RESEARCH ARTICLE

"Keyword" element as a rhetorical "signal" pattern: a morphosyntactic analysis of asynchronous questions

Dr. M.Sc. Senka Majetic

senkamajetic79@gmail.com

Abstract:

The obtained results of entering a keyword into the search engines are reduced primarily to the structuralist sign symbol constituent integral element orientation result of the searched term "as it is", that is, as a literal sign that inevitably recalls the structuralist historical linguistic paradox and synchronous social development shift trend evolution, research shift, migrations to other continents, the establishment of linguistic schools and the like. The "sophistication" of modern search tools enables the equivalence of structurally the same, and with the filter assistance the currently current, the most frequently searched and the most popular, thus the semantically structurally non-equivalent equivalence in the sense of currently non-symbolic knowledge is being reduced to a minimum. Asynchronous questions research study is part of the research project task on asynchronous communication which brings into connection the need for the gender-edited variation variable communication pattern essential today and in a society today when the source of cyber-bullying has the possibility of external object humanoid installation that communicate within and via the targeted human matrix and most often communication-cripple the individual at a given moment and in each and every segment, private, professional and social, the solution is therefore discontinuation of synchronous and switch to asynchronous pattern of communicating.

Keywords — Asynchronous Questions, Structuralist Historical Linguistic Paradox.

I. INTRODUCTION

One of the project tasks of the asynchrony research was to determine differences in language variants concerning the development of society through and via a test group of women and female language in society, so the variant studied according to Lakoff was the so-called "euphemized milder so-called female language variable" as a synonym for asynchronous, within enough time, thoughtfully edited and gender acceptable communication pattern. The research aimed to determine the characteristics of the euphemized gender orderly communication adapted socially inconsequential language. The research intentionally included the literal participation of biologically female persons, that is, the asynchronous contribution of the female population was investigated. Due to the fact that previous cultural socialization and behavioural research have established and confirmed that women ask questions more often and men less simply because women have no problem asking something and men are afraid to ask not to be considered insecurely feminine, the register of "questions in discourse" and analysis of questions due to the female participation expectation in the register question had deliberately been chosen.

In addition, research current to the asyncronicity on the web project research task, related to the daily press in Bosnia and Herzegovina presented the "absence" of women in the daily press as if the daily press "is not a female register", nor are the

women interested in the daily press so they are completely "absent", not even reading the daily press according to territorial research in Bosnia and Herzegovina and let's assume everywhere in the world. Therefore, the "primary goal" was the expected participation of the female population. However, the research finding is that questions, concerning other researched registers such as gossip and instructions, are not a primary part of the Internet language. Guided by the superficial layman's assumption that the Internet could be a place where if someone doesn't know something can find it could be synonymously paralleled with asking a question, i.e. asking a question "on the Internet".

However, during the targeted "search" for questions, it has been perceived that questions are difficult to find material, so we can conclude that questions are not part of the rhetorical syntax of the Internet language. In describing the syntactic criteria of the collected question discourse elements, existing scales used for question analysis have been used. A scale for the analysis of "non-referential" questions published on the Internet was also used. Additionally, due to the characteristics of the corpus content itself, a "personally conceived" scale for the analysis of rhetorical content and direct open ended questions was also formed.

Everyone is familiar with the nowhere stated and linked to the aforementioned research factual basic experience of using the Internet, considering, in this case, the corpus-discourse experiential events when collecting the corpus, can conclude that the "syntactic rhetoric of the question" is reduced to the domain of internet users' privacy and not to the domain of internet providers, which involves simply "keyword" typing into search tool engine and is in the sphere of personal privacy and personal interests. The obtained results after entering a keyword into the search engines are reduced primarily to the structuralist sign literal photographic presentation illustration of the searched term "as it is" that is, as a literal sign that inevitably recalls structuralist historical linguistic paradox confusions and synchronous social shift, research migrations, the linguistic schools necessity and the escapism alike. The modern

"sophistication" of search tool engine enables the equivalence of structurally the same, and via the filter assistance the currently current, the most sought after and the most popular, thus the semantically structurally non-equivalent equivalence in the sense of currently non sign mediated knowledge is being reduced to a minimum.

The very fact that the questions will be asked in a "public" sphere such as a forum says a lot about the asynchronous moment of presyntactic planning and is related to redacted and edited thoughts before its delayed publication as well as thinking about syntactic linguistic consequences, morphosyntax, gender and the content of what is being expressed and therefore inevitably indicates a linguistically responsible conscious and not affective linguistic momentary action.

