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**On the Margins of Colloquialism: Analysis of Jargon, Slang,
Idioms, Clichés and Acronyms within Register Theory in
Selected English Texts**

A Dissertation

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Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in English Language and Linguistics

By

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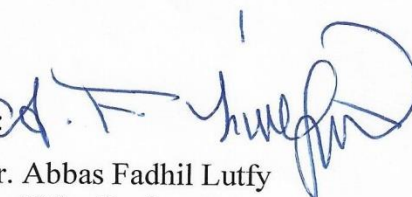
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DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to the closest people to my heart

My sweetheart wife 'Shokhan B. Kareem'

My lovely daughter 'Ronya'

My inspiring sons 'Rawan' and 'Nvar'

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ABSTRACT

This dissertation which is titled *On the Margins of Colloquialism: Analysis of Jargon, Slang, Idioms, Clichés and Acronyms within Register Theory in Selected English Texts* is an attempt to analyse jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms to draw a boundary among them. There is a sort of overlap, in terms of uses and investigations, among these examined colloquial elements such as the overlap of jargon with acronyms, acronyms with slang, slang with jargon, and idioms with clichés. Therefore, those who are interested in the use and the study of these colloquial elements probably do not successfully draw a demarcation line among them, and they likely select a certain colloquial element with an inappropriate label.

This study makes use of the qualitative approach in conducting the process of analysis of the examined colloquial elements. To verify the hypotheses and answer the raised research questions, this study has adopted an exclusively designed model that can manage the process of analysis of all the examined colloquial elements that are extracted from twenty texts (ten written texts and ten recorded authentic interactions) of 10 different registers. This analysis is helpful to determine the extent to which jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms overlap with each other, to identify their exclusive characteristics, and consequently to draw demarcation lines among them.

This study comes up with the conclusions that the overlap among jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms is a serious problematic issue and usually causes misunderstanding when they are used or studied. Another concluding point is that linguistic features, contextual functions, the nature of community in which they are used, and the degree of informality of each of the examined colloquial elements can highly contribute in drawing a demarcation line among them.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CoP	Community of Practice
P	Paragraph
Q	Question
S	Section

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1. 1 Statement of the Problems

The examined colloquial elements jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms, to some extent, share many characteristics in common, especially in terms of linguistic structure, contextual functions, the degree of informality, and the discourse in which they are used by interlocutors. These aspects of similarities lead to a sort of overlap among them, especially the overlap of idioms with clichés, idioms with slang, jargon with acronyms, and acronyms with slang. Therefore, those who are interested in the use and the study of these colloquial elements may have a difficulty in drawing a demarcation line among them, and they may use a certain colloquial element with an inappropriate label. Moreover, due to the absence of an apparent and a sharp boundary among them, these colloquial elements are usually unsuccessfully utilised in the right context.

1.2 Research Questions

This study tries to answer the following questions:

1. To which extent jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms overlap with each other?
2. Can a boundary be drawn among jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms?
3. How do linguistic, social bases and the degree of the informality of the adopted discourses contribute in drawing a demarcation line among jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms?

1.3 The Hypotheses

This study hypothesizes that:

1. there are many aspects of similarities among jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms,
2. each of the examined colloquial elements (jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms) has its own distinctive characteristics that can be a basis for drawing a demarcation line among them, and
3. the identification of linguistic features, contextual functions, the nature of community that they are used, and the degree of informality of each jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms can highly contribute in drawing a demarcation line among them.

1.3 The Aims of the Study

This study aims at:

1. determining the extent to which jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms overlap with each other,
2. identifying the exclusive characteristics of jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms to draw a demarcation line among them accordingly,
3. finding out the differences among jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms in terms of linguistic features,
4. illustrating diversity in the contextual functions of jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms, and
5. figuring out the variations of jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms with reference to the degree of informality and the nature of interlocutors' relationship.

1.5 The Procedures

Achieving the aims of the study and verifying the hypotheses can be fulfilled by:

1. providing a detailed theoretical background to consider colloquialism, register, jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms,
2. designing a model incorporating categories from various studies according to which jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms are analysed,
3. employing 20 texts (10 written texts and 10 recorded interactions) of 10 various topics for conducting the process of analysis,
4. selecting the instances of jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms in accordance with the designed model,
5. analysing and discussing results and findings of the study, and based on the results and findings conclusions are drawn.

1.6 The Scope of the Study

The study is restricted to the analysis of jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms in some selected English texts. It gives a deep insight into the examined colloquial elements with reference to linguistic features, contextual functions, the degree of informality, and the nature of community in which they are used based on interlocutors' relationship.

1.7 The Data

The data for this study is randomly excerpted from both verbal and non-verbal editorial articles and authentic recorded interviews available online. The data consists of twenty selected samples classified into ten written texts and ten recorded interactions. These twenty texts fall under 10 different topics in a way that each topic is represented by one written text and one recorded interaction. The topics are about health care, society and culture, economy, crime and justice, sport, politics, military and war, literature, media and press, and life style.

1.8 The Value of the Study

This study is regarded as an attempt to analyse jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms in order to draw a demarcation line among them. Thus, this study is hoped to be useful for:

1. linguists and researchers that are interested in examining the related colloquial elements,
2. linguists, speakers and writers who are interested in being aware of the diversity in the informality degree of the colloquial elements,
3. linguists who incorporate speech community and community of practice in language studies in general, and in colloquial language studies in specific,
4. English language teachers who integrate colloquial elements in the process of language teaching, and
5. learners of English as a foreign language.

CHAPTER TWO

LANGUAGE DIVERSITY, COLLOQUIALISM AND REGISTER

2.1 Introduction

This chapter comprehensively considers diversity in language use, and the issues that affect the process of language construction. It consists of six sections: an introduction, language variation, colloquialism, register, community of practice, and variations across speech and writing. This chapter aims at providing a theoretical background to this study via identifying language variations, the social and personal factors that cause language variations, diverse forms of colloquial language, perspectives on register and its characteristics and dimensions, comparison between formal and informal language, diversity in language styles, community of practice and its role in the process of language construction, and the differences between written and spoken forms of language.

The intention is to determine how colloquial language forms such as jargon and slang are related to the colloquial linguistic elements such as idioms, clichés and acronyms. It also illustrates how these five main key words in the title of this dissertation are related to each other.

2.2 Language Variation

Variation is one of the characteristics that by which any language is recognized. All languages are identified by having a sort of variation which results from diversity of interactants' points of view, interests, specializations, social status, cultural background, ethnicity, gender, education and many more personal and social issues. Due to language variation, the processes of language construction and language comprehension are highly affected, and consequently they may influence the process of communication among interactants.

Variation within a language is one of the earliest topics that have been comprehensively examined by linguists. The American sociolinguist Labov (born in

1927) is regarded as the earliest linguist who shed light on language variation in the 1960s and he played a great role in activating language variation as a central topic in linguistics and in inspiring many other linguists to conduct study in this respect (Trask 1999). Labov (1973) gains insight into language variations by considering the nature of relationship among them from two different angles: stylistic differentiation and social stratification. He introduces a number of parameters to identify five different contextual styles to figure out how each stylistic variation is interconnected with each language variable observed at different levels of formality from the most formal aspects of language to the most casual ones.

English is probably regarded as a good example of language variation due to its use all over the world in different regions and countries by different nationalities, as well as for its dominance over other languages in natural sciences, communication, business and transportation. These features make English the second spoken language in most non-native English countries. In this respect, Schneider (2011, p.2) states that:

English is no longer just 'one language'; it comes in many shapes and sizes, as it were. It is quite different in many countries and localities where it has been adopted. To grasp this phenomenon, linguists have come to talk different 'Englishes.

Thus, English has found its way as a localized and indigenized language in the majority of the countries all over the world, so it is no longer just regarded as an international language.

There are many definitions of language variation provided by linguists from different perspectives. According to Wardhaugh (2006), language variation is a set of particular linguistic elements that are usually used by a particular group of homogeneous interactants. In this definition, Wardhaugh connects language variations to the homogenous community members.

For Holmes (2013, p.4), language variation is not only concerned with the vocabulary or with the selection of words, but also with the levels of pronunciation, morphology and syntax in which “within each of these linguistic levels, there is variation which offers the speaker a choice of ways of expression”.

Trask (1999, p.221) defines language variation as “the existence of observable differences in the way a language is used in a speech community”. For Trask, a language is not used in a totally similar way by the members of a particular community; for example, the way that university professors speak is different from the way that plumbers speak, and the way that females speak is different from the way that males speak. These differences are mostly resulted from their diverse perspectives in the process of word selection, language construction, and the use of prosody.

From a sociolinguistic perspective, language varieties are recognized as indicators of the identity of a group of speakers, because the identity and the characteristics of group members are achieved from the interactions and socializations of these members with each other among the frame of the group that they belong to (Edwards, 2009). Thus, for Edwards, each group or community of practice enjoys a particular linguistic identity that makes them different from other groups who speak the same language.

Language variation in both multilingual communities and monolingual communities does not only occur at the level of regional distributions, groups, speech communities, or gender differences, but could also be observed at the level of an individual per se. Holmes (1992, p.131) states that “there are infinite sources of variation in speech” that can be noticed in all aspects of interactions and at all the linguistic levels; therefore due to these infinite diversities “no two people speak exactly the same”. This claim grounds on the fact that there is incredible number of

factors that cause language variations affecting all the aspects of utterances, and these lead to the observance of language diversity at the level of individuals.

2.2.1 Factors of Language Variation

There are many social and personal factors that actively contribute in causing language variations. Although the examined linguists generally have some of these factors in common, some of them have introduced a set of factors that are different in some points from the others.

Holmes (2013) demonstrates a bunch of social and personal factors that highly contribute in causing language variation in both multilingual societies and monolingual societies. Holmes classified these factors into two sorts: based on the user, and based on the use.

2.2.1.1 Language Variations Based on the User

Based on the users, the factors that take part in producing language variations are: regional variation, social variation, gender, age, ethnicity, social networks and language change (Holmes, 2013). These variations are based on the users' personal and social contribution to the raise of language variations.

i. Regional Variation

Each language has its own variations that are obviously noticed in daily communication across diverse regions. There is a sort of consensus among linguists that regional variation is a variety within a particular language spoken in different geographical regions (Trousdale, 2010; Wardhaugh, 2010; Holmes, 2013). The best example that can support this idea is English. English is recognized by having a wide range of variations used by interlocutors from English spoken countries such as United Kingdom, United States of America, Canada and Australia. Moreover, language variation is noticeably observed across different regions within each of these countries. Fought (2006) states that one can easily observe language variations across

different territories and districts in Britain: interactants from London, Sheffield, Liverpool, and Essex speak with different noticeable linguistic variations from each other in their interactions. According to Holmes (2013), regional variations are categorized into three sorts which are: international variation, intranational variation and cross continental variation. Thus, all these levels of variation across national, international and continental differences take part in the rise of language diversity among interactants of the same language.

ii. Social Variation

Another issue that highly contributes in generating language variation is social variation. According to Rickford (1996, p.165), individuals “typically belong to many social groups simultaneously, and their speech patterns reflect the intersections of their social experiences, categories, and roles”. Diversity in interactants’ cultural background, social status, economic status, power, belief and ideology are regarded as the essential aspects that can have a great impact on individuals’ interactions. For example, the nature of a wealthy person’s speech is different from the nature of a poor one. However, according to Holmes (2013, p.139), the degree of linguistic variations is less observable among the interactants that belong to upper classes compared to their degree among interactants that belong to lower classes because those who belong to upper classes are generally educated people and they usually try to stick to a particular accent or dialect.

The concept of social variation of language represents ‘Dialect’ and ‘accent’ (Holmes, 2013). According to Crystal (2003, p.136), dialect is defined as “A regionally or socially distinctive variety of language, identified by a particular set of words and grammatical structure. Spoken dialects are also associated with a distinctive pronunciation or accent”. And accent is defined as “the cumulative auditory effect of those features of pronunciation which identify where a person is from, regionally or socially” (ibid, p.3). English has a considerable number of dialects

such as Scottish, Geordie, Welsh, Cockney, Yorkshire, Essex and many others; and within each dialect, one can easily notice different accents.

iii. Gender

Gender plays a great role in originating language variations. The way that females use language is different from the way that males do. They are to a great extent different in using linguistic forms even in the same speech community. Therefore, gender differences have drawn the attention of many scholars and researchers and become one of the essential topics that have been widely examined by linguists. Basically, gender differences are something out of human's control; thus, the consequences of gender differences and their influence on language are something that cannot be avoided.

Regarding the inevitability of gender differences, Eckert and McConnell-Ginet (2003, p.50) state that “the force of gender categories in society makes it impossible for us to move through our lives in a non-gendered way and impossible not to behave in a way that brings out gendered behavior in others”. Wardhaugh (2006, p.315) states that the differences between males and females are observed at the levels of pronunciation, vocabulary, structure and in the degree of some functions of language.

For example, in terms of phonological differences, “women have palatalized velar stops where men have palatalized dental stops” in English. In terms of the use of vocabulary, female use words like lovely, darling, sweet more frequently, whereas males use words like honorable, sensitive, awfully, and terribly with a greater degree (Wardhaugh 2006, p.p.318-319). Concerning structure, Lakoff (1973) clarifies that the grammatical structure of females' interaction is in some aspects of language different from males' interaction; and the example that is given by Lakoff is that women may answer a question with an intonation that makes the answered statement interrogative with a falling intonation rather than with a normal declarative statement as in the example (1).

(1) A: When do the exams start?

B: Oh.... They will start at the beginning of May?

In terms of language functions, although women and men use language for the same set of functions, they are different in the degree of using these functions. For example, Wardhaugh (2006) asserts that females generally prefer to use linguistic elements and language strategies that enhance harmony while interacting, whereas males pay less attention to enhance harmony. All these abovementioned differences in the interactions of gender differences can highly contribute in promoting language variations.

iv. Age

Age of interactants is also regarded as one of the crucial factors that set a foundation for language variation. It can be easily observed that in our daily interactions people of different age groups usually communicate in different ways. According to Holmes (2013), the ways that interactants of different ages speak are different in terms of pitch, pronunciation, vocabulary and structure. In other words, the way that a fifteen year old teenager speaks is different from the way that a fifty year old person does. For Eckert (2017, p.153), the age of human being is not only connected to the period of time since the birth, but also connected to their social and physical aspects as well; therefore, Eckert introduces three types of age which are: 'chronological age' which is about the period of time since birth, 'biological age' that is associated with the ripeness and the physical ability, and 'social age' which is connected to the personal experience. Therefore, interactants of the same age can resort to the use of different language variations due to their differences in physical ability and/or personal experience. Moreover, Robert and Labov (1992) figure out that children can develop language variations easier than older people as the degree of language variations is considerably detected more among children as compared to mature and old people.

