registration *UKR Journal of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences (UKRJAHSS)*. DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.17355816. <https://ukrpublisher.com/universal-global-variant-patent-registration/>
16. Dr. M.Sc. Senka Majetic. 2025. Authenticity: research systematization through bibliographical biography. *UKR Journal of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences (UKRJAHSS)*. DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.17452816. <https://ukrpublisher.com/authenticity-research-systematization-through-bibliographical-biography/>
17. Dr. M.Sc. Senka Majetic. 2025. Universal variant patent explained: core concepts of the Universal (global) variant, its commentary promotion and announcement of Gender variation variant predominance joining analogy supremacy and equivalence with the Universal predecessor alerted by the Restricted variation stress caused by cyber torment molestation aggravation annoyance era dominance and succession. *UKR Journal of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences (UKRJAHSS)*. DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.17688954.

Books:

1. Majetic, S. (2024). Korpusno etička analiza rodno orijentisanih lingvističkih elemenata, rasprava o motivima postmodernizma i etičkim dilemama/rješenjima u opisu procesa umjetne oplodnje u Huxleyjevom romanu Vrli novi svijet (Huxley's Brave New World Postmodern Society Artificial Fertilization Dilemma/Solution Motif Gender-oriented Linguistic Elements Corpus Analysis and Ethical Issues Discussion). Sarajevo: Master Graf. ISBN: 978-9926-380-68-7. <https://plus.cobiss.net/cobiss/bh/bs/bib/58125062>
2. Majetic, S. (2024). A Practical Overview of Basic Semantic Variation Parameters of Gender Linguistic Variable and/or Semantic Variation Parameters of Gender Linguistic Variable Discourse Analysis Scheme. Sarajevo: Master Graf. ISBN: 978-9926 565-40 https://plus.cobiss.net/cobiss/bh/sr_latn/bib/60787206
3. Dr. M.Sc. Majetic, Senka. LP NLP CMC: Sociolinguistic Analysis: Biography Bibliography (Volume 1): OmniScriptum S.R.L: GlobeEdit. ISBN: 978-620-9-33101-5

Podcasts

1. Podcast of "Kaler, Dž. "Sosir osnivač moderne lingvistike" - interpretacija djela" https://www.academia.edu/ai_podcast/107217190
2. Podcast of "Project-Based Learning at the University of Bihać" https://www.academia.edu/ai_podcast/76406451
3. Podcast of NLP-Pragmatic Analysis via the Speech Act Theory Logic and Classification and Basic Controversial Notions of Linguistic Anthropology Views: The Pre-Researched Discourse Fieldwork Re-Evaluation <https://independent.academia.edu/SenkaMajetic>
4. Podcast of NLP- Confirmation hypothesis aftermath <https://independent.academia.edu/SenkaMajetic>
5. Podcast of (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 ... <https://independent.academia.edu/SenkaMajetic>

6. Podcast of 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 <https://independent.academia.edu/SenkaMajetic>
7. Podcast of Animal Farm by George Orwell "Speech Act" Detection and Alienation Motif Symbol Operator Corpus Analysis Discussion <https://independent.academia.edu/SenkaMajetic>
8. Podcast of 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 <https://independent.academia.edu/SenkaMajetic>
9. Podcast of Forensic Linguistics and Biology as/via Language and Gender Ratio <https://independent.academia.edu/SenkaMajetic>
10. Podcast of Patent Stability and Current Technological Trend of Asynchronously Communicated Gendered Communicative Pattern Patent: Unfiltered Fieldwork Discourse Analysis <https://independent.academia.edu/SenkaMajetic>
11. Podcast of "Keyword" element as a rhetorical "signal" pattern: a morphosyntactic analysis of asynchronous questions <https://independent.academia.edu/SenkaMajetic>
12. Podcast of Women gossip, men punch, the ones left cyberspy and troll: An interactional sociolinguistic analysis of asynchronous communication pragmatics written discourse sample <https://independent.academia.edu/SenkaMajetic>
13. Podcast of Taboo in Lexicography: The Status of Gender and Gendered -"Lexicological Principles in Lexicographic Practice (Application)" (Gender

Revisited)
<https://independent.academia.edu/SenkaMajetic>

14. Podcast of The Interdisciplinarity of Language and Society: Gender Variation Variable
<https://independent.academia.edu/SenkaMajetic>

15. Podcast of Memento Mori: A comparative analysis of gendered language in the face of death
<https://independent.academia.edu/SenkaMajetic>

16. Podcast of The Interdisciplinarity of Misogyny, Misandry and Misanthropy Gender Variations Corpus Analysis of Orwell's 1984
<https://independent.academia.edu/SenkaMajetic>

List of figures (manuscript)

Figure 1: AF comic

Figure 2: Eximia genus

Figure 3: Tomb candle

Figure 4: Taxonomy (Eximia)

Figure 5: "Thumbnail" genus

Figure 6: Y

Figure 7: X

Figure 8: Z

Figure 9: MMM 1984?

Figure 10: Alienation

List of figures (appendix)

Figure 1: FDS K

Figure 2: LL

Figure 3: GVV

Figure 4: AF1

Figure 5: AF2

Figure 6: AC PS CTT

Figure 7: BNW

Figure 8: 1984

Figure 9: K S AQ

Figure 10: F LB LG R

Figure 11: MS

Figure 12: G C

Figure 13: GV

Figure 14: A

Figure 15: S

Figure 16: R O- U

The research on the "Universal global patent" by Senka Majetic can be linked of a grand symphony orchestra harmonizing diverse instructions to create a universal melody. Just as a conductor meticulously aligns string, brass, and woodwinds to achieve cohesive sound. Majetic's work orchestrates linguistic, cultural, and technological variants into a globally relevant framework. Initially, each instrument (or variant) plays its distinct notes, akin to individual languages or cultural expressions maintain unique identities. The conductor (Majetic) then introduces the concept of a universal score, seeking harmonization through. [1]