With regard and similar to any primarily structuralist semiotic linguistic equivalence, syntagmatically unfiltered contents are guided by the accumulation of adjectives functioning as attributes. The primary structure of the search for syntagmatic conceptions of questions is a potential source for further research. The structural linguistic equivalent is consistent with the announcement of a product for sale to be sold, and the goal is to find, separate and sell the product, so adjectives do accumulate (cf. wish.com, temu.com and the like sites product name advertisement adds), which is an extreme confirmation of the structural sign presentation domination and exclusive semiological explainabilaty orientation inclination, due to the economy of writing tendencies guided with its immediacy and is exclusively sign oriented superficial structurally expressed symbol presentation current today both in consumerism and everywhere in and outside society!

What follows is an unpublished segment of asynchronous communication research refers to the register of asynchronous questions according to and in Majetic, 2019/20: 180-205.

(30 questions test cumulative sample + 90 questions = 120 questions research corpora)

4.7 Questions in asynchronous communication

question

Definition:

1. words or sentences that ask what is expected to be answered; inquiry [ask a question; ask sb. sth]

2. what is being talked about, discussed, what is being sought for a solution; problem, topic [female issue] [1]

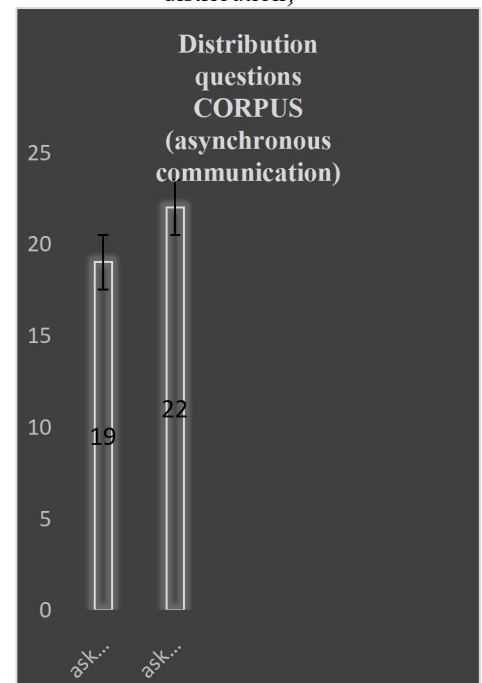## 4.7.1 Corpus processing (questions)

Fig. 6: Distribution of "masculine / feminine" language in questions

1 m ✓	11 m ✓	21 f ✓
2 m ✓	12 m ✓	22 m ✓
3 m ✓	13 f ✓	23 f ✓
4 f ✓	14 m ✓	24 f ✓
5 f ✓	15 m ✓	25 f ✓
6 m ✓	16 f ✓	26 f ✓
7 m ✓	17 m ✓	27 m ✓
8 m ✓	18 m ✓	28 m ✓
9 m ✓	19 m ✓	29 f ✓
10 m ✓	20 m ✓	30 f ✓

Fig. 7: Corpus processing (84 pages from the Klix.ba forum, 30 questions).

$$m = 19$$
$$f = 11$$
$$\Sigma = 30$$

$$\frac{19}{30} = 63,33\%$$
$$\frac{11}{30} = 36,67\%$$

Graph 2: Asynchronous communication (questions: distribution)

When expressing ideas and suggestions in business meetings, women more often use questions, adverbs, and conjunctions and speak in a lower tone. As a consequence, their proposals are often misunderstood by the male part of management, who interpret the form of the question as insecurity because the "male" style implies the use of informative sentences and assertiveness when expressing their position (Tannen, 2003: 2).

A "women's Web" would not necessarily result in empowerment, however, if the Internet were then to become associated with femininity, and decline in

overall status as a result. The process of "feminization" has affected professions such as those of teacher and secretary, both of which were originally restricted to men, and originally carried higher status and higher pay. It has also characterized the evolution of technologies such as the typewriter and the telephone, which were used by businessmen before they came to be associated with low-paid female labor (typists and telephone operators) (Davies 1988; Martin 1991). The Internet, like these earlier technologies, can be considered inherently well-suited to female use, because it is clean, safe, and can be used indoors. Moreover, a primary use of the Internet - interpersonal communication - is one at which women have traditionally been considered more skilled than men. […] Feminization of the Internet - a process arguably already underway as regards e-mail use (Cohen 2001) - could erode this symbolic gain by devaluing any behavior associated preferentially with women. Carried to an extreme, the process of feminization could lead eventually to the Internet no longer being defined as a technology, as has occurred in the past with the typewriter and with domestic technologies such as sewing and washing machines (Wajcman 1991 in Holmes and Meyerhoff, 2003: 221).

