

Women gossip, men punch, the ones left cyberspy and troll: An interactional sociolinguistic analysis of asynchronous communication pragmatics written discourse sample

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Abstract:

Abuses in cyberspace with mostly guaranteed anonymity have gained new dimensions and forms of expression, studies on it will be published when they are outdated and already the distant past. The limitation of studies on gossip to journalistically arranged, editorially filtered reflects a purist one-sidedness and gives an unrealistic picture of a gossiped societal interaction. In the continuation of the introductory discussion, the discourse presentation of the researched gossip content is being exhibited as an unfiltered discourse material and the result of field research corpora collection from a time earlier than now.

Keywords — gossip, discourse, synchronicity.

I. INTRODUCTION

Changes in society are the norm. Gossip as a way of communication is taking on new forms. Changes based on the oral transmission of events have taken on new patterns of expression. The paper is conceived as an attempt to present the phenomenon of synchronicity in general as the basis for changes in society. The limitation of the primary lexicographic entry practice is being presented in the content which follows, which if not changed and socially regulated has serious consequences and limitations.

The discourse confrontation gives an insight into the anthropologically realistic picture of gossip, which is lexicographically primarily thoughtlessly and illogically mutilated to an exclusively linguistic phenomenon; the excluded disconnection with society points to the anthropological definition of gossip which makes it realistically valid and

achievable only in society. The choice of the register that is labelled and otherwise known as gossip is intentionally being chosen and the primary goal is to get an opportunity to analyse the way of pragmatic lexical expression of female persons considering the result of the study which determined that gossip is a female repertoire due to upbringing and socio-cultural expectations and norms where it is more appropriate for men to solve problems in a more direct and aggressive way and for women to be focused on slander. Therefore, gossip as usually but not scientifically and seriously understood problem is being taken into consideration this time.

The result of the corpus research is not a little surprising, manifested in the almost complete physical non-participation of women, which this time, although the intention was to gain insight into the pragmatic idiolect of the test group women, was absent, so the phenomenological feature of the so-called "women's language" was considered a

suitable alternative for such an extreme indicative indicator. The features of the gender-labelled arrangement in terms of the moderator's real and expected influence are partially and not excessively detected in the existing discourse content and form. Nevertheless, unexpected and anonymity-guaranteed lack of linguistic care gives an image of the almost complete linguistic disorganization of the structural pattern.

The difference between discursively anonymous and the writing of famous people presented in the form of gossip statements is extremely different, anonymity being a cover for a total linguistic carelessness, and can also be taken as a characteristic of old forum members, in contrast to new members who are linguistically more careful and "hypercorrect", as well as the factual confirmation of Robin Lakoff's hypothesis that women are being considered structurally hypercorrect, which is again extremely visible because women did not write and the content is unorganized and in contrast to other analysed registers compliments, questions, directions where women did participate.

The current trend of cyber-espionage-like actions and later possible gossiping and otherwise abusive property of the availability of personal thought contents is a general scourge that is known but not talked about, or maybe talked about but not written about. The literal insertion of human objects and their actions can be considered the greatest threat to the individual and his freedoms. Freedom of thought restrictions in the sense of trolling similar acts of inciting an unwanted reaction gives an insight into the personal regarded as public. The use of one's ideas, insight into scientific original creation is under a serious threat!

Gaining favour by conveying and bringing information has always been known to everyone. The restriction on via gossip communicated and without time lag dementedly, in traces, earlier detected is an everyday practice. Previously identified gossipy unmanly behaviour of men has been replaced by a computer abuse in which, according to general sites like Wikipedia etc., women participate more. The available studies are reduced to texts at the state level, mostly about

espionage, which was used a long time ago and is now available and useless. The dominance of men in the unfiltered discourse presented below is also characterized by curse words that were not even detected via filter nor a site moderator, so the language is characterized as hate speech, which is also a gossip. Women did not participate because they may have been afraid.

The solution to a new societal interactive form is a realistically and reasonably concluded suicide attempt in order to solve the internally inserted and externally present. Throwing in some stuttering, toothless slobber, physically beating and conveying the general impression is accompanied by professional decline and general delight. Physical exhaustion, using an individual, manipulation, abuse, inflicting pain, rupturing organs, making it impossible to speak, disrupting speech, spreading stinky smell, strangulation, pederasty, inserting an object that talks about whatever he/she wants, laughs even in a public space is a pattern for the future. The use of musical tones via a troll-like-stimulating-gossip-motivated songs for destructive purposes to provoke reaction and ruin, observation of an individual, new and repeated gossip distribution, repeated bullying by initiating gossip-motivated content, provoking a reaction, acquiring over-psychopathic complacency and the like are part of the social changes that are happening, are being less mentioned and not being printed at all.

4.10 Gossip in asynchronous communication: Segmented research 5 of 5 (2019- 2020).

We started the research with basic knowledge about gossip as an expression. So we learned that the word "Tratsch" is of German origin, meaning petty gossip, slander, talking or babbling about harmless topics. We got the primary knowledge, although it is not recommended in works of this type, on Wikipedia [1]. We learned that through the research of the Faculty of Informatics "La Sapienza", with the help of American mathematicians, an equation was developed to detect and verify the power of the

Internet (Twitter, blogs and Facebook) in spreading rumours.

In addition, it was stated that the time for gossip to spread across the Internet is proportional to the cross-section of all user communications and the total number of users communicating divided by the value of the information flow. Research has shown that gossip can travel around the world in less than a minute.