Chambers (2002) argues that although gender and social class diversity take part in the appearance of language variations, age is the most effective one as compared to them. For Chambers (2002), the degree of variations observed among two groups with a great difference in age is more as compared to the degree of language variations among the interactants that belong to two groups of different genders or social classes. Moreover, Trudgill also gives priority to the role of age over the social status. Trudgill conducted a study to examine language variations of both old Norwich speakers and young Norwich speakers, and he figured out that the sound /a/ in the words like sat, rat and bad is pronounced as monophthongal by old interactants, whereas the younger people tend to pronounce this vowel in the forms of a diphthong (1974).

Furthermore, there is a kind of consensus among linguists that the linguistic nature of young people is different from linguistic nature of old people and these differences can be observed to some degree at all linguistic levels (Pronunciation, vocabulary and structure). One of the essential language diversities between young people and old people is connected with the degree of using fashionable, ritualized utterances and linguistic formula of courtesy. Youths prefer to use fashionable and modern words, whereas old people pay a lot of attention to the use of ritualized utterances (Edwards, 2009, Holmes, 2013, and Ekert, 2017). These linguists admit that the frequency of using ritualized utterances by the older generation is more than the degree of their use by the younger generation.

v. Ethnicity

One of the factors that results in language variations among the interactants of the same language is the ethnic backgrounds of the interlocutors. Fought (2006), in his book 'language and Ethnicity', elaborates that within the same speech community we can see people with different ethnic backgrounds; although they may fluently speak the common language among them, they still cannot avoid the use of some of

their native language features during their interaction. In Britain, there are many people who belong to ethnic minorities such as Panjabi, Arab, Kurdish, Indian, etc. Although they were born there, received the education there, speak English fluently, and many of them cannot speak their native language well, they still show some native linguistic markers while speaking English (Fought, 2006).

Holmes (2013, p.186) clarifies that interactants with a different ethnic background usually try to bring some linguistic features such as “short phrases, verbal fillers, or linguistic tags” to their interactions while using a non-native language. Some of the linguistic features usually grow up with the growth of human beings which makes them be unavoidable features. One of the examples that Scottish by which interactants are recognized while speaking English is the pronunciation of the sound /r/ in words like ‘cart’ ‘part’, ‘car’ and ‘star’. Another example that marks Jewish American ethnicity is the use of “linguistic tags such as ‘oy’ and ‘vay’; and also the omission of ‘copular verb be’ by the African Americans but not by the white Americans is a further example in this respect (Holmes, 2013, p.p.186-187). These three above examples are samples of thousands that identify the role of ethnicity in enhancing language variations among interactants of the same speech community.

vi. Social Networks

Social networks are used by Holmes (2013) to stand for those social groups that exist within the same community. Each group has some distinctive linguistic features that differentiate it from another group. Members of each group usually have some interests, concerns, beliefs or/and issues in common, and these common affairs make them develop some linguistic features that are exclusive to them.

Regarding the contributions of social networks and their influence on language variation, Milroy (1992) conducted a study to examine linguistic variables observed among interactants belonging to two different social networks in Ballymacarett district in Belfast: the first social network is a group of men who worked and mostly

stayed in a local shipyard, and the second one is a group of women who worked outside the town. Deriving from the study, he figures out that there is a range of linguistic variables among these two groups. Milory (1992) believes that the adaptation of social networks is the best way to examine language variations among interactants of a particular language instead of examining language variations among interactants based on gender or age.

The concept of ‘community of practice’ (See 2.5) has been widely used recently instead of social networks to signify a group of interactants that share some interests in common such as farmers, physicians, gangs, gamers, makeup artists, etc.

vii. Language Change

The process of language change is slow and constant. It can be observed in all languages without exception although the degree of the change may vary from one language to another. The degree of development in any society directly affects the degree of changes in the language spoken in that society. According to Trask (1999, p.99), language change is connected to the borrowing or coining new words and expressions, new pronunciations, new grammatical forms and patterns, and new meanings to the already existing words on the one hand, and to the dying out of some words on the other hand.

Language change can also result from some specific linguistic variables adopted and used by the interactants that belong to a particular social network (Labov, 1973, p.2). However, Chambers (2002, p.356) believes that the case is different historically in a way that language change is regarded as a phenomenon extracted in two different successive periods of time to find out the range of linguistic variations among interactants’ use of language in these two periods of time.

There are many borrowed words that find their ways into English. English borrowed many words from French (such as allowance, Aviation, bachelor, energy, cliché, hotel, fiancé and many more words), from German (kindergarten, iceberg,

hamster, fit and many others), From Latin (et cetera, anno domini, agenda, ambiguous, naïve, etc.) and from many other languages (Durkin, 2009). Moreover, almost every day a new word comes into English due to the constant inventions and developments in all the scientific fields and social sciences such as medicine, education, communication, transportation, biology, industry, literature and art (Algeo, 1980) as in the words like *awe walk*, *doomscrolling*, PPE (Personal Protective Equipment), WFH (Work From Home), and Covidiot.

Language change is the outcome of a long constant influence of social, personal, industrial, media and many other factors on all the aspects of human language. According to Harya (2016, p.110), the factors that have great influence on language change are categorized into two types which are internal factors and external factors. Harya adds that internal factors are connected with the human personal affairs such as life style, beliefs, interests, education and needs that contribute to language change, whereas the external factors comprise the change and development in the social, economic, religious, scientific and technological issues (2016, p.110). For example, any invention or any progress in human's life results in the arrival of a new word or a number of words that, as a consequence, contribute to the phenomenon of language variations.

2.2.1.2 Language Variations Based on Use

There are many factors that engage in the process of enhancing language variations based on the uses of language. According to Holmes (2013), the main factors are style, context and register.

i. Language Styles

One of the essential elements of language variation is language style. According to Coupland (2007, p.32), style is defined as “the ways of speaking- how speakers use the resource of language variation to make meaning in social encounters”. This means that language style is the outcome of language variations. Speakers usually make use

of the outputs of language variations to represent a particular style by which it could be recognized. Generally, modern approaches in sociolinguistics recognize style as a repository of language variation to show speaker's intention and be understood within his community of practice (Coupland, 2007; Bucholtz and Hall 2010). Based on the above perspectives, language style is regarded as a sort of mechanism that stimulates interactants to show linguistic variability in their interactions within a particular setting and context.

Interactants usually use different vocabularies, linguistic patterns, sentence structures, and language strategies in their communications. These diversities in the use of linguistic elements and strategies give rise to different 'language styles' which is defined by Crystal and Davy (1969, p.9) as certain language habits of a person or shared by members of a group by which they are usually recognized. For Leech et al. (1982, p.158), style is regarded as "a device from linguistic possibilities. It is a particular choice of language made by a speaker or writer and a way of expressing and interpreting the world". Moreover, Verdonk (2002, p.1) defines style as the use of "distinctive linguistic expression" in any medium of communication (spoken or written). However, the reasons behind the rise to language styles, the purpose of using different styles in communication, how these styles are differentiated, compared and described, the levels of linguistics that engage in causing styles of language, and many other issues related to language and styles are examined by a branch of linguistics labeled stylistics.

Stylistics as one of the branches of linguistics aims at making use of certain maxims to elaborate and discuss the selections made by speakers or writers in their ways of communication, and also to show the factors behind their choices of using certain language elements, patterns, aspects and strategies. The notion of 'stylistics' is naturally dubitable within both linguistic and literary fields due to its observance in different texts (Galperine 1977, p.11).

For Simpson (1992) and Mills (1995), stylistics is concerned with the analysis of literary texts based on the linguistic theoretical perspectives, i.e. Simpson and Mills just associate stylistics to the analysis of literary texts with the use of linguistic tools for conducting the analysis. However, unlike Simpson and Mills, Carter and Simpson categorize stylistics into ‘linguistic stylistics’ and ‘literary stylistics’. For them, linguistic stylistics is concerned with the way “practitioners attempt to derive from the study of style and language a refinement of models for the analysis of language and, thus, to contribute to the development of linguistic theory” (1989, p.4). However, they connect literary stylistics to the process of establishing a parameter to help in the process of comprehending and interpreting literary texts that are recognized as author-centered texts, and these could be fulfilled by “draw[ing] eclectically on linguistic insights” (Carter and Simpson, 1989, p.7). Although linguistic stylistics and literary stylistics are different in terms of the way that they deal with the texts or interactions, both of them depend on a range of linguistic models and approaches in the process of analysis.

Mills (1995) regards stylistics as a sophisticated and objective form of analysis which is different from traditional literary form of analysis as it is recognized by the observance of subjective engagement of analysts in the process of analysis. Thus, the foundation of stylistics is resulted from the need of analysts to analyse any form of texts based on objective parameters and maxims that can lead to a precise result and findings.

Stylistics is commonly defined by scholars as the concept that examines literary texts from linguistic perspectives. However, restricting stylistics to literary texts is no longer applicable, because this concept has started to be adopted to analyse other types of texts rather than solely literary texts. Therefore, Nørgaard et. al. (2010, p.1) define stylistics as “the study of the ways in which meaning is created through language in literature as well as in other types of text”. For Nørgaard et. al., stylistics

can be used to analyse any form of texts such as political statement, news reports, social commentaries, academic writings as well as fictional texts.

Based on the above provided definitions by Simpson (1989) and Mills (1995) on language style and stylistics, language style could be identified by the following essential features.

- a. Language style is a sort of language variations.
- b. Language style is observed in both written and verbal forms of language.
- c. Language style is the outcome of practitioners' differences in their ideology, culture, interests, education and language competence.
- d. Language style is noticed in different types of register such as literary, scientific and academic texts and interactions.
- e. Language style is associated with the authors' and speakers' selection of language elements and patterns in their texts or speeches.

Linguistic stylistics as one of the two essential types of stylistics examines any particular text or interaction at three linguistic levels (Ayeomoni, 2003) as mentioned below.

- a. Phonological level.
- b. Lexical level.
- c. Syntactic level.

Analysing slang, jargon, idioms, clichés and acronyms in some selected texts requires the engagement of both lexical and syntactic levels of linguistic stylistics to identify.

Thus, when a comparative study is conducted on diversity in language styles among several different texts on different topics written by different authors, the researcher usually finds certain linguistic features, elements or aspects in a text not in the other text, or they may intensively occur in a text but rarely in the other one. Thus,

these diversities in the use of certain linguistic features, elements or strategies result in diversity in the language styles in the texts.

ii. Context

Context is also regarded as one of the factors that lead to language variation. There are many definitions given to the notion of context by different scholars, but it can be deduced that context is all the components of discourse (setting, event, topic, idea, interlocutors, etc.) that have impact on the meaning determination and/or interpretation of a particular word, phrase, sentence, and/or text in a spoken or written discourse (Halliday, 1978; Beaugrande and Dressler, 1981; and Richards et al., 1992). All these different interferences promote language variations among interactions of different groups because the context of any particular interaction is different from the context of another, i.e. each interaction is affected by the time of interaction, place of interaction, interactants' cultural background and social status, the topic, purpose of interaction and many more other interferences that can affect the context. Thus, all these issues actively engage in the appearance of language variations within the same speech community.

iii. Register

Register is examined as an essential source of language variations which occur in daily interactions within a speech community. According to Crystal (2003, p.392), the concept of 'register' "refers to a variety of language defined according to its use in social situations, e.g. a register of scientific, religious, formal English". Register is the outcome of the need to use language in different fields for different purposes, and this nominates register as one of the factors that lead to language variations in different texts and interactions. A scientific discussion, a religious preach or a political debate usually requires the use of some specific expressions, a particular tone, and even a distinctive body language which make a particular text or interaction different from another one.

Many scholars have examined the relationship between social variables and linguistic features to demonstrate how this relationship is established and how different types of register come into existence. For Ferguson (1994, p.20), "People participating in recurrent communication situations tend to develop a similar variety of language related to one's occupation". This tendency by interactants is based on their eagerness to enhance relationship and promote mutual-understanding among themselves. Accordingly, one can easily observe many linguistic variables connected to a particular register (See 2.4).

2.2.2 Forms of Language Variation

Language variations are found in different forms or categories. Many linguists have examined diversities in language manipulation; however, they are different in the categorization of language variation. This study sheds light on all the existing forms of language that in one way or another contribute to the raise of variation within a particular language.

2.2.2.1 Standard Language

A standard language is examined as the formal variety of a language that has been subjected to codification of pronunciation, vocabulary, and structure of a language to lay down a model of language used by interactants in their public interactions (Finegan, 2007, p.14). Richards & Schmidt add that standard language "has the highest status in a community or nation and which is based on the speech and writing of educated native speakers of the language", and it is mostly used in the fields of education, literature, and media (2010, p.554). In addition to what have been mentioned by Richards & Schmidt, standard language is also widely used in scientific, religious, political, artistic texts and debates. Moreover, Crystal (2003, p.431) regards standard language as "a prestige variety of language used within a

speech community”, and it is not exclusive to a particular geographical area instead it is regarded as “a unified means of communication”.

The majority of languages in the world have a particular variety of language that functions as the standard one resulted from the dominance of certain dialects over the others within the same language. The dominance of a dialect is usually measured by the highly frequency of its use in literary texts, official letters, media, religious texts, education, and academic studies. However, the case in English is somehow different, because English has several national Standard English due to its use in four powerful and developed countries: UK, USA, Canada, and Australia; each one of these countries has its own national standard English (Crystal, 2003). Although there was a sort of consensus among scholars to categorize Oxford English and BBC English as the Standard English in Britain, Oxford and BBC English is no longer the Standard English due to the use of other English accents and dialects in their works and programmes besides RP (Received Pronunciation). Therefore, Britannica (2021) asserts that RP which is the dialect of London and Southeastern England speakers is the closest one to Standard English in Britain and it is mostly spoken by scholars, educated people and politicians from different geographical areas.

2.2.2.2 Colloquial language

Colloquial language is a sort of language variety that is informal and generally used by the interactants who are relaxed in their casual interactions, and there is no pressure on them. According to Holman (1985, p.87), colloquial language “lies between the upper speech level of dignified, formal or literary language and the lower level of slang”. However, McCrimmon (1972) states that colloquial interactions sometimes make use of a considerable number of slang elements and structure (See 2.3 on colloquialisms).

2.2.2.3 Dialect

Social variations of language and ‘Dialect’ are highly interrelated; therefore, in order to examine language variations, the social phenomenon of dialect should be comprehensively examined. Crystal (2003, p.136) defines dialect as “a regionally or socially distinctive variety of language, identified by a particular set of words and grammatical structure. Spoken dialects are also associated with a distinctive pronunciation or accent”. This particular form of language is connected with a particular geographical area or a particular group of interactants. Rajimwale (2006, p.75) adds that, ‘Dialect’ is not only connected to morphology and grammatical structure, but with the nature of pronunciation as well, because he asserts that “the form that can be examined as a dialect must show differences in pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar” which is, to a great extent, different from the standard form of that language. Dialect involves ‘Sociolect’ and ‘Idiolect’.

i. Social Dialect / Sociolect

These two concepts are used by different scholars to stand for the same language variety. However, through getting insight into these concepts, it has been figured out that the former one looks to be more frequently used than the latter.