In the research, we used 84 pages from the Klix.ba forum. We found 30 questions. We performed a quantitative analysis. We determined how many questions were asked by men and how many by women. Women asked 11 questions, men 19 questions, or 36.67% women and 63.33% men, in contrast to studies published so far.

N.B. Most of the studies on questions done before had not included the processing of the language used in communication on the Internet i.e. the studies on the question formed asyncronuously used by women and men were not the Internet corpora based.

Our conclusion is as follows:

Contrary to the results of studies where women ask more questions, we believe that the medium plays a crucial role, that is, men communicate asynchronously more often, which is also in line with Balkan stereotypes about women and women's use of a "media tool"! In the qualitative analysis, we briefly refer to the content of questions asked asynchronously.

1 M: cloned wrote: I have a Samsung like this now, and it's just like that, I don't know what the hell charger I'm going to use with it?

2 M: Post by Nisrin: Given that there have been many changes recently, I am interested in taking the first aid test at the Ministry - is there only a 10-question test or is there an oral part of the exam?!

3 M Sarayewo: Am I the only one who doesn't get the joke on Ante, Mostar and black people?

4 F Wo_man: When a person dies without heirs, how long does it take for the city/state to take over his property?

5 F Venomous wrote: What happens if you don't pay the burial fee at the city cemetery? Digging?

6 M Post by Creative_Mason: How to play Bingo for B&H and the lotto, is a thing I could not grasp.

7 M Post by Creative_Mason: When you measure blood pressure, what does the upper and lower number mean, what does it mean, and what is being regarded as normal blood pressure?

8 M Post by Ductus Holedocus: Is there and where is a riding club in Sarajevo besides Pegasus (for those who don't know how to ride)

9 M Post by Creative_Mason: Is there a topic at the forum with something similar to "Looking for a topic"? Where can I ask about topics and such things...?

10 M Creative_Mason: How can I rely so much on the honesty of people, what can I do when I buy things for my money to remain protected?

11 F Nisvin_How to solve the problem of "foggy", "cloudy" windows... the windows are double-hung

double-hung, with no way to open them and wash them separately... they are somehow cosmetically

sealed... they are fogged inside, so no matter how much you wash them, they stay the same...

12 M Post by Dantex: Post by Dantex Is anyone offering a good bike at the car market?

13 F Post by ema: How can I tell if a shoe size is a Chinese or European size?

14 M Post by Hui: Here's my question: I just came from a bar and there I watched a man licking every cigar before lighting it, it's not the first time I've seen it, of course, but now it's bugging me and if anyone knows, I'd like to ask, so what's the point of licking the cigar?

15 M Post by dream of you: Question for the people of Mostar... where is VINO in Mostar??

16 M My name is Green: Is there a Dormeo store somewhere in Sa or is it only ordered by phone/online? Has anyone tried their mattress topper?

17 F Empathic85 wrote: I would like to hear, why do you, for example, comment at work on why a female colleague is beautiful today?

18 F *mima* wrote: So am I to kick my colleagues when they tell me my hair is nice?

19 F silly wrote: Men, in a situation where you are surrounded by young, beautiful girls at work, and you are in a happy relationship/marriage, have you tried to flirt a little, if at all?

The results of the quantitative research are contrary to the conclusions reached earlier. On the other hand, the results of the qualitative analysis are consistent with research conducted previously.

Robin Lakoff's conclusions are being confirmed here too!

In the question: "I have a Samsung like this one now, and just like that, I don't know what the hell charger is to be used with it" we notice a sense of humour, which in Lakoff is not a characteristic of "female language". The author of the question is a man! The question "Am I the only one who doesn't get the joke with Ante, Mostar and black people" – humour. The author of the question is not a woman!

The following question was asked by a woman: ema: "When a person dies without an heir, how long does it take for the city/state to take over his property?" Under the influence of the humorous questions that preceded it, we thought it was a joke. We were wrong! So, this time it is not about humorous content.