We also learned that psychologists from St. Louis University studied how happy people who gossip are. The study lasted four days. 79 young people were surveyed. The conclusion of the study is that those who talk about what is important to them are happier. Contrary to this, it was also mentioned that those who gossiped felt deeply dissatisfied after a certain period of time.

Gossip, we assumed, and we also learned, is a common way of talking and it is difficult to avoid it in everyday life, and, as we also assumed, in most cases gossip is harmless. It can be entertaining, we learned, and our corpus confirmed, and it is also suitable for learning something about oneself and others.

We primarily learned, and later confirmed, that the goal of gossip can be to increase reputation, to give a certain person more importance and attract attention, and that, as we have also determined, there are also ugly consequences if gossip is used as revenge or a threat, has the purpose of belittling, intimidating, or inciting violence on national, sexual, or other grounds.

In the field work research corpora analysis we identified the existence of the last mentioned and with negative consequences related, and classified it as and into a hate speech category, the research of which, although it had not been planned in the Application for the research approval, we could not bypass nor avoid. Many authors do link hate speech occurrence territorially and culturally, i.e. Balkans, to which the conflict on the territory of

Bosnia and Herzegovina and its surroundings also contributed.

Some evidence suggests that women participate more actively and enjoy greater influence in environments where the "norms of interaction" are controlled by an individual or individuals entrusted with maintaining order and focus in the group. Thus ... groups whose moderators place limits on the number or nature of messages that can be posted, especially when they are questionably potentially controversial (offensive, etc.) [...]

It has been revealed and confirmed that female students' participation in online classrooms is greater in situations where the teacher controls the "interaction," even when the teacher is male (Herring and Nix 1997; Herring 1999). Although this result may initially seem puzzling – how can women participate "more freely" when they are "controlled" by a group leader? – it makes sense if the role of the leader is seen as ensuring a civilized environment, free from threats and harassment. The need for security on the Internet points to a fundamental failure of "self-regulating" Internet democracy to produce equal participation in communication. [...] In line with the aforementioned imbalance of participation in communication, male respondents considered "censorship" to be the greatest threat to online communication, while women cited (violation of) "privacy" as their greatest concern (Holmes and Meyerhoff, 2003: 209).

We found out, among other things, that girls are more prone to gossip, which is explained by the fact that gossip represents an indirect form of attack, while boys, as mentioned, prefer more direct forms of attack. While girls are more focused on friends, their feelings are more important to them, and they use such forms of violence, boys are more prone to direct attacks and even physical conflict, which we explain by differences in socialization, and as a result, there are differences in communication methods. We were not able to investigate "children's interactions" where they potentially gossip, which opens up space for future research.

We returned to the terminological distinctive definition of the term "gossip" after

reading the work of Jennifer Coates, where Deborah Jones says that the word "gossip" is not an original term because it has a social function described anthropologically.

So, according to Deborah Jones, the word gossip is not an original expression. The word is used in anthropological research in the sense of informal communication between group members. Anthropologists, among other things, emphasize the social function of gossip. Gossip maintains "group unity, morale, and value" (Gluckman in Jones 1980: 194). Clearly, this is an important role. According to Emler (2001), gossip is perhaps the basic process in social psychology today, since gossip "offers information necessary for functioning in society and solving various problems and interpersonal relationships" (Emler, 2001). Robin Dubnar, a bioanthropologist, published a provocative book entitled "Gossip, editing and the evolution of language" (1996), in which she advocates that gossip has evolved [...] and is necessary in terms of maintaining group cohesion. It is clear that anthropologists consider gossip a process that is necessary in everyday life and is not limited to women. Sociolinguists are also beginning to explore the concept of gossip as a general phenomenon. Sally Johnson and Frank Finlay explicitly ask the question, "Do men gossip?" (the question is the title of an article on gossip published in 1997). Although they do not deny that gossip has an intrinsic role in women's subculture, they advocate that men also participate in gossip. "The basic difference is that although it appears to be informal, superficial talk by men, gossip is rarely defined in this way" (Johnson and Finlay 1997: 131). Focusing on men's football talk, Johnson and Finlay argue: "If women's gossip is a mode of speech that improves women's relationships, then football talk serves a very similar purpose for men" (197: 137 in Coates 2004: 104).

The connection of bioanthropological research, which starts from the primary relationship of preserving group cohesion, with sociolinguistic research of language and gender is also visible in our corpus – the initiator of gossip tries to encourage others to communicate or provide them with a "benefit" of knowing the information he puts

on the forum. Group cohesion is visible, and the interest is determined by the content of the gossip/gossip, while, as in the previously mentioned, quoted example, women are focused on relationships in the group, while men are somewhat more indirect and less inclined to expose intimate details that enter the sphere of private relationships, so they focus more on events or objects, making gossip a less personal form of communication. Deborah Tannen considers gossip as "private women's speech", which in this case is confirmed in terms of the indirectness of gossip, where men are not directed at interpersonal relationships, but directed at events or objects.

According to Deborah Tannen, girls gossip because of differences in socialization (boys / girls). In the article "Interaction of gender and family", Tannen talks about gender identity and the roles of parents:

I have tried to show that whereas family interaction is, as researchers have been inclined to assume, an ongoing power struggle, it is also simultaneously an ongoing struggle for connection (Tannen: 2003, 200).