According to Trudgill (2003), social dialect is one of the prevalent types of language variety which is mainly connected to the interactants’ social background represented by diversity in the interlocutors’ economic status, social rank, culture, gender, occupation, education and age rather than geographical background. So, it is regarded as the consequence of social issues among inhabitants of a particular community without taking geographical influence into account.

ii. Idiolect

Idiolect is one of the forms of language variation which “refers to the linguistic system of an individual speaker- one’s personal dialect” (Crystal, 2003, p.225). This means that each person has its own distinctive linguistic features, and these

idiosyncratic features could be noticed at the levels of phonology, morphology and syntax. According to Hall Jr (1985), although the interlocutors within the same speech community are to a great extent similar in their way of interactions, and in the easiness of understanding each other, it is impossible to find two persons within the same speech community speak the same language style identically.

It is clear that language is the outcome of the engagement of many speech sounds, words, expressions and structures that can take part in performing communication in different ways and styles. Therefore, all these peculiarities in pronouncing speech sounds, selecting words and phrases, making use of a particular structure and patterns, creating the tone, and adopting suitable language strategies lead to diversity in the way that everyone expresses himself or herself. Thus, this diversity at the level of individual's interaction is called idiolect.

2.2.2.4 Vernacular

Vernacular is another form of language varieties that some linguists regard it as a synonym of slang or dialect. Although it is not easy to distinguish vernacular from slang or dialect, they are not identical. The concept 'vernacular' is originally derived from the Latin word 'vernaculus' which stands for the word 'native' or 'home-born' in English (Hoad, 1993). Thus, vernacular is defined as an indigenous form of language or dialect that is used by certain normal people from a particular geographical area or country such as African-American Vernacular English (Mattiello, 2008).

The main points that distinguish slang from vernacular are: slang is more informal than vernacular, and slang is spoken by interactants of a particular community of practice that are close to each other and share many interests in common, whereas vernacular is used by common people that "belong to a particular community or geographical area" (Hoad, 1993, p. 832).

It can also be deduced that vernacular is different from dialect in that dialect is spoken by all the members of community of speech in a particular region and it may appear in literary, educational, mass media and even official texts or speech, but vernacular does not appear in the aforementioned registers because it is a form of language variety within a dialect spoken by regular people only in their daily interactions (Mattiello, 2008, p.38).

2.2.2.5 Jargon

Jargon is one of the widely used forms of language variation. According to Hudson (1978, p.1), any profession or occupation has a number of exclusive words and expressions that are essential for fulfilling successful communication among interactants with the same profession, and these expressions are mostly technical terms coined to facilitate the process of communication. Richards and Schmidt (2013, p.305) define jargon as a distinctive form of language variation “used by a group of people who belong to a particular trade, profession, or any other group bound together by mutual interests” such as medical Jargon. Basically, jargon is not only associated with the use of particular technical words and expressions by professional groups, but also with the use of terms, expressions and statements that are manipulated by a particular group of people that have some social interests in common (See 3.2).

2.2.2.6 Slang

Slang is one of the widely used forms of language variations that exist in all languages. All English dictionaries share the idea that slang is a very informal form of language used by a particular group in a particular register. For Eble (1996, p.11), slang is “an ever changing set of colloquial words and expressions that speakers use to establish or reinforce social identity or cohesiveness within a group or with a trend

or fashion in society at large”. Thus, Eble looks at slang as a sort of language variation rather than a linguistic phenomenon. Kenwood (1969, p.5) adds that “slang enjoys a temporary popularity and quickly fades from use, but some items become, through extended use in time and space, accepted as standard usage and are thereby elevated from the extra level to the primary level” (See 3.3).

2.2.2.7 Vulgar

One of the forms of language variation is vulgar which is connected to the way that language is used in an impolite manner due to the lack of education by members of a particular community of practice. Precisely, Cachola et al. (2018, pp.2927) state that vulgar is one of sorts of language varieties that is used by a group of people with a limited education level to express themselves with the use of impolite expressions to show negative sentiment such as hatred, insult, fun, and degradation towards each other as they are stated in the examples (2.a. and 2.b.).

(2) a. I failed in the exam, because I am stupid as fuck.

b. That kid who just cut me off is a complete assbag.

2.2.2.8 Cant

Cant is a type of language variation whose use is restricted to a particular group for communicating some specific issues secretly. According McArthur et al (2018), Cant is defined as a language used to mislead others about what they are communicating in order to keep some information personal, hence this language is mostly used by criminals, gypsies, tramps, etc. to avoid problems from surroundings. According to Quinion (1996, NP), ‘Polari’ is one of the most well-known example of a cant language. Quinion (1996) in his online article ‘How bona to vada your eek!’ provides many words and sentence examples of ‘Polari’ language as we have selected as one of the very developed cant language. Below are some words with their meanings:

(3) Batt = shoes, bona = good, dolly = nice, eek = face;
 vada = look, lally = leg, dona = women, riah= hair.

Quinion (1996) adds that these words are either borrowed from other languages, or coined by the members of the group in order not to be understood by the outsiders; but throughout time some of the words could find their ways into semi-standard English, so people start to use them widely such as lavatory, poor, pimp, tasteless, and many other words.

2.2.2.9 Lingua Franca

Lingua Franca is a language that is widely used all over the world among interactants that do not have the same language in common; thus, they resort to a language that is understood by all of them. According to Crystal (2003, p.271), Lingua Franca is “an auxiliary language used to enable routine communication to take place between groups of people who speak different native languages; also sometimes called an Interlingua”. Due to the progress of international relations, trade, science, and all the other aspects of life, a lingua franca has become something essential to facilitate the process of communication. For example, English is the lingua franca of air traffic controllers, and this means that all the flight crew anywhere are required to speak English (Mufwene, 2010).

Nowadays many languages function as Lingua Franca such as English, French, Chinese, Spanish, and Arabic. However, English is the most popular and uncompetitive language that is used by different countries and nationalities as a second language. English is the language of education, science, politics, business and it is the first language of four most developed countries: UK, USA, Australia and Canada. These make English more prominent over other competitive languages.

2.2.2.10 Pidgin

Pidgin is a simplified form of language that is used as a method of interaction among interactants that belong to different groups with different native languages. This form of language also contributes in increasing the phenomenon of language variation. According to Finch (2005, p.224), pidgin “is an auxiliary language that arises to fulfill certain limited communication needs among people who have no common language”, and the main purpose behind its appearance dates back to the need of traders of different nationalities and languages to invent a very simplified form of language that could be understood while doing trades across countries and continents.

Concerning the nature and the construction of pidgin, Finch states that pidgin is the outcome of selecting some simple vocabularies that are regularly needed in communication, and ignoring complex grammatical structures such as compound and complex sentences, tenses, articles, conditional sentences and any other complex pattern or linguistic element as well as keeping the pronunciation and the phonological system simple (ibid).

Although pidgin was invented to facilitate the process of communication in the business discourse in the past, it has also found its way in the modern communication method due to the change in the medium of communication.

Usually, pidgin adopts a language as a basis for its construction, therefore, there is a considerable number of pidgins all over the world, namely English based pidgins (such as Chinese Pidgin English and Japanese Pidgin English), and French based pidgins (such as Burundi Pidgin French, and Haitian Pidgin French) (Romaine, 2017).

Concerning the relationship between text messaging and pidgin, Castro found that text messages share a lot of characteristics with pidgin in terms of using simple words, coining acronyms for long expressions, keeping language simple through the

ignorance of grammatical aspects (2014, p.89). These common characteristics make the text message structure look like pidgin. Below are some examples taken from China Pidgin English.

- (4) a. Long time no see = It has been a long since we last saw you.
 b. I no no = I do not know
 c. Can do? = Can you do it?
 d. How you day? = How are you doing?

2.2.2.11 Creole

Creole is a fully developed form of language resulting from the combinations of two languages, and it has its own grammatical structures, and it is acquired, transformed and developed just like any other normal languages (Sebba, 1997; Fromkin et al., 2003; Romaine 2017). According to Siegel, creoles have “a full lexicon and a complex set of grammatical rules”. It is usually the result of the development of pidgin when it starts to function as a community’s primary language, and their children grow up with it and acquire it as their mother tongue (2008, p.3). Thus, the developed grammatical structure, the availability of sufficient vocabulary and its acquisition by children make creole operate as fully developed form of language with a systemized grammar.

There is no source to provide the exact number of creole languages all over the world, but it is believed to be around one hundred creole languages that the majority of them are based on the most European prominent languages, namely English, French, Spanish and Portuguese (Wardhaugh, 2006). Some well-known examples of creole language are: Louisiana Creole (French-based), Hawaiian Creole (English-based), Palenquero (Spanish-based), and Papiamentu creole (Portuguese-based). Thus, creole languages, as a developed form of language, are founded to facilitate the process of communication among different groups of interactants that speak different

native languages. As a consequence, they lead to enhance variations within a particular language.

2.2.2.12 Glossolalia

Glossolalia is a form of language variation. According to Samarin (1972, p.224), glossolalia is a language phenomenon which is also called ‘speaking in tongue’ that is recognized by the utterance of words or statements in sound-like forms that mostly do not have any meaning (i.e. it is even incomprehensible to the speakers) used in religious events especially in higher charged emotional prayer occasions to have impact on the attendees; therefore, some regards glossolalia as a divine language.

Samarin (1972, p.120) defines glossolalia as “verbal behaviour that consists of using a certain number of consonants and vowels ... in a limited number of syllables that in turn are organized into larger units that are taken apart and rearranged pseudo-grammatically ... with variations in pitch, volume, speed and intensity”. Although Glossolalia is neither a developed form of language nor a method of comprehensible communication, it can have emotional influences on the speakers and hearers through the effective produced sounds.

2.3 Colloquialism

Colloquialism is an all-embracing concept that is used by linguists to stand for the informal interaction, and to act as a representative of all the informal language variations such as slang, vulgar, jargon and vernacular, and linguistic elements such as idioms, clichés, acronyms and many others (Epoge, 2012). According to Partridge (1990), the concept of colloquialism is derived from the Latin word ‘colloqui’ (to speak), which is a linguistic phenomenon that is connected with the informal use of language on the one hand, and also more connected with the verbal interactions than the written one on the other hand.

Leech and Svartvik (1975) assert that colloquial language functions as a broad notion that covers all the types of informal language variations, and it is regarded as the first form of language that a child acquires it. This supports the idea that colloquial language is the easiest and the most natural form of language spoken by human beings. Moreover, we can deduce from McCrimmon (1972) that colloquial interactions sometimes make use of a considerable number of slang words, phrases and statements, and sometimes not; this means that the use of slang in colloquial interactions depends on the setting and the context of the interactions.

Moreover, Barzegar (2010, para.5) regards colloquialism as “any word or expression which might appropriately be used in conversation among ordinary or educated people”. Barzegar adds that the degree of education level of interactants has no impact on the degree of using colloquial language by them; therefore, colloquial language is used by people that belong to different social, economic, political, religious and administrative backgrounds. Thus, Barzegar (2010) concludes that colloquial language, in terms of formality, is higher than slang, but lower than standard language. It is regarded to be higher than slang, because it is spoken by almost all people in a particular society regardless of their economic, educational and social status; but it is examined as a lower form of language compared to the standard dialect due to the diversity in the nature of pronunciation, word selection, and grammatical construction. Moreover, Epoge (2012, p.134) states that “colloquial refers to the total set of utterances in a familiar, informal context” in which interactants feel relaxation, such as the interactions that are held at home, at café, or any place that do not add any psychological pressure on the interactants.

Going over formal texts such as educational, academic, literary and even official texts, on the one hand, and listening carefully to the formal interactions such as political and economic debate, on the other hand, prove the existence of colloquial words in the formal texts and interactions. Therefore, if one draws a comparison

between texts in the last ten years to the texts written at the end of the last century, s/he can also easily notice the increasing degree of using colloquial words and expressions.

Although there is consensus among linguists that colloquial language is the informal use of language, colloquial expressions can also be observed in formal interactions and texts. It can be noticed in political statements, formal debates, mass media, academic texts, educational discussions. It can be said that colloquial expressions could be also found in the formal texts and interactions but with a restricted degree of occurrences (Hasanah, 2020). Hasanah figures out that the use of colloquial words is considerably increasing in both class discussions and academic writings by students and researchers. Hasanah (2020, p.30) associates the factors behind the increase in the use of colloquial words in formal texts in general to the rise in the degree of using colloquial words by celebrities, politicians, academics, authors and artists in their twits, Facebook posts, video-recorded interviews on YouTube, TV debates, etc.

2.3.1 Colloquial Language Characteristics

McCrimmon (1972, p.167) provides the following essential properties that help to recognize colloquial language.

1. Regarding grammatical structure, colloquial language usually consists of short and simple sentences.
2. Colloquial statements are often grammatically incomplete.
 - (5) a. On my way home.
 - b. She ran a mile in four.
 - c. You see?

3. Grammatical inversion is restricted. According to Crystal (2003, p.244), inversion is the process of exchanging the positions of two elements in a sentence, such as the inversion between subject and auxiliary, or the adverb with the clause.

(6) a. Teachers can rarely relax in the afternoon. (Not inverted)

b. Rarely can teachers relax in the afternoon. (Inverted)

(7) a. I did not notice that she'd had her hair cut until she told me. (Not inverted)

b. Not until she told me did I notice that she'd had her hair cut. (Inverted)

(8) a. A rat will come into the house. (Not inverted)

b. Into the house will come a rat. (Inverted)

4. In colloquial language, contractions (let's, I'd, isn't, she'd, you'll), and clipped words (e.g. exam, flue, fridge, photo, teen, gym, lab) are widely observed.

5. The negligence of relative pronouns (such as that, which, what, where, whose)

(10) The man (that) you saw yesterday is my brother.

6. In terms of vocabularies, colloquial language is recognized by the avoidance of academic or formal words such as *utilise*, *assist*, *purchase*, *nevertheless*, *occupation* and many others as well as restricted use of slang words and expressions such as *what is up*, *I feel you*, *same here*, *my bad*, *shady*, *hot* and many others.

7. Concerning strategic use of colloquial language, interactants prefer to state their speech directly.

8. Colloquial language is characterized by intimacy.

(11) a. What is up, darling?

b. Sweet heart, you look wonderful as usual.

The above characteristics are to a great extent helpful to identify colloquial language in both texts and interactions.

2.3.2 Linguistic Forms of Colloquial Words and Phrases

In terms of linguistic structure, Partridge (1990, p.262) categorizes colloquial language elements into single word, clipped word, contraction and phrasal verbs.

2.3.2.1 Single Words

Some of the colloquial words are found in single words that represent the majority of the colloquial words and expressions, and for this they highly contribute in the construction of colloquial language. The recognition of colloquial words is not an easy task; it requires a lot of awareness and familiarity of the English words, and of their uses and etymology. However, the best way to identify colloquial words is the consultancy of comprehensive English dictionaries such as Oxford English Dictionary and Merriam-Webster Dictionary, and many other dictionaries that are exclusive to colloquial and slang words and expressions such as Oxford Dictionary of Slang, Dictionary of Contemporary Slang Knickers in a Twist, A Dictionary of British Slang and many other specific dictionaries. Below are some colloquial words with their meanings.