And again: "What happens at the city cemetery if the burial fee is not being paid?" And this time we thought it was a joke again. However, the author explained that she has a grandmother who died in the war before she was born, and she has to pay the burial fee.

And after that: "How to play Bingo for B&H and that lotto, and I could never have grasped it". So "How do you measure blood pressure, what do the upper and lower numbers mean, what does it mean, and what is normal blood pressure like?" Is there a topic on the forum with something similar to the name "Looking for a topic"...? Where can I ask about topics and so on...?"

And then the female author follows: Is there a Dormeo store somewhere in Sa or is it only ordered by phone/Internet? Has anyone tried that mattress topper? Empathic85 writes: "I would like to hear why you are commenting at work on why a colleague is beautiful today?" which reminds us of a commissioned version of gender stereotypes present several decades ago. And again: "Then am I to kick my colleagues when they tell me my hair looks good?" And another one: "Men, in a situation where you are surrounded by beautiful girls at work

and you are in a happy relationship/marriage, have you tried to flirt a little if at all?" is a declarative sentence followed by a question mark. The author is a woman, and it is in line with Robin Lakoff's conclusion that women form questions in this way. To summarize, women asked fewer questions than men. Qualitative analysis confirms Robin Lakoff's conclusion, especially regarding humour:

> Popular stereotypes portray women as humorless creatures, rarely cracking jokes and slow to respond to the humor of others (Crawford 1995). Similar claims have been made about women at work; researchers suggest that "women may have a lower propensity to use humor as a part of their professional repertoire" (Cox, Read, and Van Auken 1990: 293; see also Walker 1981; McCauslan and Kleiner 1992). The implication is that stereotypically "feminine" workplaces are serious work contexts where humor rarely intrudes into discussion. Like many stereotypes, this one seems to have developed with minimal observation of the actual patterns of use of humor by women and men at work (Holmes & Meyerhoff, 2003: 206).

Robin Lakoff's conclusions state the following: lack of a sense of humour (e.g., bad at telling jokes) as well as "asking questions in a declarative context", which is due to Anglophone culture and cannot be simply "imported" into our country! However, the similarity with Robin Lakoff's conclusions was observed in this segment as well! We completed the corpus with ninety questions that we analysed qualitatively. Some of the questions related to a request for instructions on how to do something, e.g.

1 How to squeeze under the skin pimple?

The question content is being followed by an explanation that included a personal experience:

> How and in what way could I squeeze it out because it's getting on my nerves, it's round? It doesn't hurt, but I can feel it, and I want to remove it as soon as possible. Thank you.

The question that follows is asked briefly and simply. It begins with the interrogative word how, followed by the verb activate, and then the object alarm:

2 How to activate the alarm?

The following is an explanation and a personal experience:

> Hello, I bought a car that has an alarm but I have never activated it.
> I lock myself in the car but nothing…

The following example refers to giving directions on how to get to a certain destination:

3 How to get to Skakavac?

And then in more detail:

> I'm interested in whether it is possible to walk from Sarajevo to Skakavac. I know people are walking or go by bike.
> How can I learn to ride a bike in my twenties? No matter how I turn it, it won't work. I spent 5-6 hours and my crotch hurts, I'm all stiff, I can't move, I have no balance...

The question that follows is:

4 How to leave Bosnia and Herzegovina?

Which is accompanied by a personal experience:

> Dear people, I have a university degree... after graduation, I worked for 2 years and got fired... I really don't see any perspective here… GEN(erally) how to leave...

Following similar content what follows is being composed this time with a destination parameter:

5 How to go and live in New Zealand?

A question has been posted with the following content:

6 Water meter, or how to screw it up?

And then an addition:

> ... Hm, ok, I don't want to listen to legal advice that what I do intend to do is illegal.
> I know, but I don't care. And since there is no subforum for theft yet...

As a reaction to a controversial sample, this is what follows:

7 Saving, how and on what?

And an addition (to motivate comments):

> Do you save and how? If you have a surplus, how do you save money, and if you don't have enough (I believe most people do), what can you save on?

Question:

8 How did you meet your partner :)

Is accompanied by a colon and a parenthesis - an emoticon!

A question expressing a request for instructions on how to do something is being constructed in the form of an interrogative phrase:

verb,

object.