Mothers are positioned as primary caregivers for children, and their husbands as breadwinners, Tannen says. Tannen illustrates with examples that we must understand family interaction – like all human interaction – not only as negotiations for power, but also as negotiations for connection. Linguistic strategies that can be recognized as "maneuvering maneuvers" must also be examined as "maneuvering maneuvers," Tannen warns:

Power and connection are the dimensions along which human relationships are negotiated, and they are also the dimensions along which gender identity is negotiated. So an appreciation of the interplay of power and connection, as well as an appreciation of the ways power and connection underlie gender identity and gender performance, are necessary to understand family interaction (Tannen: 2003, 200).

So, according to Tannen, mothers as primary educators pass on a tendency to gossip!

In the article "The importance of ethnicity, class and gender in children's 'negotiations' with peers" Marjorie Harness Goodwin talks about the forms of aggressive behaviour of boys and girls. Girls are less aggressive (they are indirectly aggressive), so they solve the problem by gossiping – they gossip more.

Early psychological studies on sex differences by Maccoby and Jacklin (1974) maintained that aggression was one of the clearest ways in which males and females were differentiated. More recent studies have been careful to specify alternative forms that aggressive behaviour takes, and such sweeping generalizations are now less common. Bjorkqvist, Osterman, and Kaukiainen (1992), for example, distinguish three forms of aggressive behaviour: direct physical, direct verbal, and indirect aggression. Indirect aggression is defined as "a kind of social manipulation: the aggressor manipulates others to attack the victim, or, by other means, makes use of the social structure in order to harm the target person, without being personally involved in attack" (52). Bjorkqvist et al. (1992: 55) in their study of Finnish children find that while boys are more physically aggressive than girls, boys and girls differ little in the use of verbal aggression. Lagerspetz, Bjorkqvist, and Peltonen (1988) were among the first to suggest that harm delivered circuitously, rather than in a face-to-face encounter, occurs more among girls than boys (Goodwin: 2003: 230).

Due to differences in socialization, communication differences are fostered from early childhood, as Cameron 2007 also discusses. In the article "Secretive Girls and Competitive Boys - An Analysis of Gender Discourse and Language in Children's Toy Advertisements" published on www.academia.edu, the author says the following:

Judith Baxter's study provides some support for the belief that girls tend to criticize others behind their back or spread rumours because of the existing power struggles between masculine and feminine (Cameron, 2007: 66-67). Female leadership is not encouraged by dominant narratives; therefore girls rarely dare raising their voice

in front of their peers. This leads to the stereotype of secluded girls who only share their personal thoughts with the closest of friends. This discourse of adolescence seem to be supported by the analysis of Argos toy advertisements where the word 'secret' was featured nine times in the girls' section but never in the boys'. Children are guided towards secrecy with sentences like 'Lock away your secrets' (Argos, 2014: 1547), 'Keep your secrets locked and safe' (Argos, 2014: 1553), 'Password Journal – Invisible ink that only you can see' (Argos, 2014: 1555). [2]

Using the example of consumerism and the use of, for example, children's toys, the author says that male and female children are encouraged to see gender differences from their earliest childhood, which points to stereotypes that, as the author says, are in the hands of an industry that, through the use of metaphors, imagination, and famous people, prevents the prevention of children's exposure to discourse that is not gender neutral!

4.10.1 Corpus processing: gossip (forum interactions) post reduced sample (selection)

Space_F
gossip story? (intro):
[...]

[o]ne day I meet a friend from college here...I've known her for a while but we're not friends. and I hear the following...the real truth[.]

Current situation (character focused):
[...]

[e]em, she was in a relationship with a guy for 5 years. They lived together, bought a great house and everything. She's 27, and he's 26. He's her second serious boyfriend. Sometime in November last year, he proposed to her and she agreed. The wedding was planned for November this year. And so, everything really looks great from the outside. They both work, they have money, they live a good life. He's a nice guy, a little withdrawn (and a little what you would call a pussy) but good. He mostly works around the house and that...it's wonderful.

Gossip plot:

So, recently there was supposed to be a party to celebrate their engagement, and three days before the party, I received an email from her sister saying that the party had been cancelled for personal reasons.

Gossip structure:

(I ask, I find out, I react, I comment, I expand)

And I wonder what it is and how it is...so I recently met her and asked what happened, is everything okay and so on...she says she broke up with that guy, that he's moving (which he did). What's the reason - she says she has no connection with him..wtf I said whatever. And then I find out that the two of them haven't had sex in almost a year Heeeeey a year!!! Fuck...and because she didn't want to. Listen to this...and in the end I find out that she got together with her work colleague who is married and has teenage children and who is 13 years older than her. She got together with him and liked him and fucked that loser of hers. I feel sorry for the guy, nice guy and all... but come on, whatever. Well, now she's with this older guy... and she realizes that he loves her, that she's special to him and all that... and I don't feel like breaking her illusions. By the way, she looks okay. [...] and I ask her why she agreed to get engaged...she says it would be pointless for me to turn him down, she says I should share my amazement with you about what the world is like...

Gossip in everyday life:
difficult to avoid?!