(12) lit = exciting , salty = angry , folks = relatives , cheers = thank you

2.3.2.2 Clipped Words

Another linguistic form of colloquial language is represented by clipped words. There is a consensus among linguists that clipping is defined as the process of coining a new word-form from shortening a word by removing a part of it with keeping the same meaning that the original word has (Katamba, 2005 & Bejan, 2017) as they are presented in the following examples.

- (13) a. Plane from airplane (Fore-clipping)
 b. Flue from influenza (Medial-clipping)
 c. Bio from biography (Back-clipping)

One of the essential features by which colloquial language is recognized is about keeping things simple and short; therefore, clipping is regarded as one of the essential types of colloquial words.

2.3.2.3 Contractions

Contraction words are also regarded as one of the forms of colloquial language as they mostly appear in informal interactions and texts. Contraction is defined as a linguistic form that consists of a phonologically reduced form attached to a neighboring linguistic element to appear as one linguistic unit (Trask, 1993, Crystal, 2003; Katamba, 2005). Below are the most common English contractions:

(14)	you'll	=	you shall/ you will	,	I'd've	=	I would have
	you'll	=	you shall / you will		I'd've	=	I would have
	you're	=	you are		I'll	=	I shall / I will
	you've	=	you have		I'm	=	I am
	wouldn't	=	would not		I've	=	I have
	wasn't	=	was not		Isn't	=	is not
	daren't	=	dare not		it'd	=	it would
	wanna	=	want to		it'll	=	it shall / it will
	dunno	=	do not know		it's	=	it has / it is
	o'clock	=	of the clock		let's	=	let us

2.3.2.4 Phrasal Verbs

'Phrasal verb' is one of the common linguistic units that frequently occur in colloquial language. According to Crystal (2003, p.352), phrasal verb is "a type of verb consisting of a sequence of a lexical element plus one or more particles". Smitterberg (2008) regards phrasal verbs as a typical informal linguistic unit; however, he admits that phrasal verbs are used in both formal and informal contexts, but the degree of their occurrences in informal contexts, especially in oral interactions is very frequent, whereas in formal texts and interactions is somehow restricted. Biber et al. (2008) add that phrasal verbs play a great role in giving the trait of informality to any text or speech. Below are the most common phrasal verbs with their meanings that are used in colloquial interactions or texts.

(15) back off	= stop bothering	cheer up	= be happier
breathe in	= take a breath in	go on	= continue
calm down	= relax	eat up	= finish your food
count on	= depend	fess up	= admit
lace up	= tie your shoelace	watch out	= be very careful

In addition to the above four categories of colloquial words and expressions that are introduced by Partridge (1990), Jalalpour and Tabrizi (2017) regard aphorism as an essential form of colloquial language.

2.3.2.5 Aphorisms

One of the forms of colloquial language components is aphorism. Although aphorisms is a very comprehensive concept, it is not satisfactory defined. Grant (2016) defines aphorisms as short concise statements that are presented in a witty and a sophisticated way to convey facts and general principles of thought about life. Grant (2016) states that aphorism covers proverbs, adages, and clichés.

i. Proverbs

Proverb is one of the forms of aphorisms, and there is consensus among scholars regarding the definition of proverb. One of the precise definitions of proverb is the one given by Mieder (1993, p.5) which defines it as “a short, generally known sentence of the folk which contains wisdom, morals, and traditional views in a metaphorical, fixed, and memorable form and which is handed down from generation to generation”. Moreover, Norrick (2011) regards giving advice as one of the essential characteristics of proverbs. Thus, a proverb is a short statement which results from human’s long experience to offer wisdom and advice as in the examples (16. a and b).

- (16) a. When in Rome do as the Romans do.
 b. No pain, No gain.
 c. All doors open for courtesy.

ii. Adages

It is very hard to draw a boundary between adages and proverbs; they are to a great extent similar and they usually overlap with each other. An adage is a short memorable statement that represents a fact about human life based on experience (Norrick, 2011). In brief, proverbs are more traditional, whereas adages are more universal; proverbs are concerned with giving advice, whereas adages with stating truth.

- (17) a. Laugh, and the world laughs with you; weep, and you weep alone.
 b. What hurts us instructs us.
 c. Clothes make a man.

iii. Clichés

Cliché as one of the forms of aphorism takes part in constituting colloquial language. According to Blake and Bly (1993, p.85), a cliché is defined as a “short statement that has become overused to the point of losing its original meaning or effect, even to the point of being trite or irritating, especially when at some earlier time it was examined meaningful or novel” (See 3.5). Below are some examples.

- e.g. a. Time heals all wounds
 b. All is fair in love and war.
 c. All is well that ends well.

2.3.2.6 Idioms

In addition to the above mentioned colloquial language constituents, there is a consensus among linguists, such as Ball (1958) and Partridge (2003), to consider idiom as one of the linguistic elements that function as indicators of colloquial language; for example, Ball (1958) in his study “A Practical Guide to Colloquial Idiom” deals with idioms as essential components of colloquial language.

Idiom is a complex linguistic phenomenon that is used in both spoken and written discourse. There is a sort of disagreement regarding the definition of idiom. Some linguists, based on the traditional view, define idiom as a set of words that

together represent a figurative meaning which is not derived from its components, i.e. the meaning of an idiom is not similar to the meaning of its particles (Postal and Katz, 1965; Fraser, 1970) as in the example (18.a), whereas some linguists state that sometimes the meaning of an idiom is taken from the meaning of its components (Makkai, 1972; Nunberg et al., 1994) as in the example (18.b).

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| (18) a. Easy peasy. | (very easy) |
| b. Hit a sack | (to go to bed) |

2.3.2.7 Acronyms

Acronyms are categorized into two groups: a group that is originated to facilitate the process of casual interactions such as ‘LOL’ (laughing out loud); and a group that is connected with technical terms such as AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome) and ‘NASA’ (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) and many other technical terms that are only understood among the interactants that share a particular profession. Therefore, there is a sort of overlapping between acronyms and jargon. According to Trask (1993) and Crystal (2003), acronym is a type of abbreviation that appears in a form of a word that is made by the combination of initial letters of the essential words in a set of words. Although acronyms occur in both formal and informal contexts, they are regarded by the majority linguists as one of the components of colloquial language (Yeates, 1999) (See 3.6).

2.4 Register

As it is clearly and comprehensively examined in the section devoted to language variations, there are different groups and communities of practice who speak the same language in different ways. Not only is language variation observed among different groups, but it is also noticed among the interactants that belong to the same community of practice. Therefore, it is hard to find two persons with exactly similar style in speaking and writing. All these diversities in language result from various factors such as regional variations, social variation, gender, age, ethnicity, social groups, language change, style, context and register (See 2.2.1).

Linguists observed diversity in language manipulation among the speakers of the same language in the same region, territory or town. They notice that interactants with different interests, different status, different gender, and in different settings and contexts use language in different ways. These diversities in language manipulation have drawn the attention of linguists generally, and some of them started to study these diversities in the language use (Biber and Fineganm, 1994).

2.4.1 The Rise of Register

The concept of ‘register’ had been first used as a linguistic phenomenon by Thomas Bertram Reid in 1956, and then it came into a boarder use by a number of outstanding scholars such as Gumperz, Halliday, and Gregory in the 1960s (Sampson, 1997, P.699). However, according to Biber and Fineganm (1994, p.4), from the early to the mid twentieth century “interest in register variation grew from the merging of situational, social, and descriptive analyses by anthropological linguists such as Boas, Sapir, Malinowski, Whorf, Bloomfield, and Firth”. In late nineteenth century and the early twentieth century, Boas conducted many descriptive studies on Native American languages to illustrate the relationship between language and culture; then, in 1920s and 1930 Sapir-Whorf hypothesis (Linguistic determinism and linguistic relativity) also examined the nature of cultural influence on language use (Ahearn, 2012). Nearly, at the same period, Malinowski introduced the concept ‘context of situation’, and Firth further elaborated the concept to give insight into the role of context and situation on human’s interaction (Biber and Finegan, 1994).

In connection with the consideration of language variation, the concept ‘register’ was neither the only concept nor the dominant one; there were other terms to refer to language variations such as style, genre and text type in addition to register. Many studies were conducted to examine language variations with the use of different texts and registers to illustrate interlocutors’ speaking and writing styles. One of the earliest studies that examined language variation is titled ‘Diglossia’ conducted in 1959 by

Ferguson to examine language varieties within the same speech community, and one of the examples that was given by Ferguson shows language diversity in the use of Arabic by Christians from Baghdad, in a way that they speak ‘Christian Arabic’ dialect when they interact among themselves, but they speak ‘Bagdad Arabic’ (Muslim Arabic) dialect when they speak to the Muslims (Ferguson, 1959).

Gumperz highly contributed to the growth of language variation studies. His studies: ‘Speech Variation and the Study of Indian Civilization’ in 1961, and ‘Linguistic and Social Interaction in Two Communities’ in 1964 are two examples among a considerable number of studies conducted by him in 1960s regarding language variations and language styles to show how geographical area, educational degree, economic status, and social positions affect the nature of language within the same speech community. Many other studies like ‘Language in Culture and Society: A Reader in Linguistics and Anthropology’, and ‘Models of the Interaction of Language and Social Setting’ were successively conducted in 1964 and 1967 by Dell Hymes; and ‘Contraction, Deletion, and Inherent Variability of the English Copula’ was conducted in 1969 by William Labov. These studies are few examples of many works involved in the studies conducted to examine language variations.

The focus of the linguistic studies in the mid of the twenties century was mainly on language dialects in association with regional variations. They aimed at demonstrating sound and lexical variations according to geographical distributions of the interactants that belong to different social groups. However, there were a number of studies that investigate the nature of language variations in a particular register as in the works by Labov and Trudgill in 1970s.

Register could draw the attention of many scholars with different interests. It was adopted in many linguistic fields, namely in discourse analysis as in the work ‘*Doctor-Patient Interviews*’ by Coulthard and Ashby in 1973; cross-cultural studies as in ‘A Cross-cultural Comparison of Maternal Communication’ by Greenglass in

1971; conversation analysis as in ‘The Analysis of Verbal Interactions Occurring during Consultation’ by Bergan and Tombari in 1975; pragmatics as in ‘A Speech Act Analysis of Polite Verb-Forms in Romance’ by Rivero in 1976. Thus, the researchers could realize the importance of register in language studies, and they have figured out that without the consideration of register, it would be hard to collect reliable data that can meet the requirements of language studies, and to get arrive at a precise data analysis process.

2.4.2 The Definitions of Register

Register as one of the essential sociolinguistic aspects of language variations has been defined by many scholars. However, there is a sort of consensus among linguists to associate register with situationally assigned varieties in connection with language varieties in different groups of speakers and writers. For instance Ure (1982, p.5) points out that “register range of a language comprises the range of social situations recognized and controlled by its speakers...situations for which appropriate patterns are available”. However, the definition of register, since its first use as a linguistic concept, has gone through a constant modification and reconsideration by linguists in parallel with the increase in the degree of its use, and in the degree of its significance consideration in language studies. Below are some definitions that are chronologically stated.

One of the earliest linguists who defined register is Firth. For Firth (1957, p.105-124), register is "serving a circumscribed field of experience or action with its own grammar and dictionary". Firth associates register with the linguistic analysis of manipulated language in a particular context for a particular purpose by a particular group of interactants in order to arrive at a precise analysis of language, i.e. examining a language without considering its diversity and interactants’ different styles lead to inaccurate analysis. Thus, Firth identifies different types of register,

especially the most popular types such as politics, commerce, technology, sport, intimacy, business, military etc., in relation to language use.

Halliday (1978, p.145) defines register as a “necessary mediating concept that enables us to establish the continuity between text and its sociosemiotic environment”. In the above definition, Halliday connects register to the relationship between text and the social engagement in determining the meaning and to how the interactants communicate in a particular social setting. Later, Halliday recognizes register as “a semantic concept” and he defines it as “a configuration of meanings that are typically associated with a particular situational configuration of field, mode, and tenor” (Halliday 1985, p.p. 38-39).

Moreover, Swales (1990, p.58) defines register as “a class of communicative events, the members of which share some set of communicative purpose. These purposes are recognized by the expert members of the parent discourse community and thereby constitute the rationale for the genre”. In this definition Swales tries to comprehensively consider the essential characteristics of register including the nature of interaction, the interlocutors’ role and interests, the context, and the community common perspectives.

Furthermore, Crystal provides a very brief and comprehensive definition of the concept of register. For Crystal (2003, p. 393), register as a sociolinguist term “refers to a variety of language defined according to its use in social situations, e.g. a register of scientific, religious, formal English”. In his definition, Crystal connects register with the diversity of language use by different groups belonging to different societal communities in different contexts.

However, Stockwell (2002) adopts a different way in defining the notion of register as he defines it from two different perspectives: narrow perspective and broad perspective. Regarding the narrow definition of register, Stockwell (2002, p.6) associates it with “an occupational variety of language” as the variations resulted from

the communications conducted by teachers, physicians, electricians, farmers, construction workers, and many others that their speech is mostly recognized by including certain specific vocabularies and grammatical patterns. Therefore, according to the narrow perspective, register is treated as a jargon. But in connection with the broad perspective, Stockwell (2002, p.7) asserts that register is “a sort of social genre of linguistic usage”, and it is sometimes perceived as a sociolect in order to be distinguished from dialect; and the examples that represent the broad perspective towards register could be in the form of short story, research paper, daily casual or formal communication, newspaper articles, TV talk shows, political debates, etc.

2.4.3 Halliday’s Perspectives to the Notion of Register

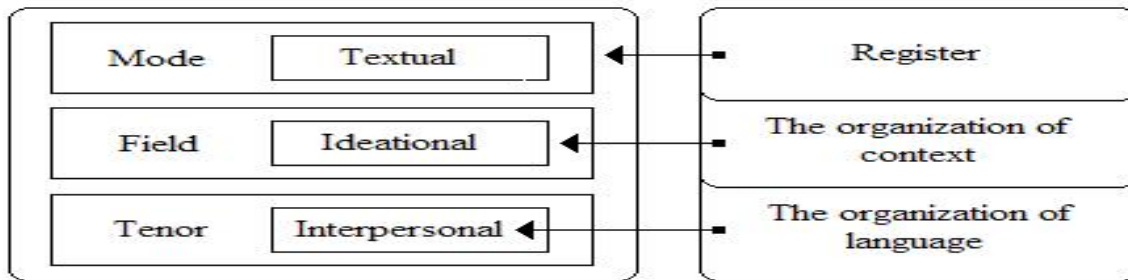
Halliday is regarded as one of the pioneers in identifying and developing the concept of register in connection with language variations. Halliday regards register as “a variety of language, corresponding to a variety of situation” (Halliday, 1985, p.29).