As follows:

9 How to glue plastic?

Interrogative sentence, verb, object!

The following is a specific explanation in which we find out what it is about – the steering wheel:

Usually, the breakage is on the steering wheel, or the steering rod breaks. I don't want to buy it anymore, I want to try to glue the steering wheel.

The following is a question:

With what? How?

In the question that we are citing as in the original text, the explanation is given in brackets:

[Mushrooms]. The following is the species marker: "Psilocybin". And then three interrogative sentences: "Where, how, what?"

10 [Mushrooms] Psilocybin - where, how, what?

The following is a longer version:

Do these mushrooms grow in our country? Where can they be found? What do they look like? Can they be grown privately? --- Here is a link to the layout:

There were "simple" questions in which spelling errors were noticed:

11 How to tell if "Nik" sneakers are the original ones?

The inability to speak aloud is being compensated for via capital letters. In this case, it is an example where an English word is being used:

12 HELP! What are the names of those "gym shoes" for gymnastics in the 80s...

The following example is being written without an initial capital letter. An English word is used, there is no question mark, and the "form" is: question word, verb, then object:

13 How to delete an account

There were also those interested in research papers:

14 Hrcak- what and how?

The "desire" to get an answer is being expressed with three question marks:

15 How to write text on a photo???

[...]

Or

17 How to fix iron level???

[...]

The question in which the mother explains the problem (listed below) is being designed as follows:

18 How to stimulate a child to study?

I have a 12-year-old son and he has been slacking off in school recently. I understand that he is going through puberty (the symptoms are obvious) but I feel sorry for him to ruin...

Question:

19 How to improve reflection?

It was accompanied by tips for advancing in sports, so we concluded what it was about.

There were "clear" questions whose content did not require context:

20 Viber - how to recover deleted messages? First, it is stated what "Viber" is about. The question follows... In a multitude of articles, it is difficult to attract the attention of the reader. This is an attempt...

The following is an explanation:

As the title says.... - the title is "Viber".

An explanation of what happened in this particular case is what follows:

The messages were accidentally deleted by both parties.

Is there any way I can recover them?

And does Viber have this option or do I have to install something...

The "personal" problem is being described as follows:

21 How to get rid of a wart on your finger? Hello! Has anyone had this problem?

One long wart, near the nail, burned with liquid nitrogen several times, still there…

Here is a slightly more general and more common problem:

22 How to get a job in Germany if you have no work experience?

Spelling errors characteristic of asynchronous communication have been noticed.

Below is a question that (seems) has been repeated:

23 how to concentrate on studying

…or rather it is being formed differently.

do you have any of your own metods, any of your own secrets and so on how to concentrate on studying,

how to remember more how do you act...

Or without further explanations:

24 How to post a picture on a forum

The need for indirectness, and in this case the inability to speak out loud, is being compensated by the use of capital letters:

25 HOW TO ATTACK A RUDE NEIGHBOR?!

...followed by a question mark, followed by an exclamation mark, followed by an explanation, so the experience is complete:

I need your advice on how to solve it

Loud music at 3 a.m. is out of the question because of others...

The following example seems to be inspired by the headline's initial letter capitalisation in English. Namely, each letter in the headline is written with an initial capital letter:

26 BH Telekom Ultra Number Deactivated How to Reactivate it...

27 how to set up a wireless router

The questions that follow are designed according to the same "pattern" and presented as follows:28. How to achieve a maximum car acceleration

29 How to get rid of mosquitoes?

30 How to congratulate Eid?

31 How to finance the purchase of an apartment?

32 How to harmonize the tone with the image?

33 HOW TO SURVIVE THE DEATH OF A PET?

[…]

39 How to attract a girl

40 How to exterminate pigeons from the balcony???

41 HOW TO REDUCE CHOLESTEROL

42 How did you find the job??????

43 How to start a production company?

44 How to make a debit card for paypal?

45 How to legally leave Bosnia and Herzegovina

46   How to get German citizenship

47 How to publish a book?!

48 How to propose to her?

49 How to bet?

50 How to change your home WIFI password?

51 How to delete Genuine Microsoft Software?

52 How to get rid of rats in the house

53 Life in Austria-Vienna - how to move, get documents?

54. How to install a chandelier

55 HOW TO DELETE A POST AND COMMENT ON THE FORUM

56 How to burn music for the car?

57 How to block calls and messages?

58 HOW TO FIND A LOST ANDROID PHONE?

59 How to exterminate cockroaches from the apartment?

60 How to clean slush between oven windows?

61 How to eliminate disgusting cockroaches?

62 How to forget everything?

63 How to regain faith?

64 How to defend yourself from aggressive dogs?

65 How to learn to write in English

66 HOW TO ASK A GIRL FOR A RELATIONSHIP? URGENT!!!

67 Help!! How to delete a comment on klik.ba??

69 How to lose 7 kg in a month?

70 How to get from Sarajevo to Blidinje?

71 How to send someone a cell credit

[…]