Anka:

I'm reading this and I recall something completely silly that happened a month ago. To clarify, my friend has been madly in love for years, I'll call him person X. She was with him, they had fun for a while, but he saw a woman Y next to her. And so, they broke up, but they stayed in touch and it was that classic sex matching combination, it was never clear to me how she agreed to that...but, that says a lot about her too.....but, come on...Then guy X2 appeared and she married him and gave birth last year. The husband is a nice guy, but, anyway, he is not in the real world, very religious, and a bit dull... He is constantly worried about his wife, we

are all a potential danger to spoil his wife and so on... in that fashion, he married an angel, and we, single, divorced, are a danger. And so, a month ago, my phone rang, she answered, whispering: "Hello X, what are you doing?"

What a joke, she screwed up, I have no idea how, instead of her ex-boyfriend, she dialled my number! And that's how I found out quite by accident that she still talks to that sleazy X. Well, it struck me as funny, her husband fasted, pushed through the entire fast, even today water fasting, so he was horrified when he heard that I wasn't fasting, well, his wife was fasting and I again turned out to be a suspicious face...

Space_Fucker:

I don't know why, but it seems to me, generally, that these honest people get screwed the most... I guess because they're naive. Who knows...?

Aenema:

A typical American story, for them marry, then divorce, then pay alimony – a day to day thing...

Space_Fucker:

Don't tell me all these stories...American this and that...this is definitely happening here, Gandalf gave an excellent example. and mind you, they haven't been married... rather, let me digress a bit, but a Cute example. one of our "girly", so modern and urban, one would say, and quite handsome if we don't lie...it's been 3-4 years. she got married in March, and in April of the same year she got divorced...the marriage lasted for 26 days seriously...a normal girl, I would say...but that's it. and she wasn't even young...22 or 23 fat:

I want to know what makes you keep bringing up other people's stories and lives to this forum.

Gossip, fun elements to share...

GandalftheGrey:

Yes, but why do people like to gossip so much? Is it those who have nothing else to do or simply love it? For what reason do people gossip and then add their own things to the stories? Is it just us Bosnians or do others also indulge in it?

Gossip is harmless:

Simply_Red

because sometimes it is easier to set a topic when telling the story of X and Y than when a question is being raised hypothetically....people generally react better to specific examples....the other thing is that Space did not indicate the possible identity of these people, none of us know them, so they could just as well be imaginary characters from a movie or a book, it doesn't matter....and three hundred of us have recently started collectively "solving" other people's problems on the forum, so when it is a ball, let it be a masquerade ball.

TheBastard'sPillar:

Pokos: It's a gossip television.

For Vlatka Pokos Hayat gossip television

A Croatian presenter and a Bosnian media outlet are in grudge...

The goal of gossip can be "the reputation increase":

- I am happy to have been a part of the popular OBN show, I enjoyed working with Velimir Petrović Veca in any case and I learned a lot from that. I am not sad that I am not moving on, because I have realized that the audience prefers urban turbo folk. One cannot fight against that – Croatian presenter and a singer Vlatka Pokos declared.

During her stay in the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Vlatka had the opportunity to appear on various TV stations, but she says she didn't really prefer that type of socializing. She even got into an argument with NTV Hayat journalists.

- OBN television paid me a large fee and accommodation in Sarajevo, so it would have been unfair of me to agree to an interview with their competition. I received an offer to be a guest on TV Hayat, but I turned down the offer. It is a gossip

television whose journalists have fraudulently hosted me several times.

Gossip can have ugly consequences:

They acted during the conversation with me, only to say all sorts of nonsense afterwards – said Vlatka and continued:

- First they hosted me and supposedly went through my difficult moments with me, and in the second show they hosted my ex-husband with whom they talked about me all sorts of things. I don't need that in my life and I try to always avoid media that enjoys gossip. I think it's completely correct of me to avoid such media. I have not at any time attacked the B&H media, in fact I enjoy talking to honest people who publish truthful articles - said Vlatka.

She confirmed to us that she has recently fallen in love with a much younger man, this year's Mr. Croatia Dino Bubičić, and that she is happier than ever.

- I don't like to talk much about my love life, because I believe that some little things should remain just for me and the person I love. I'm too honest and that's why I always get hurt. I've decided to turn the page, so my private life will be a little more secretive - says Pokos.

Gossip is intended to belittle:

Post_by: PeaCEdaughter:

and Vlatka is just plain jam for most people...listen everyone Gossip TV...

full_moon:

What is urban turbo folk?

I guess it's about Selma Bajrami...

JThomas:

and she's troubled by it singer, presenter, gold digger, a bit of everything...but still mostly a gossip magazine star

sheilak:

And who is Vlatka Pokos?

That slightly older starlet, struggling to stay famous?

skojotovski:

Vlatka hit it off, a gold digger or not, this or that or not...Hayat is a local TV from the bottom of a village pit.

sheilak:

Ok, TV Hayat seems very amateurish, something on the level of Cantonal television (some). However, for Vlatka Pokos to say that... suspender:

God is there an end to her stupidity?
Well, the journalistic rule is all sides to the story, i.e. at least two
And she the poor moral one
soooooo poor thing

Gossip can be useful to learning something about yourself and others:

latinalover :

Does anyone know of a good gossip forum where you can find out everything about personalities from Sarajevo?....it was a brinkster but they closed it down.....

pitt:

Avaz publications are usually a good source of such information

kurty:

For a long time now, I have been reading a lot of posts where everything and anything is written, where every topic is being discussed, where people who have graduated PE or are studying it provide 80% of the posts contents, however, on topics related to sports, the main words are by people whose best and dearest gift is the latest game in which they can prove that they have a graphic card that support that game and that they even have 4GB of RAM...