Halliday (1985) classifies the context components as field, tenor and mode. The notion of field is used to refer to social action and its nature, and to clarify why the participants are engaged in it. Tenor concentrates on the participants to show their statuses, roles, and backgrounds as well as demonstrating the nature of relationships between the participants that function in the text. Finally, mode is helpful to illustrate the structure of the text and determine its function in the context as well as considering the role of the given communication medium (spoken, written or mixed forms). In a more precise way, Eggins and Martin (1997, p.239) elaborated on Halliday’s metafunctions of language by stating that:

A model of language of this kind can be “naturally” related to the organization of context, with ideational meaning used to construct field (the social action), interpersonal

meaning used to negotiate tenor (the role structure) and textual meaning used to develop mode (symbolic organization). (Eggs and Martin, 1997, p. 239)

Figure 1: Register in relation to the organization of context and language, adopted from (Eggs and Martin, 1997, p.242) adapted by (Kołata, 2010, p.63)



Eggs and Martin did their best to show the link between the language and the context, i.e. they demonstrated the connection between the organization of language (ideational, interpersonal and textual meanings) and the organization of context describing its variables (field, tenor and mode). The organization of language and the organization of context are interrelated, and this denotes that they operate in their functions. These interrelated actions led to the appearance of register.

Thus, for Halliday, the theory of register is indispensable in conducting language studies based on the situations in which utterances occur. It means that the situation has a great influence on the interactants and as a consequence it affects the interaction because it is the context of situation that determines how people should speak or write. Therefore, for Halliday register can actively engage in determining the process of interaction through connecting the nature of the text or interaction with the types of situations. Therefore, the type and the nature of speech situations would be helpful to interlocutors and writers to make the right choice in their communication, i.e. they should speak and write in accordance with the observation of the context of situation in order to convey the message precisely and make guarantee that the message would be perceived precisely.

Halliday (1985, p. 45) pays a great attention to the influence of context on the language use by stating that “all use of language has a context”, and they elaborate on this by adding that “the ‘textual’ features enable the discourse to cohere not only with itself but also with its context of situation”. Thus, Halliday (1989) classifies the context of situation into three different constituents which are: field of discourse, tenor of discourse and mode of discourse in which they together construct a conceptual basis for describing it in a way that they together assign parameters of examined traits of the situation in which the communication occur. However, the concepts of field, tenor and mode are the outcome of Halliday’s effort because Halliday introduced field, style and mode as the constituents in which language works. Then Michael Gregory eliminated the concept style and instead introduced ‘tenor’ to replace it as he believed that the concept of tenor is less ambiguous (Gregory, 1967, p.195). Thus, the concepts field, tenor and mode were taken up by linguists pioneered by Halliday maintaining that the theoretical connection between text and context is illustrated through categorizing the characteristics of context into field, tenor and mode.

i. Field of Discourse

The concept ‘field’ is defined by Halliday and Hasan (1976, p.22) as “the total event, in which the text is functioning, together with the purposive activity of the speaker or writer; it, thus, includes the subject-matter as one element in it”. The field is basically concerned with giving details of activities and processes that occur meanwhile of interactions and to show the experiences that are being verbalized by speakers. Therefore, field as an essential component of text shows the institutional setting of the text, what the topic of interaction is about, the purpose of interaction, and what is going on in it. All these under the label of the field contribute to identify the adopted text (spoken or written).

ii. Tenor of Discourse

Tenor is connected with the interactants' role and status in the interactions. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976, p.22), tenor is the representative of “the type of role interaction, the set of relevant social relations, permanent or temporary, among the participants involved”. Thus, tenor aims at considering the identity of interactants, their cultural background and social status, the roles that they have in the interactions, attitude, ideology, gender, age, ethnicity as well as taking into account the nature of relationship among them. This means that tenor is purely concerned with the participants of interaction.

iii. Mode of Discourse

Mode refers to “the function of the text in the event, including therefore both the channel taken by the language-spoken or written, extempore or prepared, and its genre, or rhetorical mode, as narrative, deductive, persuasive, ‘phatic communion’, and so on” (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p.22). The nature of the communication channel can highly affect the discourse because the way that we conduct a normal interaction is different from the way that we narrate a story, or from the way that we deliver a speech in a formal event. This is also the case for written texts; for example, a story text, a political statement, an academic text, an informal message, and many others enjoy different linguistic characteristics. In addition to that, the purpose of the texts also varies from one to another; therefore, the nature and the purpose of the text (is it written for academic purposes, for entertainment, to persuade others, to convey a fact, or any other purpose) should be taken into consideration.

Concerning the nature of relationship among the constituents of register (field, tenor and mode), Hasan (1999, p.245) describes register as one of “mutual comprehension: the echoes of a choice in one are found to some extent in the choices of the others”. It can be deduced from the definition that the choices in one of the register constituents does not determine choices in the other constituents, but this does

not mean that they are completely separate from each other and they do not influence each other i.e. they do not determine each other but they influence each other. For example, the purpose of an interaction, the social status of the interactants, and the nature of the medium in which each one successively represents field, tenor and mode affect each other, but they do not determine one another.

2.4.4 The Dimensions of Register Analysis in English

The analysis process of register is not an easy task, and this has encouraged linguists to propose many approaches and methods to fulfill the purpose. Ferguson (1983, p.155) categorizes linguists' attempts concerning register analysis into two perspectives. The first perspective was adopted by linguists such as Gregory (1967), Halliday (1968), and Ellis and Ure (1968). They tried to make contribution to the process of register analysis by proposing some general parameters and dimensions such as field, mode, tenor and many others to provide a very general and inclusive framework for register analysis. The second perspective was endorsed by some other linguists such as Steel 1971, Henzle 1974 and Ferguson 1977 in that they were interested in examining a particular register or a set of certain registers within a particular text; thus, they ignored any sort of generalization in conducting register theory.

Thus, according to Ferguson (1983, p.155) these two methods of analysis are not eligible enough to manage the process of register analysis successfully; the first view for its overgeneralized feature, and the second one for the ignorance of generalization and the universality features of texts. In other words, the perspective of first group is criticized for being non-applicable to the analysis of a specific text, and the perspective of the second group is criticized for non-providing a general framework that can consider all the aspects of register variation in a particular language or a speech community.

Therefore, to fill this gap, Biber (1988, p.115) proposed Multidimensional Method that consists of six dimensions to determine the most frequent types of register in English that are helpful to conduct the process of register analysis.

i. Dimension 1: Informational versus Involved Production

It is concerned with the precise representation of information that is carefully and purposefully drafted with sophisticated words and patterns such as official documents versus a discourse with a strict time production that reflects immediate circumstance (the speaker's or writer's feeling) such as telephone conversation; therefore, the text is fragmented, generalized, and non-well organized.

ii. Dimension 2: Narrative versus Non-Narrative Concerns

The second dimension is concerned with making distinction between a discourse which is undertaken to fulfill a narrative purpose such as fiction registers in general from a discourse undertaken to act as non-narrative ones such as descriptive, expository and argumentative or any communicative concern.

iii. Dimension 3: Explicit versus Situation-Dependent Reference

In this dimension, explicit reference refers to the discourses that explicitly show the connection between the references and the referents such as academic prose, whereas for the situation-dependent reference, there is no clear connection between the references and the referents. Instead the reference draws on the situations and information outside the discourse such as sport broadcasts.

iv. Dimension 4: Overt Expression of Persuasion

Register, in this dimension, embraces a noticeable effort from the writer or the speaker with the use of a sophisticated style of language to persuade the addressee(s) with his/her claim and orientation such as professional documents, whereas some of the registers are recognized by the absences of the explicit element in stating their arguments as in press reviews.

v. Dimension 5: Abstract versus Non-Abstract Information

According to this type of dimension, registers are differentiated based on the abstractness of the information, and the concreteness of the information, i.e. this dimension is concerned with making distinction between texts that are abstract represented by technical terms and sophisticated ideas such as engineering prose from the concrete texts that refer to tangible and observable entities such as a romance fiction or face to face conversation.

vi. Dimension 6: On-line Information Elaboration

It is concerned with making distinction between a discourse that is generated with a highly sophisticated, stylish and elegant way such as an inauguration speech or a formal statement from a discourse that is produced in a fragmented and even unconscious way such as a personal letter or a casual speech.

2.4.5 Register and Genre

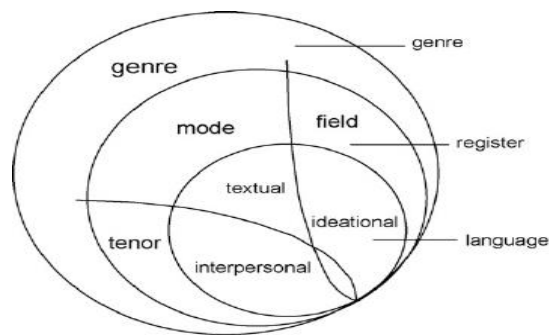
Register is one of the most confusing terms that overlap with genre. Not only are those who are interested in sociolinguistic and discourse studies face difficulty in making distinction between register and genre, but also many linguists do that. Therefore, these two concepts are often used interchangeability. Many linguists have tried to draw a boundary between register and genre; for example, for Lee (2001, p.7) genre is connected with the consideration of power and ideology whereas register is connected with “the organization of situation or immediate context”.

Moreover, *ibid* (p.46) regards both register and genre as two similar communicative methods of considering the same text, but they are different in their uses and purposes in a way that register is adopted when a text is perceived “as a language: as the instantiation of a conventionalised, functional configuration of language is tied to a certain broad societal situations, that is, variety according to use”; whereas a text is regarded a genre when it is examined “as a member of a

category: a culturally recognized artifact, a grouping of texts according to some conventionally recognized criteria, a grouping according to purposive goals, culturally defined". In other words, register is the stable communicative element, but genre is liable to change.

Lee (2001, p.7) also believes that Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics as one of the most elaborated and valuable source gained insight into the distinction between register and genre. Thus, being inspired by Halliday's consideration of language and context, Martin and Rose (2007, p. 392) introduced the following figure to show the relationship between register, genre and language.

Figure 2: The relationship between language, register and genre (Martin and Rose, 2007, p.392)



Based on the above figure, Martin and Rose (2007) believe that genre is a specific communicative event such as a lecture, a book, etc., whereas register is an interaction or a text restricted to a kind of profession such as a discussion among surgeons regarding a particular health issue or a stock market report. Thus, as it is shown in the figure, genre is more comprehensive than register because genre is placed beyond field, tenor and mode which are register variables.

Thus, genre and register are regarded as two different communicative methods. Medical register embraces all the medical issues related to human health and treatment, but medical genre covers drug instructions, doctors' debate, medical advice, physical therapy, health education and many others. Thus, in all the above types of medical genre, the common ingredient among all of them is medical register.

2.4.6 Formal and Informal Language

The way that an interlocutor speaks depends on the setting and the situation of the interaction. Therefore, it is the context that determines the nature and the style of language use. One of the differences that are connected with speaking is the degree of formality and informality which are successively the outcome of the degree of seriousness and relaxation among interactants (Eggins and Martins, 1997).

Linguists and those who are interested in language believe that formal language is generally more observed in written version, whereas informal language is more detected in the spoken form. However, this view is not applicable to all texts or oral interactions. Sometimes a written text could be very informal as in personal messages via social websites, and sometimes a verbal interaction could be very formally constructed as in delivering a political statement. These approve that the context of the interaction plays a great role in designing the nature of communication (written or spoken).

The use of language formality has developed with the progress in language investigations, and one of the main factors that consider the formality of language is the constant segregations among social classes, and ranks among social members. It is believed that the first use of formal language dates back to the German scholar Gottlob Frege's book '*Begriffsschrift*' (Concept Writing) which is devoted to the consideration of formal writing (Davis, 1988, p.317).

According to Edward (2009, p.28), the degree of formality in our interactions and written texts is regarded as the most effective way that one can shape their variable linguistic behavior. Diversity in the degree of formality levels among interactants is labeled 'stylistic variation' by Labov (1973) to give insight into sociolinguistic styles based on a hierarchical analysis through which he adopted sequential scale of formality (Coupland, 2007, p.40). Labov (1973) asserts that the degree of formality in different language styles draws on the degree of interlocutors'

consciousness in their interactions, in a way that the more conscious attention given by interlocutors to their interaction, they more likely resort to formal aspects of language, and the less conscious given leads to the less degree of formality.

However, it is not the interlocutors' choice to pay attention to their interactions or not, it is the context that obliges the interactants to pay more attention to the way that they construct their interactions and in the process of selecting appropriate words. Thus, these concentrations and attentions usually result in a more formal output.

Irvine (1979) connects formality with formal registers that are the outcome of formal situations that represent seriousness, mitigation, courtesy, esteem and observance during the interaction rather than with intimacy. Moreover, Trudgill (1999, p.119) defines register with respect to the degree of formality as the texts that "can be arranged on a continuum ranging from very formal to very informal" in a way that formal registers that are outcome of formal situations and informal registers are regarded the outcome of informal situations. For example, a conversation that is conducted between two friends talking about a preparation for a picnic at a lunch time is different from a communication conducted between two prime ministers during the lunch time talking about the relationship between their countries: the first tends to be very informal and the second tends to be very formal.

2.4.6.1 Formal and Informal Texts

Although it is not a difficult task to draw a border line between formal and informal texts, the differentiation between them requires sophistication and familiarity about language and writing constructions. To distinguish a formal text from an informal one, this study draws on the explanations, dichotomy, precise points of comparison and characteristics that are given to show the differentiations between formal texts and informal texts by Eggins and Martin (1997, p.231), Park (2007, p.4), Smitterberg (2008, p.271), and Kolata (2010, p.51). This study further elaborates on

the characteristics of each one comprehensively with examples to draw a boundary between them, as they are listed below.

i. Characteristics of Formal Texts

These characteristics are derived from the definitions and clarifications provided above.

1. The majority of the sentences used are syntactically typical.
2. The use of personal pronouns (I and We) and emotive punctuations (such as the exclamation mark) are avoided by writer to keep the text objective.
3. Thematic position (the first position in sentence, i.e. subject) is always given to the concept that is intended to be examined in a sentence. For example,

(19) a. ***Language variation*** is the main topic in this study.

b. This study sheds light on ***language variation***.

Example (19.a) shows how the essential concept which is ‘language variation’ is placed in the initial position of the sentence to be given the priority and merit, whereas in the example (19.b), the concept ‘language variation’ placed in the predicate position.

4. Formal texts are recognized by the frequent use of complex sentences including independent clauses beginning with relative pronouns such as who, that, when, etc., and subordinate conjunctions such as although, while, whenever, etc.
5. Formal texts are distinguished by giving preference to the nominalization process which is the process of creating nouns out of verbs or adjectives, as clarified in the following examples.

(20) a. Elephants ***argue*** over small concerns, *just like humans*.

b. ***Arguments*** over small concerns are something elephants have like humans.

In sentences (20 b), the verb ‘argue’ undergoes the process of nominalization to act as a noun in the position of subject. This is one of the high level styles used in formal language construction.

6. The frequent use of complex noun phrases is one of the characteristics of formal texts, because complex noun phrases make any piece of writing academic and precise, as they are well clarified in the following examples:

(21) a. *The percentage of people with full time work* increased steadily.

b. *One of the difficult aspects of working abroad* is being away from family.

c. *Two beautifully carved oak chairs* were stolen.