74 How to calculate the percentage for a survey question

75 HOW TO GAIN WEIGHT?????

76 How to find a job in Bosnia and Herzegovina

77 How to find out if the meter is being reversed (newer cars)?

78 How to help an alcoholic?

79 Where and how do you buy airline tickets...?

80 how to turn off the laptop screen

81 "Retroactive" payment of retirement deposit, how and in what way?

82 how to pray istihar prayer??

83 How to become a court interpreter???

84 How to upload a video from youtube to klix

85 How to boost a scooter so that it doesn't get scared by the hills in front of you...

86 How to change the image format?

87 How to install a game via ISO image file?

88 How to become a coach?

89 HELP!!! A lizard flew into the house!!! How to get it out!!??

[…]

We analysed the questions as a grammatical category, that is, we dealt with the syntactic aspect of questions. Two syntactic classifications have been used. The August Music's questions classification is as follows:

I Questions with the modal and a particle can be:

a positive (e.g. Could it be?)

b negative (e.g. Didn't I tell you?)

II Questions with a modal verb interrogative particle (e.g. Can you hear me, young cowherd?)

III Questions with an if particle (e.g. If you didn't poison my brother?)

IV Questions with a to-be particle (e.g. Are all prophets?)

V Questions with particles but, or, or (e.g. Are you angry with me or not?)

VI Questions with the to-be particle and negation-oriented elements (e.g. Are you that unreasonable?)

VII Disjunctive questions (e.g. Do I dream or do I see?)

VIII Pronominal questions (e.g. Do you know, brother, what makes your horse stumble?)

(Musić 1909–1914: I, 102 in Badurina & Palašić, 2018: 385).

We also used the classification authored by Milan Mihaljević:

1 Positive-negative (or affirmative-negative) questions that involve the entire proposition, and can be null or intonation oriented or modal particle initiated (e.g. Should they stay until morning?) in a putative should or intonation led like emphatic questions fashion tone.

2 Supplementary questions are those in which the interrogative part is at the end of the structure and only an affirmative answer is being expected, i.e. confirmation of the proposition expressed in the first section of a question (e.g. Nice day, isn't it)?

3 Special (pronoun) questions that do not ask whether the entire sentence is true or not, but only ask about one part of it. They have two characteristics: (a) questions are introduced by special interrogative words (one or more of them), usually of pronominal origin, and (b) the co-clause that follows that word contains one or more blank spaces. Such questions cannot be answered either negatively or affirmatively but with a word or set of words that fills the blank space in the sentence and makes the statement true.

4 Alternative questions are those that list possible answers and the interviewee is expected to choose one (e.g. Are you leaving today or tomorrow?). They cannot be answered in the affirmative or negative, nor are they open-ended questions that need to be supplemented.

5 Echo questions are extremely communication-related: they occur as a reaction to the interlocutor's statement, whether we did not hear or understand it well or whether the statement seemed unbelievable to us. (Badurina & Palašić, 2018: 386-387).

It is evident in the corpus that most of the questions are framed using the word "what" at the beginning of the question. Questions have illocutionary force because forum members respond to them and communication is being achieved. Illocutionary force is achieved through the search for information

followed by an answer - mostly instructions, which was also analysed as well.

In the Slavic Review, authors Badurina and Palašić state that questions should be considered from the aspect of speech acts, except, as they state, rhetorical questions, because in rhetorical questions there is no "requirement" for communication or illocution.

There were no rhetorical questions on the forum, but rather the "speakers" competed to see who would attract the most "interlocutors" via their question, i.e. participants in the speech act. "Echo" questions, formed as a statement, followed by the interrogative particle "don't you? etc.", seemed pointless in requiring forum members to answer yes or no, so they were not used at all.