Let's get to my topic... There is a lot of discussion about crime both in Sarajevo and throughout B&H... When it comes to that, some are inclined towards democratic methods... (apprehension, interrogation, 30 days detention and a conditional 6 months sentence)... while others are inclined to use a baton...

My people, understand that the BALKAN PEOPLE will never fit into democracy, the EU and all that the West demands from us... In my opinion, the one who steals auto cassette recorders every day should be hung by the balls in every place, i.e. on

every flagpole next to "if you drink and drive, this will follow ". [...] in my opinion, it is realistic, because every topic has its pros and cons, but it is not clear to me how it had never happened so everyone agreed that it was time to return force with force...

"Does it bother you when someone gossips about you?"

whataday ifnottoexperience:

Is it considered as being a gossip if two friends meet and mention that the third friend has a health problem, or that my/his family member is sick?

gossipguy:

So gossip is the mention of a person when the same person is not there in any context, so if you don't want to gossip, it would be best to talk about some abstract topic, but even that is a bit fucked up, e.g. you are talking about Neuman's architecture and you must not mention Neuman.

Fudo387:

Otherwise, a cure for small souls and pussycats. As for me, let whoever wants to fuck whomever they want, do whatever they want, eat whatever they want, listen to, play, go inside three mathers' pussies... Let them not suffocate me.

gossip guy wrote:

"Great minds discuss ideas. Medium minds discuss events. Small minds discuss people."

was not spoken by semsa suljakovic or suzana mancic, but eleanor roosevelt.....she wasn't immune to gossip either.

there are few big minds, more medium and small ones, that's how it is.

how many clicks does an article about the nobel prize in medicine have, and how many clicks do severina's latest pictures or those children of kim kardashian have?

and the vector could have opened a topic on philosophy and discussed the bucket, then

we wouldn't be able to think like this with our brains, listening to a replay on YouTube, maybe he would have three people to participate in that topic about the bucket and 7 who would click.

whataday ifnottoexperience:

aha, so I'll mention to my aunt that my uncle had an accident in America, but I can't say anything more because he's not here, because that's gossip, ok

wasteland:

fck... you need a drawer too...is the diary gossip or news? explosion at the refinery in BB? is it glam blam or what is it called gossip or news? ...let's go home, shall we?

boy with matches:

Gossip usually refers to malicious commentary tinged with jealousy and genuine malice... talking about the success of Audi and BMW engineers is not a gossip.

I lived among Alpine peoples, with them it is often the case that neighbours do not know neighbours, door to door, house to house, in the same building. In our country, we know what the neighbour had for lunch yesterday, how much his loan instalment is and who his daughter is with, and that he comes home at 12 at night and is driven by a bald man in a new Golf, which is highly suspicious.

Otherwise, it's a tried and tested recipe, if you want to know what your neighbours are gossiping about you, just brazenly provoke a quarrel with one of them and everything will be thrown in your face, they will loosen their tongues because they say that the moment has come when there is nothing to hide anymore. But you have to know who to challenge, not everyone.

In the corpus we used to describe the differences in women's and men's gossip, we found a number of interesting examples, which one of the forum members commented as follows:

"Anyone who doubts the intentions of the owner of the klix should go to [...] the comments section, which are not locked like when writing about Džeko and some fuckers," which is completed by the writing of the author under the pseudonym Sanchez22:

"... when a patient registers and leaves 100 comments a day calling for the slaughter of newborns, or insults religion..." "the internet and keyboard suffer all sorts of things."

The portal's users and editors are being described as follows:

"Apart from nationalism, they are most often filled with depression and whining... If there is some non-political news from outside Bosnia and Herzegovina, it immediately goes 'what about us...' with some kind of depressing note. After an article about the successful preservation of the orangutan population in Indonesia, you know that there is an automatic comment that there are a lot of monkeys in [insert random institution]. Now I'm opening a random article about how Instagram reached 700,000,000 users. See immediately of course the comment that it's lucky that Novalić is not on Instagram because he would immediately introduce a tax... People have become so burdened that you can't find a topic that doesn't seem like Novalić, Dodik, Bakir and the rest of the bunch are being commented. When it comes to slightly more serious topics, conspiracy theories abound. Smart comments don't make up 2% of the garbage out there."

The contents are characterized by the following words:

"Comments are an image and an opportunity for people's frustrations, since there anonymity allows them to say what they really think and get their anger out."

"Comments on Klix are the main 'business' of this portal, and the majority of commentators are from the Drina region, who are tolerated as much as possible, while, conditionally speaking, locals are banned for a trifle. There are patients who call for the slaughter of small children, so no one bans them. Every day they regularly fuck Mother Turkey, Balias, encourage new Srebrenicas... Everything goes smoothly..."

Is being followed by:

"Fck. people could sell heroin and share paedophile content, so Klix almost wouldn't even move his dick then?"

"They're banning 'ours' for a trifle, and who hasn't seen things like 'Serbs stink' and the like a million times? 90% of the people there are ripe for Jagomir, and that can only be changed by legally pressuring them, but that's Almost so impossible."

"What strikes me about these comments is that most of them are dangerously sick. You can't call them nationalistic, but first of all sick. It would be interesting to see who these people are."

"Well, mice in real life, invisible, you have to pass one of them 3 times to notice that there is some form of life, they listen to their mom, dad, teacher, wife, older brother... everyone beats them up."