7. Another essential characteristic of formal texts is the occurrence of a large number of academic words such as estimate, attribute, allocation, contribution, constrain, achieve, assume, purchase, etc.
8. The use of phrasal verbs is restricted because the majority of phrasal verbs have more than one meaning, and the aim of formal texts such as academic writing is to state the meaning precisely and avoid ambiguity. However, some of the phrasal verbs could occur in formal texts, for example *bring about, find out, talk about, set up, put forward, pick out, engage in, depart from, set forth*, and some others (Garcia, 2013).
9. Another characteristic of formal texts is the avoidance of contracted words, such as can't, I'd, I'm, won't, etc.
10. Formal texts are recognized by the negligence of using abbreviated words such as yrs. (years), No. (number), Jan. (January); and the avoidance of acronyms such as NASA (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) and OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries) (Yeats, 1999).

ii. *Characteristics of Informal Texts*

1. Informal texts are recognized by consisting of many sentences whose syntactic structure is not typically constructed, instead they make use of many sentences with elliptical syntactic sentences, abnormal sentences and substitutions.
2. Informal texts are distinguished by subjectivity in stating ideas and claims due to the use of personal pronoun (I) to refer to the writer himself/herself.
3. Thematic position in the sentences is often devoted to non-nominalized noun phrases, the doer of an action, and the author of the text, i.e. the crucial concepts and key words are not given priority by placing them in the thematic position of the sentence as shown in the following examples.

(22) a. **Research questions** are essential for conducting academic studies.

b. Academic studies should take **research questions** into consideration.

The concept *research questions* which is the key concept in the above two sentences (22. a and b) is located in two different positions. The concept is prioritized by placing it in the position of subject in the example (22.a) to make it a formal statement; whereas it occurs in the position of predicate in the example (22.b) to make it an informal statement.

4. Another characteristic of the informal texts is connected with the recurrent of idioms, for example *over the moon, break a leg, to feel under the weather, better late than never, beat around the bush*, etc.
5. Informal texts are also recognized by the occurrence of clichés, for instance *all that glitter is not gold* and *do not judge a book by its cover*.
6. The nominalization process is restrictedly used in informal texts, i.e. action processes rarely undergo the nominalization process, instead a verb is used (Stageberg, 1981). For instance, in the example (23.a) the priority is given to the word ‘children’ which is the experiencer of a common phenomenon rather than the

phenomenon itself which is ‘experience of worries by children’ therefore, example (23. a) is a representative of informal texts, whereas example (23. b) is a representative of formal texts.

- (23) a. Many *children experience* worries when they go to school for the first time.
 b. The *experience of worries by children* with respect to being at school for the first time is common.

7. In informal texts, the use of complex noun phrases is to a great extent avoided to make any piece of writing simple and clear (Garcia, 2013).
8. Another essential characteristic of informal texts is the recurrence of action verbs such as *send, stay, help, pay*, etc. within affirmative sentences (Kolata, 2010).
9. One of the characteristics of informal texts is the frequent use of phrasal verbs. According to Smitterberg (2008), although understanding the meaning of phrasal verbs precisely is not easy, they are widely used in informal texts, because it helps texts to look natural.
10. Contracted words are considerably used in informal texts.
11. Abbreviated words and acronyms are also noticeably used in informal texts.

2.5 Community of Practice

The influence of sociological factors and style variations is reflected in the interactions among group members that have some interests and cultural norms in common. These reflections can have impact on all the aspects of life including language. Common understandings among members encourage linguists to observe language variation at all linguistic levels: phonology, syntax and semantics to figure out how interlocutors in a particular community have tendency to set up indications of normative linguistic behavior resulting from shared amount of norms, ideas, values, knowledge, and perspectives in connection with language use (Labov, 1973 & Patrick

2003). The nature of relationship among interlocutors in a particular community or social group leads to the construction of a particular language style that is different from the way that communication is conducted by other communities' members.

These diversities in the language use among interlocutors of different communities and groups led to coining the concept 'Speech community' to show the relationship between language and community. Speech community is regarded as an essential contributor in the process of language analysis; its use dates back to the 1960s and early 1970s when some scholars such as Hymes (1962), Gumperz (1962), Lyons (1970) and Labov (1972) gained insight into the diversity in language styles across different communities and groups. For Hymes (1962, p.30), speech community is a "local unit, characterised for its members by common locality and primary interaction". For Lyons (1967) speech community is related to "all the people who use a given language". And for Fisherman (1971, p.232), it is "the total set of speakers of the same (native) language". The above definitions focus on the influence of geographical border and cultural norms in determining the differences in the process of language construction and language use among different communities.

However, associating diversity in the language use with diversity in the interactants' cultural background or their geographical belonging is no longer applicable in the process of language analysis because members of a speech community do not necessarily share similar interests and professionalities although they belong to the same culture or geographical area. This confirms that speech community is too broad to examine language in a particular register. Thus, the shortcoming led to the appearance of community of practice to examine language among a group of people that have the same interests or similar occupations. Community of practice is helpful for researchers to arrive at precise data. Therefore, it could increasingly draw the attention of linguists to engage CoP in their studies, and to reduce the role of speech community in their studies.

Community of practice was first used by Eckert and McConnell-Ginet (1992, p.464) to examine language of a group of people engaged in activities with common interest. According to Eckert and McConnell-Ginet (2003, p.58), “the community of practice is the level of social organization at which people experience the social order on a personal and day-to-day basis, and at which they jointly make sense of that social order”. This means that community of practice determines social stratifications and occupational categorization for conducting language analysis. Eckert and McConnell-Ginet’s identification of the concept ‘Community of Practice’ has inspired many linguists to further elaborate on this concept.

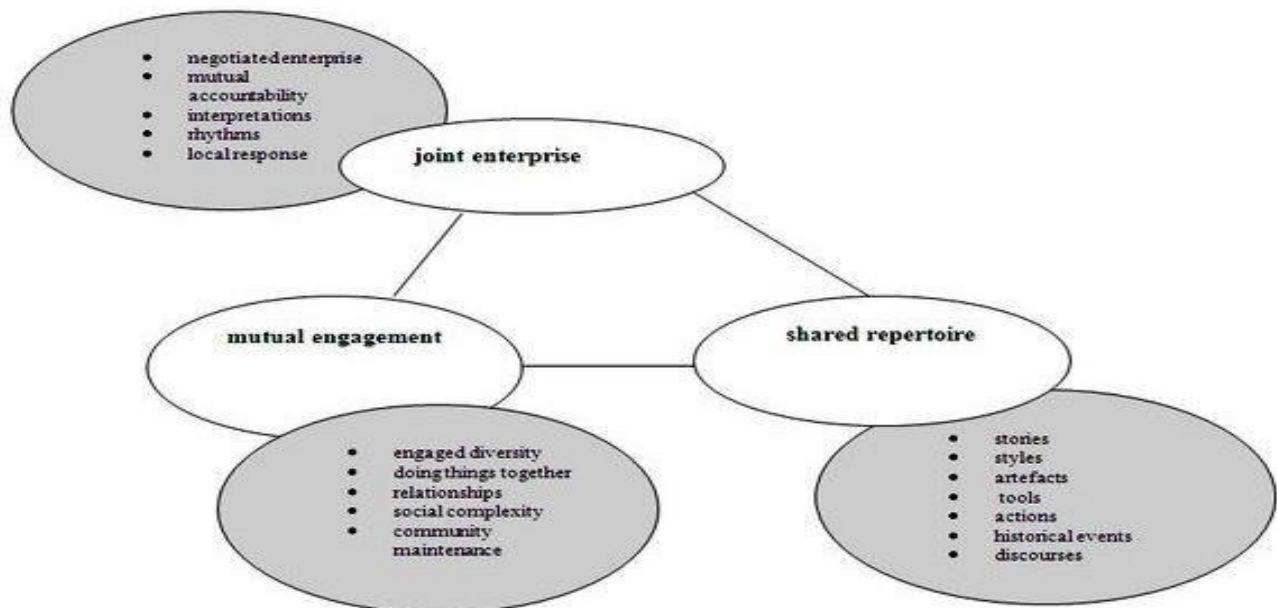
Although the given definitions are similar in the essence of the nature and structure of community of practice, some of the definitions could not precisely introduce it. For example, Hara (2008, p.3) defines community of practice as “collaborative, informal networks that support professional practitioners in their efforts to develop shared understandings and engage in work-relevant knowledge building”. In this definition, although Hara concentrates on the members’ mutual understanding, common interests, and pertinence to a certain group or occupation, she restrictedly regards members of a community of practice as professionals in a particular field or occupation, whereas members of a community of practice are not supposed to be professionals in a particular field or even share the same interests, as in a community of practice within the frame of family or an educational institute. For example, a group of mountaineers is regarded as a community of practice as they share the same hobby, but they do not necessarily enjoy the same cultural background or occupation.

According to Wenger (1998, p.6), communities of practice could be found everywhere such as at home, at the place that we work in, at university, and in our activities; thus, an interactant could be a member of different communities of practice at a time. An interactant is a member of a community of practice with his family

members, with his friends, with his colleagues at work, with those who are interested in a particular hobby, etc. In each of these communities, interactants observe the nature of the community that they belong to, and on this basis they construct their interactions. Wenger (1998, p.72) recommends three essential criteria of communities of practice which are:

1. *mutual engagement in shared practices,*
2. *taking part in some jointly negotiated enterprise, and*
3. *making use of members' shared repertoire.*

Figure (3): Dimensions of practice as the property of community (Wenger, 1998, p. 73)



As it is illustrated in the above figure, Wenger introduced three essential characteristics to identify the construction and the functions of community of practice. The first characteristic of community of practice is ‘mutual engagement’ which is the consequence of correlations among people that have a certain interest, a social status, or an occupation in common; however, they are not supposed to be homogenous in

age, gender, hobby, social status and occupation in order to be included in a community of practice. The second trait of community of practice is joint enterprise which shows the engagement of a group of people that have gathered around a particular activity. They are working together toward a common goal, and they have sufficient information and tendency to elaborate on an issue making them be recognized as members of a community of practice such as a group that aims at protecting wild animals. The third feature is 'shared repertoire' which asserts the historical correlations among interlocutors and their familiarities with each other's style of using language, gestures, symbols or any tool of communication that a community has adopted to become part of its practice (Wenger, 1998).

Community of practice is connected with the utilization of particular language strategies, certain vocabularies and ritualized utterances by its members that share some interests and engage in similar activities; however, it not connected with culturally or geographically belonging. In other words, a group of people that have the same occupation such as journalists belong to the same community of practice, and this belonging results from their similarity in occupation not for belong to the similar culture or similar geographical area. Examples of communities of practice could be a group of students in a particular class, a group of professors with the same specializations, a group of electricians, a group of construction workers, a group of video gamers, a group of mechanics, etc. The members of each aforementioned community of practice are not expected to belong to the same culture, but they are expected to share the same occupation, interest or a sort of social relationship.

Holmes and Meyerhoff (1999, p.173) regard community of practice as a "theoretical and methodological basis of inquiry". For them, it is essential to determine the nature of community of practice, and to identify the occupation and/or the interests of its members that engage in the interactions used as data for conducting a language study. To conduct a precise study on the use of an aspect of language,

researchers are required to identify the community that its members' interactions are adopted as a sample of language study in the methodology. Therefore, community of practice is not just the basis of identifying its members' interests, values, culture, and behavior, but it is rather represented in two essential methodological components (setting and participants) in the process of language studies.

Another significant point that should be taken into account is that the community of practice is not artificially created but it is naturally occurred, because it is the outcome of interactants' participation in an authentic interaction for communicating a particular topic otherwise any interference in the construction of a community of practice affects the accuracy of their members' interactions.

Mills (2003, p.33) recommends the language researchers to adopt "a form of analysis which questions the autonomy of the individual" rather than "the model speaker in linguistic analysis", because she asserts that interlocutors are not always members of a certain community of practice, but they could be at the same time members of "a range of communities of practice where they negotiate their position and their gender, race, and class identities". Mills adds that although the interlocutors that belong to a particular community of practice share some interests in common, they do not exactly demonstrate the same contribution in the process of language use (ibid). The reason is that each interlocutor in a community of practice can have a different background that is stemmed from other communities of practice, i.e. the members of the same community of practice usually enjoy different interests, social status, positions and cultural backgrounds. Thus, understanding the traits and the frame of community of practice and its contribution in the process of data collection is very helpful to conduct language studies precisely and objectively.

2.6 Variations across Speech and Writing

The nature of spoken language is to a great extent different from the written language. However, some forms of written texts look closer to speech in terms of structure and selection of vocabularies than others as in informal texts, and some forms of speech look closer to written due to the nature of language construction and the nature of the words and phrases used as in formal speech or oral statements. This means that the characteristics of spoken and written forms of language sometimes overlap; as a consequence it would be impossible to draw a strict boundary between these two forms of language. Thus, any attempt made by linguists to differentiate spoken from written language usually depends on the consideration of typical samples of these two different forms of language. The above elaboration is confirmed by Biber (1988, p.9) that the nature of texts (spoken or written) is associated with “particular situational or functional parameter, such as formal/informal, interactive/non-interactive, literary/colloquial, restricted/ elaborated”. These parameters are helpful to identify the nature of texts rather than placing spoken and written languages on two different poles of language use.

Despite the refusal of strictly detachment of the spoken form of language from the written one, many linguists tried to provide the typical distinctions between these two forms of language. Crystal (2001, p.p.26-28) presents seven points on which basis speech is comprehensively differentiated from the written language as they are indicated below.

1. Speech is “time-bound, dynamic, transient” because the process of interaction among interactants is face to face, and it is definitely the duty of the speaker to select the recipient(s) of his/her speech, whereas “Writing is space-bound, static, permanent” due to the distance between the writer and readers, and for writers’ unawareness and unfamiliarity with the identity of readers.

2. Another distinctive point between speech and writing is the ‘time-lag’. In speech, there is no wasting of time due to the existing pressure on the interactants to think and state their views at a time, and also due to the speed of speech exchanges that require instant decision from interactants to express themselves. However, writing is recognized by having ‘time-lag’ between the production of the text and the reading of the text. Writers should observe that their works are read and interpreted by readers of different cultural and educational backgrounds and with different degrees of intelligence, and they can be read as much as readers need. Thus, all these procedures are time consuming (Crystal, 2001, p.26).
3. In speech, non-verbal communication aspects such as gesture, facial expressions, eye movement, touch, etc. actively engage in the process of speech interpretation. However, in writing due to the absence of face to face interactions, the context has no role in the process of language construction and meaning interpretation.
4. Speech is recognized by involving many particular words and patterns such as contracted forms, non-sense vocabulary (e.g. thingamajig), obscenity, and slang in which they are not employed in writing whereas writing is characterized by the embracement of some words and complex syntactic patterns that are restrictedly used in writing (Mattiello, 2008).
5. In speech, the use of “phatic functions” of language can be comprehensively observed to conduct unplanned and casual daily interactions in order to enhance social relations. However, writing is much connected with “the recording of facts and the communication of ideas” (Crystal, 2001, p.27).
6. In speech, there is a chance for reconsideration and edition of the speaker’s utterance whereas in writing, the writer can do no correction in the errors, no change in the structure, and/or no reconsideration of the illustrated ideas.