The formal characteristics of questions, which in most cases are interrogative phrases, are sufficient to satisfy the semantic categories, however, in most cases, an additional context was also noticed as a personal experience is being described. Expressives, in this case, could be examples where capital letters are used as a substitute for "importance" or "loudness" and the emotions are also being associated with it. Using an expressive: HELP! in front of the question content certainly enables expressive "connotation", as well as the use of the word "URGENT!" used after a question or the use of question marks points in advocation fashion manner e.g.

89 HELP!!! A lizard flew into the house!!! How to get it out!!??

In the article "Sexual Assault Adjudication Procedures," Susan Ehrlich discusses the culturally dominant ideological perspectives of the decision-making process and the limitations of the complainant and decision-making whose interactivity is question-answer:

In a discussion of representations of violence against women in the mainstream media Stuart Hall (Hall et al. 1978) speaks on the difficulty of alternative "voices" emerging within such (the mainstream) contexts: "what almost exclusively remains within the terms of repressing any dominant and alternative function". I have argued similarly that the "debate" evident within these

adjudication processes tended to be "framed" almost exclusively by a culturally dominant ideological perspective that presupposed the complainants' behaviour to be lacking in appropriate resistance. Yet, the interactional (i.e. question-answer) quality of these adjudication processes (i.e. they are literally dialogic) had consequences for the particular potency with which alternative perspectives were submerged in these contexts. While Chancer (1997: 227), following Hall et al. (1978), argues that "viewpoints which challenge dominant perspectives seldom shine in the spotlight of contemporary mass culture," the presented data show that linguistically encoded dominant ideologies act as a constraint on the complainants' of own linguistic practices (Ehrlich, 2003: 667).

The classification of questions has been expanded by a classification whose author(s) are unknown. The classification was published online in an article on communication skills. The classification is reproduced as follows:

What types of questions are there?
- essential, central questions in life
- hypothetical, focused on exploring the future and testing relationships
- open, allow for a greater number of answers
- closed, limit the number of answers
- suggestive, suggest how to answer, suggest an answer/answers
- factual, focused on gathering information
- explanatory, focused on clarifying [1]

A classification of this type seems appropriate for analysing asynchronous communication because it describes the register we are dealing with. Thus, in the corpus there are "essential" questions about life, the answers to which are essential in solving everyday problems:

1 How to squeeze under the skin pimple?
2 How to activate the alarm?
3 How to get to Skakavac?
4 How to leave Bosnia and Herzegovina?
5 How to go and live in New Zealand?
6 Water meter, or how to screw it up?
7 Saving, how and on what?
8 How did you meet your partner :)?

Hypothetical questions are not posed as interrogative sentences, but the "potentiality" is being realized in the additional explanation of the specific case of a question to be answered, which is often aimed at researching the future and checking societal relationships. All the questions asked are "open-ended" ones and allow a greater number of answers, which is actually the goal when "initiating" the discussion / discussions on the forum. It is not necessary, but let's say that "close" questions "which limit the number of answers" are not recorded at all. The questions asked were not suggestive, i.e. there was no "suggestion" of how to answer. The questions were mostly "factual" and aimed at gathering information. Interrogative sentences were not, as stated in the classification, "explanatory", but the explanation was a personal experience, i.e. an explanation of why the answer is needed is given below the question, which is in line with the "general" question classification and layman's logic aimed at extend what is being said and encourage discussion.

Notes

[1] https://hr.wiktionary.org/wiki/pitanje 12th Feb. 2019

[2] www.nasciturus.com/.../301-komunikacije-i-komunikacijske-vjeti...5th April 2019

REFERENCES

Badurina, L., Palašić, N. 2018. Pitanja ili o pitanjima. Rijeka: Sveučilište u Rijeci.

Ehrlich, S., King, R. 1996. Consensual Sex or Sexual Harassment: Negotiating Meaning. London: Longman.

Holmes, J, Meyerhoff, M. 2003. The handbook of language and gender. New Jersey: Blackwell.

Majetic, S. (2019/20). A sociolinguistic analysis of asynchronous communication with special reference to gender differences in language use [Unpublished Ph. D. dissertation]. Sarajevo: University of Sarajevo.

Tannen, D. 2003. Gender and Family Interaction. J. Holmes; M. Meyerhoff (eds.) The Handbook on Language and Gender. Oxford, UK & Cambridge, MA: Basil Blackwell.

(https://forum.klix.ba) 30th July 2018