What follows is the following:

"Fuck them all. And what is most sacred to them. And who they pray to, and who they breastfeed. That's it. And what they allow to happen."

And the following:

"Paranoia took my soul, took everything from me, took everything from me, took everything from me. I bought an ostrich to please her, whoever pleases her wasn't born yet. One night she said I was nothing to her, she left with an orangutan like a pit bull."

We have classified the examples from the forum into the following categories:

- Gossip is a common way of talking
- Gossip is difficult to avoid in everyday life
- Gossip is harmless
- Gossip can be entertaining
- Gossip can be useful for learning something about yourself and others
- The goal of gossip can also be to increase one's reputation
- The goal of gossip can be to make a person feel important and attract attention
- Gossip can have ugly consequences
- Gossip can be used as revenge
- Gossip can be used as a threat
- Gossip is intended to belittle
- Gossip is intended to intimidate

Gossip can incite violence on ethnic grounds

Gossip can incite violence on sexual or other grounds [3]

In a discussion in which only men have participated, the portal served as a platform for them to "discharge." The use of obscene is noticeable, hate speech is also present:

Hate speech is speech that attacks or belittles a certain social or ethnic group or a member of that group. In essence, speech is directed against a person or persons because of their race, religion, ethnicity, sexual orientation, appearance (height, weight, skin colour...), gender, age, or any characteristic that someone might consider a disadvantage.

[...] We define ourselves through words. More or less, we are a warrior nation, a warrior world, Balkan. If we were to analyse only the warrior's speech and our speech, then we would see that it is too much in the sign of intolerance and that it has a fierce sign of bigotry. Warrior speech, speech of disapproval of another or speech of hatred in another prevails here. Our problem is that we have a language that has been inherited as a militant or a language of intolerance and hatred. As a world, as an entity, due to historical circumstances, we have accepted this language of hatred or intolerance more (Dragović, 2014: 1-2).

The description are being followed by vulgarisms, followed by a comment/comments charged with negative energy. This type of language was not used by women, which is in line with previous studies, Robin Lakoff's conclusions, and the Balkan cultural stereotype where women do not present themselves publicly in this way:

[w]omen tend to be more aggressive in male-dominated groups than among other women, and men tend to be less aggressive in female-dominated groups than in groups controlled by men (Baym 1996; Herring 1996 in Holmes & Meyerhoff, 2003: 206).

We see the potential remediation of hate speech in the model of linguistic and semiotic differentiation – as suggested by Sara Trechter in the article "Marked man: contexts of gender and nationality" by introducing the concept of

"linguistic erasure" in the context of gender and nationality (which could work in our case):

Such a model of linguistic and semiotic differentiation is important to the treatment of language, gender, and ethnicity for three reasons: (1) it demonstrates how through iconization we establish categories of ethnic and gendered linguistic forms; (2) it demonstrates how and why gender are often mutual constructions [...]; and (3) why certain populations, behaviours, genders, and ethnicities are continually effaced despite attempts to call attention to their presence. The academic study of language and gender is also a type of cultural community. As we examine the construction of linguistic differentiation, however, we as a community of practice are potentially susceptible to the same constructive ideological processes we are examining: iconization, recursively, and erasure. Interestingly, the process of erasure has permeated not just the folk conceptualizations of language, gender, and ethnicity, but in reviewing this chapter, it is apparent that such erasure continues to be an unconscious process in current gender and ethnicity research (Trechter, 2003: 436).

In the "Collection of Papers on Language, Gender and Sex", Pišković (2018) refers to a study conducted by Cameron in which [five] men gossip about other men whom they assume are gay and comment on their behaviour, appearance and clothing. It is revealed that the men whose conversation is recorded do not identify other men as gay because of their sexual orientation, but because they do not meet their standards of masculinity: they have skinny legs, wear shorts and knee-high socks and hit on "the ugliest bitch in the history of mankind", rather than an attractive woman. Cameron defines the conversation in which the five friends formulate criteria for identifying the "antithesis of a man" as "the antithesis of male speech" because she recognizes in it the characteristics that feminisms of difference qualify female speech: thermalizing other men's appearance and clothing, a collaborative tone and the joint production of discourse. However, detecting these characteristics does not lead her to conclude that the men whose conversation is

recorded speak like women; on the contrary, she tries to point out that masculinity and femininity are not "monolithic constructs in which predictable (and extremely different) patterns of verbal interaction are being automatically created.

Masculinity and femininity are actually social constructs, and the society we live in constantly circulates rules about the appropriate verbal performance of (binary) gender identities. These rules need to be adapted to the context, which means that we all have numerous strategies at our disposal for performing gender at our disposal, which we can use appropriately after carefully listening to our interlocutors and wisely assessing the communicative situation. Talking about our own sexual exploits with women and emphasizing our aversion to gay men is the strategy that the men whose conversation Cameron analysed chose as the most appropriate way to perform heterosexual masculinity (Pišković, 2018: 25). The following example is used because the structure is typical, or one could say universal:

"[o]ne day I meet an acquaintance from college here...I've known her for a while but we're not friends. and I hear the following...the truth[.]"

The beginning is quite casual and indirect, expressed by the words the other day, an acquaintance (who is not specified), I've known her for a while (again vagueness). After that, the "current situation of the characters " is described, so we see that the author has been in a relationship with a guy for 5 years, living together they bought a great house and everything" and that she is 27 and he is 26, and he is her second serious boyfriend:

"Well, she was in a relationship with a guy for 5 years. They lived together, bought a great house and everything. She's 27, and he's 26. He's her second serious boyfriend."