7. The widely use of prosody (stress, pitch, rhythm, intonation, pause and timing) is one of the features that speech is recognized by because they cannot be easily represented in written form; whereas “writing includes pages, lines, capitalizations, spatial organization, and several aspects of punctuations” (Crystal, 2001, p.28).

The above distinctive points of the spoken form and the written one are resulted from the consideration of typical samples of these two forms of language. In other words, many aspects and elements of language that are connected to spoken form may also occur in the written form, and vice versa.

CHAPTER THREE

MAJOR COLLOQUIAL ELEMENTS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter is devoted to the theoretical background of five different colloquial language forms which are jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms. Each of the mentioned colloquial form of language is comprehensively identified. The definitions from different perspectives, the characteristics, the structure, the morphological forms, the meaning, and the process of recognition in different registers are all theorized in this chapter supported by examples wherever needed. This chapter consists of six sections in which the first section is an introductory one, whereas the rest five sections look at jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms successively and separately.

The comprehensive consideration of each of the related colloquial forms of language aims at identifying the nature of each form in detail and on this basis a suitable model is designed for conducting the process of recognition and the analysis of each one of them in the selected texts.

3.2 Jargon

Jargon is one of the language varieties used by a group of people who share a particular interest or an occupation in common; consequently, the members of the group use some certain words and expressions that are probably only understood among themselves. However, there are many jargon terms that could find their ways into standard language and now they are understood by public. There is a sort of consensus among linguists such as Lutz (1989) and Hornby (1995) that jargons are used and understood among a restricted community of practice. However, due to the wide influence of mass media and social websites, some jargon terms lost their

characteristics as a utilised term in a restricted community of practice and start to be understood by public. For instance, the word ‘tag’ is used to mention somebody in a post on a social media account, but now it is widely used by interactants in their daily direct physical present interactions without any mediating technology.

Concerning the definition, jargon is generally associated with the use of some unique vocabularies and expressions used by members of a particular group, organization, or community. Gere (1988,) defines jargon as language of a particular profession or a field of specialization that makes use of some particular terms used in specialized texts or interactions.

Hornby (1995) believes that jargon comprises technical terms and expressions that are utilised by a particular group of people with the same professionalities or have the same interests in common, but these terms and expressions are not understood by outsiders. Although Hornby (1995) admits in the above definition that the utility of jargon causes misunderstandings, he does not consider jargon as a particular form of language. Thus, considering jargon as a sort of language variation or not is a matter of dispute among linguists.

However, the common tendency among linguists supports the idea of categorizing jargon as a particular form of language, because the utility of some technical terms leads to misunderstanding or non-understanding to the recipients of the interactions and readers of the texts; and these misunderstandings or non-understandings can give an excuse to the scholars to regard jargon as a particular form of language.

Therefore, jargon can be defined as a special form of language variation which is “used by a group of people who belong to a particular trade, profession, or any other group bound together by mutual interests” such as legal, religious, and agricultural jargon (Richards and Schmidt, 2010). However, Brown and Attardo (2005) believe that any social group and professional group can develop their own

jargon. For example, restaurant workers, drug addictive, shepherds, college students, bird keepers, physicians, lawyers, engineers, etc. usually have their own jargon. Thus, for Brown and Attardo, jargon is not only concerned with technical terms used by people who belong to the same occupational group, but it can also cover words and expressions that are mainly used and understood by them.

3.2.1 Forms of Jargon

Based on the provided definitions, jargon is restrictedly connected to the use of certain technical and social terms that are probably only understood among a certain social or professional group, and these make jargon be represented at the lexical level of language. Syafitri and Ikhsan (2019) state that jargon is found in three essential forms which are: words, phrases, and abbreviations and initialisms.

3.2.1.1 Words

One of the forms of jargon is ‘Word’ which is defined by Richards and Schmidt (2010, p. 645) as “the smallest of the linguistic units which can occur on its own in speech or writing”. However, this definition overlaps with the definition of free morpheme, because free morpheme is also defined as the smallest linguistic unit that can stand for its own. The most accurate definition of word is given by Stageberg (1981, p.116) who defines it as “a free morpheme or a combination of morphemes that together form a basic segment of speech”. Below are some examples of jargon in the form of word.

- (23) a. Avatar: a small image that represents one’s profile picture on a social network.
- b. Troll: someone who posts irrelevant, off-topic, and inflammatory content on a social site. A troll’s main objective is to startle others and disrupt normal discussion.
- c. Idiopathic: unknown cause of disease

3.2.1.2 Phrases

Jargon could be also found in the form of a phrase which is defined as one of syntactic structure elements which either consists of a word or two words or more that cohere with one another, and it is free from a predicate (Finch, 2005, p.106)

- (24) a. Dark horse: an unknown or underestimated candidate that seems unlikely to succeed, but who goes on to succeed.
- b. In Remission : patients can be in complete remission (the cancer has disappeared)
- c. Dry Farming: any agricultural system that relies solely on rainfall and moisture stored in the soil, as opposed irrigation.

3.2.1.3 Abbreviations and Initialisms

Some of the abbreviated words and initialisms are recognized as jargon. According to Crystal (2003, p.1), abbreviation is the process of shortening words via four different ways: the first one is called clipping which is achieved through removing a part of a word such as adj. = adjective, the second one is called initialism which is achieved through taking the first letter of a group of words such as B & B = Bed and Breakfast, the third one is acronym which is achieved from taking the initial letters of the essential words to be pronounced as one word such as NATO = North Atlantic Treaty Organization and as the letters such as CIA= Central Intelligence Agency, and the final one is blending which is achieved by combining parts of two words such as Fanzine = fan + magazine. Below are some examples of jargons in the form of abbreviation.

- (25) a. SMM: Social Media Marketing
- b. NHS: National Health Service
- c. TREASE: United States Department of the Treasury

3.2.2 Characteristics of Jargon

Distinguishing jargon in a text or in an interaction requires a higher degree of language competence and well familiarity with the concept of jargon and its characteristics. Although I searched a great number of studies and books conducted on jargon to find precise and sufficient characteristics of jargon, but none of the examined studies provide satisfactory characteristics of jargon as they only associate the use of jargon with technical and professional terms, and they avoided social terms. Therefore, some of the characteristics that are stated below are taken from different sources, and some others are derived from the analysis of jargon elements used in various written and verbal texts.

- i. Jargon is a form of language variety (Gere, 1988).
- ii. Jargon is mostly the representative of technical term used and understood in a professional community of practice (Richards and Schmidt, 2013), and it could be also some social terms used and understood in a social community of practice.
- iii. Professional jargon enhances language with accuracy (Lutz, 1989, p.5).
- iv. Jargon is used to facilitate communication among interlocutors in a community of practice.
- v. The use of jargon gives prestige to both the user and the subject matter (Lutz, 1989). Users use jargon to show that they are well familiar with the discussed topic.
- vi. Jargon enhances the feeling of belonging among members of a community of practice, and it excludes those who do not belong to that community (TeStrake, 2001).

3.2.3 Jargon and Meaning

The notion of ‘meaning’ is something abstract that cannot be easily examined (Nöth, 1995). This complexity results in observing many different definitions to the concept of *meaning* by different scholars: philosophers, language philosophers, and linguists. For instance, according to Al-Sulaimaan (2016), the referentialism, behaviorism, mentalism, and contextualism theories consider meaning from different perspectives, and they are in disagreement regarding the nature of meaning.

Al-Sulaimaan (2016) introduces fifty types of meaning; namely textual meaning, implicit meaning, descriptive meaning, situational meaning, literal meaning, referential meaning, denotative meaning, connotative meaning, emotive meaning, inferential meaning, thematic meaning, per-formative meaning, and many others. However, in the process of identifying jargon, only two types of meaning: denotative meaning (its dictionary meaning), and connotative meaning (emotional, contextual, or cultural meaning) are helpful because the meaning of a jargon could be either similar to its denotative meaning or it could hold a connotative meaning that is different from its denotative meaning. In both cases, it is only understood within a certain community of practice.

The role of meaning is essential in determining jargon terms within a context. According to Allan (2001, p.172), a lexical marker is the best method to identify the located jargons in texts and interactions because the identification of jargons is connected with the observance of non-familiar words and abbreviations, and also with detecting words that their meanings are different from the meanings that are understood by public. For clarifying the relationship between jargon and meaning the following two examples are examined.

(26) a. Swing state

b. Referee

The above two examples clarify the nature of relationship between meaning and jargon. In the example (26.a), the phrase ‘swing state’ within the political context means that both political parties (Democratic and Republican) have similar levels of support. Thus, this phrase is coined to stand for the above mentioned meaning which is not even understood by English speakers who are not interested in politics although the meaning of ‘swing state’ in both the political context and in dictionary has the same meaning; thus the meaning of this jargon is similar to its denotative meaning found in dictionary.

However, the case is different in the example (26.b). The meaning of word *referee* is almost known to public to stand for a person who watches a game or match closely to ensure that the rules are adhered, but the word *referee* in an academic context is a person who write a recommendation letter to a higher study applicant prescribing his/her potentiality and competence. Thus, the denotative meaning of the word *referee* is understood by the public, but the meaning of the word *referee* as an academic jargon is only understood within the academic context.

Thus, it can be assumed that there is a strong relationship between jargon and meaning as it is the meaning that sometimes gives the label of jargon to some words.

3.2.4 Types of Jargon

Every kind of register or community of practice has a number of its own jargon terms that are probably not understood to outsiders. Below subsections aims at identifying some jargons in some different registers.

3.2.4.1 The Political Jargon

The political jargon covers the words and phrases used by politicians, government members, and those who are interested in politics to talk about political issues. Below are some examples of political Jargon with their meaning in the political context.

- (27) a. Coffers: the money in an organization's or political party's bank accounts available for spending
- b. Dark horse : underestimated candidate that seems unlikely to succeed, but who goes on to succeed.
- c. Hot Potato: a problem or situation that is difficult to deal with and causes a lot of disagreement
- d. Short Money: financial assistance for opposition parties
- e. Bundler: a person who gathers campaign contributions to a candidate from his or her network of friends
- f. coffers: the money in an organization's or political party's bank accounts available for spending

3.2.4.2 The Medical Jargon

The medical jargon are words and phrases used by physicians, doctors, nurses, pathologists and the people that are interested in medicine and health care to talk about medical issues. Below are some examples of medical Jargon with their meanings in the medical context.

- (28) a. Agonal: a major negative change in a patient's condition
- b. Infarction: an area of tissue dead due to a local lack of oxygen
- c. IV: abbreviation for intravenous, meaning through the vein
- d. Ativan: a minor tranquilizer drug used for anxiety, tension or fatigue
- e. Hyperglycemia: high values of glucose in the blood
- f. Zoonotic disease: A disease that is transmissible from animals to humans

3.2.4.3 The Media Jargon

The media jargon refers to the words and phrases used in connection with media and broadcasting by broadcasters, producers, news analysts, and those who are interested in the media. Below are examples of media jargon with their meanings in context.

- (29) a. Dayparting: the practice of dividing a day into different time slots in which an advertisement will run.
- b. Cookie: cookies are also used by websites to create better user experiences.
- c. Artifact: noticeable loss of video and/or audio fidelity in a broadcast or recording caused by limitations in the technology used.
- d. b-roll: video used to illustrate a story.
- e. Format clock: a format clock is a diagram produced by a program director or a producer to illustrate where each programming element appears in a typical hour.

3.2.4.4 The Legal Jargon

Legal jargon are words and phrases that are used in the court, parliament and other legal establishments and debates by judges, lawyers, parliament members and those who are interested in legal issues. Below are five examples of legal jargon with their meanings in the legal context.

- (30) a. Affiant: the person who swears to the Notary Public that his/her statement or documents are true.
- b. Lease: a contract between the owner of a property and a tenant.
- c. Acquit: when a court lets a person go without any penalty.
- d. Bylaw: a law made by a local authority. It only applies within the local authority's boundaries.
- e. Closing order: An order prohibiting the use of a house because the house is not fit for humans to live in.

3.3 Slang

Slang is one of the language varieties used by every individual speaker in every language, especially in the interactions when their participants feel relaxed and show intimacy towards each other. It is the informal form language that is mainly used in casual interactions. Some linguists associate the notion of slang with the notion of colloquial language and categorize them as the same language phenomenon. However, According to Epoge (2012, p.135), colloquial form of language locates between formal language and slang although both colloquial language and slang have the characteristics of informality in common.

The precise definition of slang requires accuracy to avoid overlapping with the other forms of language variations. Although some linguists such as Akmajian et al (1997) believe that it is not easy to define slang precisely, there are many definitions provided by different linguists with different perspectives to define it. Eble (1996, p.11) defines slang as “an ever changing set of colloquial words and phrases that speakers use to establish or reinforce social identity or cohesiveness within a group or with a trend or fashion in society at large”. Eble connects the use of slang with the interactants’ intention to enhance solidarity and cordiality among themselves via directing the nature of discourse (spoken or written) towards informality.

According to Partridge (1947), slang plays a great role in smoothing the process of interaction through enhancing the spirit of intimacy and minimizing the degree of seriousness in their written and spoken language construction. For Partridge, the feeling of seriousness avoidance while communicating is one of the essential reasons behind using slang. Mencken (1967) adds that the use of slang activates the process of word-making by presenting new words as well as attaching novel meanings to the already available vocabularies. Mencken regards slang as the outcome of coining new

words and phrases or employing the already existed words to represent certain meanings that are different from their conventional meanings. Moreover, Zhou and Fan (2013) define slang as a type of language variety which usually embraces newly created vocabularies and phrases with new or extended semantic meanings.

Moreover, interlocutors usually enjoy the utility of slang in their informal communications (spoken or written). It is the nature of human being that enjoys simple words, clear meanings and non-complicated structure that require no effort in the process of language construction and interpretation (Epoge, 2012).

There is a sort of agreement among the provided definitions that slang is connected with a very informal form of language variety, and their use is not suitable in all contexts. This common view is not applicable to all slang terms and structures. Ensz (1985) categorizes slang in terms of their degree of politeness and acceptability in the contexts into three types: 1. aggressive expressions “that is not ‘socially acceptable’”; 2. inappropriate expressions that is not acceptable in many social contexts; and 3. convenient expressions that their utility is allowed in all social contexts (cited in Cooper, 2001, p.67).

Wentworth and Flexner (1967, p.xi) state that the nature of the used slang elements depends on the nature of the group that the interlocutors belong to; therefore, they categorize groups according to the interactants’ “biographical, mental, and psychological background,...social, economic, geographical, national, racial, religious, educational, occupational and group interest, memberships and patriotisms”. Diversity in the nature of groups draws on the interactants’ personal and social factors that can have a great influence on the frequency of slang occurrences, the purpose of their use, and their appropriateness within the context.