So, recently there was supposed to be a party to celebrate their engagement, and three days before the party, I received an email from her sister saying that the party had been cancelled for personal reasons.

The plot follows:

"Sometime last November..."

"Sometime last November, he proposed to her and she accepted. Wedding planned for November this year."

The plot is described briefly and simply. So, as follows:

"[...] he proposes to her and she agrees. The wedding is planned for November this year."

A personal comment followed:

"And so, everything really looks great from the outside."

Well, a short explanation:

"They both work, there's money, they live well, he's a nice guy, a little withdrawn."

If we use speech act theory for analysis, we see that expressives in general are extremely dominant, which are complemented by descriptions that are actually personal impressions. There is a "freedom" of speech expression, represented by the use of vulgarity. The husband is being described as follows:

" [...] a little withdrawn (and what we would call a pussy) but good."

which could be attributed to a statement typical to a Third Wave feminism, and what follows is a continuation, perhaps a true event, but still a degradation of the man:

He mostly does housework... wow.

The following is a "gossip plot" dominated by the vagueness achieved by the use of the word recently, there should have been some social gathering, cancelled for private reasons, the goal of which may be to motivate curiosity, which is the primary goal of gossip, so a series of questions follows:

"And I wonder what's going on and how she's doing... and I recently met her and asked her what happened, is everything okay and that."

The answer in which the verb "says" is used is crucial in this type of communication. So, as in the example:

"She says that she broke up with that guy that he is moving (which he did). What is the reason - he says there is no connection with him...wtf but whatever.

The current situation is explained in parentheses:

"(which he did)."

It is inevitable to ask additional questions to describe the action in more detail. In this example, the question is:

"What is the reason?"

The direct answer is given after the clue:

"- he says there is no connection with him..."

And then a sudden contribution that has a "typical content" in the introduction:

"And then..."

The verb follows:

"I find out"

"And then I find out that they haven't had sex in almost a year Heeeeey year!!! Fuck you...and because she didn't want to. "Which is followed by the words:

"Listen to this..."

The use of vulgarisms is being identified:

"Fuck you"

At the end of the sentence is an imperative:

"Listen to this..."

which is not the end because it continues:

"... and eventually I find out"

"and eventually I find out that she hooked up with her work colleague who is married and has teenage children and is 13 years older than her. She hooked up with him and liked him and fucked that loser of hers."

The personal attitude is as follows:

"I feel sorry for the guy, a nice guy and that...but come on, let's say it."The example below is also indirect. The female person who is the subject of the gossip is modernly being called "chick". And the story begins with the words:"I know..."

"I know the one who was in a relationship for seven years, engaged, and they have never."

The use of vulgarity is being avoided:

"and they never got married."

A few more examples used in the continuation of this story:

"[...] and so on until she went to Neum as if she were going to a seminar."

"On the first night, some moron ran into her ... until some 111 moron made her a child."

The man has also not been named. However, while the woman is called a missy, which has a positive connotation, the man is being called a moron, which has a negative connotation.

We hypothesized that women gossip more because of empathy, so they share their compassion with others. Miriam Meyerhoff uses the term "common knowledge" and how important it is in spreading empathy on a micro level. In the article "Taking Right to Place: Gender, Knowledge and Power as an 'Urgency' in the section subtitled "The General Functionality of Empathy", Miriam Meyerhoff says the following about empathy:

In my analysis of empathetic apologies (Meyerhoff 2000), I argued that the claim of shared knowledge inherent to an empathetic apology is extremely important for its distribution. Because a statement of empathy implies shared knowledge, and because knowledge (in my own culture, too) confers covert power or authority on the bearer, I suggested that the distribution of an empathetic strategy [...] was a way in which the users could index [...] (which is part of macro-level ideologies about gender), but could also imply personal authority at the micro-level (Meyerhoff, 2003: 312-313).

The following example is being categorized as "gossip that is hard to avoid in everyday life." It begins with a review of the published content:

"I was reading the forum content as something completely stupid happened a month ago."

The actors of the gossip were not named, but substitutes for their names had been used. Thus, my friend, person C, female person Y, type X2, husband, angel, single, divorced, ex-boyfriend, sleazy X, suspicious person were mentioned. The gossip sparked a forum discussion. It mainly involves comparisons:

"Typical American story, marry, then divorce them, then pay alimony – a day to day thing..."

We noticed that there was also some entertainingly interesting gossips, so we decided to briefly review the content... It's about a woman who got married and divorced after 26 days. The following is a series of comments: "our girl", "normal girl", which is also the pseudonym of the gossiped object, and provoked comments that we

classified in the category "gossip is here to be shared". We obtained the category "gossip is here to be shared" by reading online articles that describe the function of gossip.

The atmosphere on the forum was "calmed" by the publication of gossip that we classified as a "harmless" gossip. By using the pseudonyms Mujo and Fata, the incident was being "presented". The use of pseudonyms and gossip is described by the words "so when it's a ball, it's a masquerade ball".

As we suggested in the Request for Research Approval, we decided to deal with gossip that targets famous people. Quite by chance, we found a gossip about the relationship between Vlatka Pokos and Hayat television. The first and last name were used, and the gossip was initially categorized as a gossip aimed at increasing reputation. However, this was not the case, which is particularly visible in the comments of perhaps young forum visitors. So, they said or asked the following about Vlatka Pokos: Is she "a slightly older starlet, who is fighting to stay famous?" so this gossip was classified as a gossip aimed at belittling, which was also confirmed: "and Vlatka is just an ordinary jam..."

Selected example:

For a long time now, I have been reading a lot of posts where everything and anything is written, where every topic is discussed, where people who have graduated PE or are studying it on the topic about history produce up to 80% of the posts, and on topics related to sports, the people who have the main say are the people whose best and dearest gift is the latest game in which they can prove that they have graphics that support that game and that they even have 4GBs of RAM...

is actually a discussion about the relationship between topics and their authors on the forum. So it is said that on the "Klix.ba" forum "people who have graduated PE or are studying it" make 80% of the posts on the topic history, "and on sports topics the main word is being shared by the people whose best and most beloved gift is the latest game in which they can prove that they have a graphic card that supports that game and that they have as much as 4 GB of RAM memory".

The concern about the impossibility of fitting into democracy is expressed as follows:

"My people, understand that the Balkan peoples will never fit into democracy, the EU and everything the West is asking of us..." accompanied by a description of the situation on the ground and its efficient solution:

"In my opinion, the one who steals tape recorders every day should be hanged by the balls in every place, i.e. for every traffic light next to which they put that wrecked car poster if you drink and drive this is what follows..." The commentary on gossip is as follows:

"Otherwise, it's a cure for petty souls and pussies. As far as I'm concerned, let anyone fuck anyone they want, do whatever they want, eat whatever they want, listen to whatever they want, do whatever they want, go to their mum's pussy... Except for me, don't let anyone hurt me."

This was followed by the writing of some well-known platitudes:

"Great minds discuss ideas. Medium minds discuss events. Small minds discuss people."

The author gave his contribution where he spatially determined the universal sayings:

"it was not Šemsa Suljaković or Suzana Mančić who said it, but Elinor Roosevelt..."

"She wasn't immune to gossip either," concludes the forum user under the pseudonym "gossip".

He comments on the current situation by asking how many clicks Severina's pictures or those of Kim Kardashian's children have? So he adds: "and the rector could have opened a topic on philosophy and discussed Kant, and then we wouldn't be able to brainstorm like that, listening to a replay on YouTube, maybe he would have three people to participate in that topic on Kant" is the statement and justified concern of the "gossip" forum member.

In the end, nobody understood what gossip was. The confusion is caused by mentioning / not mentioning "objects": "aha, so I mention to my aunt that my uncle had an accident in America, but I can't say anything more because he's not here because it's gossip, or "which some commented "aggressively":

fck you need to be drawn too... is the diary gossip or news? explosion at the BB refinery? is glam blam or what is it called gossip or news?

Table 4: Pseudonyms mentioned (gossip: corpus selection)

<i>gossip 1</i> acquaintance, guy
<i>gossip 2</i> missy, the greatest whore, happy housewife, moron, sufferer, character, your character
<i>gossip 3</i> my friend, a female person, angel, single, divorced, suspicious character, guy, person X, type X2, former guy, slimy X, husband
<i>gossip 4</i> one of our "girlies", modern, urban, pretty, pretty normal girl
<i>gossip 5</i> Croatian presenter, singer, ordinary jam, singer, presenter, gold-digger, a little bit of everything... more precisely the gossip magazine star, that slightly older starlet who is fighting to stay famous, very moral, poor thing ex-husband, younger man
<i>gossip 6</i> old woman, three gypsies
<i>gossip 7</i> pussy, soul

N.B. The choice of gossip from the processed corpus is random!

The following "names" were used for women: acquaintance, missy, the biggest whore, happy housewife, my friend, female person y, angel, single, divorced, suspicious person, one of our "girlies", modern, urban, pretty pretty, normal girl, Fata, old woman, pussy. Men were called: guy, moron, sufferer, character, his character, one guy, person X, type X2, ex-boyfriend, slimy X, husband, Mujo, gypsy, soul.

Most of the names have a negative connotation, such as the biggest whore, happy housewife, suspicious face, our "girl", Fata, old woman, pussy. The situation is similar when it comes to "naming" men. The following words have a negative connotation: moron, sufferer, slimy X, gypsy, petty soul. We decided to classify some names in the category of "neutrally named". Let's highlight a few: acquaintance, my friend, female person y, single, divorced. Or a guy, character, your

character, one guy, person x, type x2, ex-boyfriend, husband... From the names with a positive connotation, we separated the words missy, angel, modern, pretty pretty, normal girl. No words with a positive connotation were used to name men!

Adverbs dominated the corpus that was selected for gossip analysis. Let's look at some and the frequently used from the selected:

nice
little
not at all
hypothetical
general
collective
of course
just
amateur
nice
often
of course
so much
maximum
conditional
recently
almost

Adverbs derived from verbal adjectives also predominated. Adverbs derived from nouns, numerals, and pronouns are used less frequently. In order to "strengthen" the meaning of a word in a sentence, intensifiers were used:

really
a little
completely

Notes

[1]
<https://hr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tra%C4%8D11.2.2019>.

[2]
https://www.academia.edu/7337343/Secretive_Girls_and_Competitive_Boys_Analysis_of_Gendered_Discourses_and_Language_in_Children_s_Printed_Toy_Advertisements 16.11. 2019. 9-10)

[3] site is not available!

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