3.3.1 Types of Slang

Slang is generally classified into specific slang which is concerned with the use of slang across social and regional groups, and general slang which is concerned with the interactants' intention to promote informality in their interactions (Senstorm et al., 2002) and (Mattiello, 2008).

3.3.1.1 Specific Slang

Specific slang is a type of slang that is used by the interactants to assert their pertinence to a certain group and to promote harmony among them. It is usually used by interactants of those groups that have some interests and occupations in common, and the speakers in each of these groups manipulate certain exclusive slang words among themselves (Senstorm et al., 2002, p.64). According to Mattiello (2008, p.39), specific slang is used by interactants of a certain group "to create their own identity, including aspects such as social status and geographical belonging, or even age, education, occupation, lifestyle and special interests". This means that interactants with similar age, similar career, similar gender, and similar interests use specific slang to promote the sense of belonging within their group members. Some of the examples of specific slang are chick=girl, smack=heroin, cool=ok and smoke=opium which are used and understood by people who share similar lifestyle and attitude.

3.3.1.2 General slang

'General slang' is a type of slang that is intentionally used by interactants "to break with the standard language and to change the level of discourse in the direction of informality" (Mattiello, 2008, p.40). General slang is not exclusive to a particular community of practice or a particular field or proficiency; rather it is more likely examined as a colloquial language to facilitate the process of communication, enhance

intimacy among interactants, and minimize excessive seriousness (Patridge, 1947, p.288). Thus, general slang is basically not restricted to a particular group, and generally used to promote the feeling of friendship among interactants. Examples of general slang are bevvv= alcoholic drink, caff = café, and footy=football which are recognized and used among English interactants in general.

3.3.2 Slang and Gender

Gender plays a great role in the process of slang formation and use, because there is a common consensus among linguists that males use slang more compared to females. According to Flexner and Wentworth (1975), “most American slang is created and used by males. Many types of slang words...refer primarily to male endeavor and interest" (p.xii); this is because of the perception of slang as a language of “masculinity” (Lakoff, 1973, p.53). Lakoff (1973), in her assumptions about the use of politeness strategies figures out that the frequency of using polite forms and strategies by females is more compared to males, and females usually try to avoid certain terms and words which imply impoliteness.

Females generally believe that using slangs and words results in impolite interactions, and as a consequence they lose the sense of ladyhood. Jay (1992) adds that slang terms are usually less aggressive to males than they are to females; therefore, the masculinity culture of human being permits males to use slang terms more compared to females. Moreover, Grossman & Tucker (1997, p.45) believe that males have larger slang vocabularies than females, because they recognize slang as “a male domain” form of language. Thus, gender is regarded as a significant variable in conducting slang studies.

3.3.3 Slang Formation

Slang recognition is a challenging process. It requires a qualified language competence as well as a well-developed model that can help in terms of identification. Mattiello (2008) categorizes the process of slang formation into slang grammatical formation and slang word formation including compounding, pre-fixation, suffixation, in-fixation, conversion, back-formation, reduplication, acronym and initialism, blending, clipping, elliptic rhyming slang, reversed forms, variation, and word manufacture and fanciful formations.

Epoge (2012) in his study on the use of slang in Cameron English introduced a model for slang recognition that consists of some types of words and syntactic structures including reduplication, double subjects, coinage, compounding, clipping, semantic extension and pidgin-induced slang. Approximately, these forms of slang adopted by Epoge in Cameron English is also observed Mattiello's model of slang formation in English except pidgin-induced slang which is exclusive to Cameron English. In addition to what have been adopted by Epoge as a model of slang detection, there are some other forms and ways of slang creation adopted in other studies. Below are the glossary of the essential forms of slang and ways of slang creation derived from both Mattiello (2008) and Epoge's (2012) model of slang formation.

1. *Reduplication*

It is the process of repeating the same word in order to overstate in describing someone or something, or to show emotional appeal.

(31) a. She is *very very* helpful.

b. *Tomorrow, tomorrow* see you there.

c. I will be driving *slowly slowly*.

2. Double Subjects

The use of double subjects is another form of slang in English which aims at emphasizing the subject.

- (32) a. We, the teachers at English Department, will take part in the event.
 b. John, the monitor, is here.

3. Coinage

Another form of slang is achieved through coining new words, and usually the spelling of these words are too close to the other conventional words.

- (33) a. John is noob. Noob: a new person to an online community or a game.
 b. Chillax john, please! Chillax: chill and relax.

4. Compounding

Many compound words in English stand as a slang form of language. Compound word is a word that consists of at least two free morphemes to represent a new meaning (Trask, 1999 and Crystal 2003).

- (34) a. He is a brainbox. (brainbox: a very clever person)
 b. The big guns are the sources of all problems.
 (big gun: powerful peoples economically and politically)
 c. That dickhead criticized me. (dickhead: stupid person)
 d. He is a needle man. (needle man: a drug addicted man)

5. Semantic Extension

Semantic extension is one of the processes that engage in the appearance of a slang. According to Epoge (2012, p.140), semantic extension is connected with the process of adding a semantic meaning to the conventional meaning(s) of a word.

- (35) a. Cheers mate! (Cheers: thank you)
 b. He is salty. (Salty: angry)
 c. She is so woke. (Woke: highly aware of social and political issues).

6. *Borrowing*

In addition to the above six forms of slang that have been mentioned by Epoge (2012) in his model for slang recognition, Hummon (1994) in his study titled “College slang revisited: Language, culture, and undergraduate life” adds borrowing as one of the processes that interlocutors adopt to create a certain slang. Borrowing is the process by which a word from one language is adapted for use in another.

- (36) a. boo (borrowed from a French ‘beau’): beautiful
 b. loot (borrowed from a Hindi ‘lu:t’) : steal

7. *Conversion*

Slang can be derived from Standard English by using a word as in a different part of speech i.e. changing the part of the speech of a word with keeping its original form, such as using a noun to function as a verb, or using a verb to function as adjective, etc.

- (37) a. It is my bad. (bad is adjective used as a noun to mean fault)
 b. It is lit. (lit is pp. form of the verb ‘light’; it functions as a participial adj. to mean cool).
 c. He is a woke. (Woke is pp. form of wake used as an adjective to mean well aware of the political and social issues).

8. *Clipping*

Ignoring a part of a word whether in speaking or writing is one of the processes of making slang words.

- (38) a. I will start a new biz. (biz: business)
 b. I will be waiting you, bro. (bro: brother)
 c. It is brill. (brill: brilliant)
 d. I saw a chute (chute: parachute)

9. *Blending*

Blending as one of the methods of word formation also functions as a way of slang formation. It is defined by Katamba (1994, p.184) as “a word formed by joining together chunks of two pre-existing words”. Interactants sometimes resort to combining parts of two already available words to coin a new word with a new meaning in order to facilitate the process of communication. Thus, it would be a source of slang creation.

- (39) a. hungry + angry = hangry (hungry and angry).
 b. channel + tunnel = chunnel (channel tunnel).
 c. Breakfast + lunch = brunch
 d. Camera + recorder = camcorder
 f. biography + picture = biopic

10. *Acronyms*

Acronym is a sort of abbreviation appears in a form of a word that is made by the combination of initial letters of the essential words in a set of words; and they are categorized into the acronyms that are pronounced as one word such as UFO, ROM, the acronyms that are pronounced as letters such as BBC and FBI, and the acronyms that are pronounced as the combination of letter(s) and a word such as JPEG (Stagerberg, 1981, p.123) and (Quirk et al., 1985, p.1581-2) (See 3.6).

11. *Prefixation*

Prefixation is one of the ways of slang formation. According to Mattiello (2008, p.91), prefixes such as de-, re-, super-, un-, and under- get engaged in the process of slang formation in English.

- (40) a. They debugged John.
 (debug: remove the trousers from a person as a punishment or for joke).
 b. I am not likely to re-up with this phone company.
 (re-up: renew a contract, membership, or employment with an establishment)

c. She is super-cool. (Super-cool: very cool)

12. Suffixation

One of the ways of slang creation is connected with the process of adding suffixes like -er, -ed, -ish, -y, -able, and many others that are manipulated to form slang words. In addition to the above mentioned suffixes, there many others that are exclusively used in forming slang words such as -ette, -ock, -dom, -o, and -ster (Mattiello, 2008, p.93).

- (41) a. nut + -er = nutter (a crazy person)
 b. waste +ed = wasted (a drunk person)
 c. one +-ish = oneish (any time around one o'clock)
 b. pike +-y = pikey (a vagrant person)
 e. sad +-o = saddo (a sad person)
 f. hill + -ock = hillock (a small hill).
 g. child + dom = childdom (the world of child)
 h. hoop +-ster = hoopster (basketball player)

13. Variation

One of the methods of slang formation in English is called variation which is defined by Matteillo (2008, p.150) as a “mechanism which modifies a word base by varying (part of) its spelling”.

- (42) a. Bananaland: Queensland
 b. basket: bastard
 c. arse: anus
 d. gee: guy
 e. Canuck: Canada
 f. nope: no
 h. yeah: yes

All the above mentioned forms of slang are extracted from several studies conducted on the use and the creation of slang by English interlocutors. However, the rate of slang terms and units that are created by one of the above methods of slang creation may vary. Some of the methods of slang creation are widely adopted and some others are not.

Arua and Alimi (2009) conducted a study titled ‘The Creation of Students' Academic Slang Expressions in the University of Botswana’, and they figure out that ‘semantic extension’ and ‘compounding’ are the widely used methods in the process of slang creation. However, the result of this study is not applicable to others, because the nature of the text and the type of genre can play great roles in the diversity of the occurrence degree of each form of slang. In some discourses, the majority of detected slang terms could be in forms of ‘blending’ ‘acronym’ and/or ‘clipping’ but in some others could be in forms of ‘semantic extension’, ‘affixation’ and/or ‘conversion’. However, the current study may result in different outcomes as it makes use of a wide range of data consisting of the analysis of twenty different texts (ten written texts and ten authentic verbal interactions) of ten different topics.

3.3.4 Characteristics of Slang

There are many exclusive characteristics that distinguish slang from the other colloquial forms of language. Below are the main features of slang:

1. Slang is an informal language variety.
2. Slang could be found in: i. some forms of word formation (borrowing, conversion, compounding, clipping, blending, variation, and affixation), ii. a part of speech (interjection), iii. coining new words, iv. abbreviations, v. semantic extension, or vi. syntactic structure (reduplication, irregular sentences, and ill-formed sentences) (Mattiello, 2008).

3. Slang can represent “a negative connotation” (Akmajian, 1997, p.286). It usually holds the sense of aggressiveness (bitch: slut), sarcasm (henpecked: criticized and ordered by wife), abuse (handy: easy), hilarity (applesauce: non-sense), or (intimacy: babe).
4. Slang is categorized as an in-group language variety. According to Battistella (2005, p. 86), “slang is used to create a kind of linguistic solidarity or status by identifying oneself with a group out of the mainstream”. The groups that use slang are mostly recognized by non-professionality, such as groups of teenagers, high school students, close friends, etc. For example, here are some slang words that are common among students: fiver: five £, loon: toilet.
5. Slang is recognized by its short lifespan because it generally draws the attention of interactants for a short period of time, then it is ignored by the interactants. However, some of them find their ways into the standard language, and become fashionable and prevalent. For example, the word ‘vum’ which is once used as slang in England to mean ‘swear’ or ‘declare’, but it is no longer used. Moreover, the word ‘gay’ is another example that its first use dates back to 1930s, but could find a way to standard English and it is widely used.
6. The recognition of slang depends on the setting of their use and the assessment of interactants (Andersson and Trudgill, 1990, p.70). What is recognized as slang in a certain place or time might not be recognized as slang in another place or time, or what is regarded slang by certain users might not be regarded as slang by others. For example, hijack and awesome were categorized as slang words, but now are widely used in formal texts and they are regarded as formal words by the majority of interlocutors.

3.4 Idioms

Idioms are categorized as one of the forms of colloquial language that contribute in the process of establishing human communication. The concept of idiom is borrowed from Latin *idioma* (peculiarity of language) which is also borrowed in sequence from Greek word ‘*idios*’ which stands for (‘one’s own’ or ‘private’) (Roberts, 1944, p.300). Although idioms are regarded as marginal linguistic elements and they are not well examined in general dictionaries, they play an essential role in the construction of both spoken and written discourses. According to Casas and Campoy (1995, p.55), idioms are frequently used by English people in both daily interactions and written texts of different registers. The third edition of ‘Oxford Dictionary of English Idioms’ by Ayto includes 7000 idioms, and this great number of idioms gives prestige to the use of idiom by the English.

Idioms either exist in the form of words or sentences whose meanings are not derived from the denotative meaning of their particles, and this feature makes the process of using and interpreting idioms difficult. For example, the meaning of ‘piece of cake’ as an idiom stands for ‘easy’ which is completely different from the literal meaning of its components. Nevertheless, the use of idioms by English interactants is very frequent as Lattey (1986, p.218) asserts that idioms are helpful to interlocutors to express their own views, feelings and perspectives in a precise way in cases when the literal words and expressions fail to convey the message.

The nature and the meaning of idiom are regarded as problematic linguistic phenomena and these complexities lead to the advent of many definitions from different perspectives. One of the earliest definitions of idiom is given by Roberts who he regards idiom as “the idiosyncrasy of permutation which a given language exhibits in contradistinction to all other languages or a given period exhibits in

contrast to all previous periods” (1944, p.300). For Roberts, idiom is not defined in terms of its structure, meaning, and/or features, but it is defined as a creative linguistic element that speakers use to express themselves with sophisticated tools.

Fraser (1970, p.22) identifies idiom as a “constituent or series of constituents for, which the semantic interpretation is not a compositional function of the formative of, which it is composed”. Fraser, in his definition, regards idiom as a complex linguistic unit that is recognized by its complex syntactic and semantic features.

However, the application of non-compositional perspective on all idioms has been argued by many scholars. Numberg et al. (1994) believe that non-compositional characteristic of idiom is only applicable to those idioms whose meaning is not derived from the meaning of their particles, whereas there are many literal idioms that their meaning can be interpreted easily as it can be derived from the meaning of its particles such as ‘shake a leg’= move, save face = avoid humiliation, land on your feet = depend on yourself, and many others.

Many academic studies conducted on idioms to identify the nature of idiom in terms of structure, meaning, functions and features. Therefore, the latest views try to identify idiom simply and clearly. In their definition of idiom, Fernando and Flavell (1981, P.13) categorize any linguistic element as “idiomatic by virtue of possessing specific structural properties which manifest themselves in the relationships such an item has with the text and the context in which it occurs”. In their definition, Fernando and Flavell ignores the syntactic contributions as the sole aspect in recognizing idioms, instead they focus on the contextual consideration and linguistic competence of interlocutors in addition to the transformational behavior of idioms.

3.4.1 Approaches to the Interpretation of Idioms

There are two essential perspectives recommended by linguists regarding the interpretation of idioms. The first perspective is non-compositional theory which eliminates the engagement of the literal meaning of the constituents of idioms in determining their overall meaning. The second one is a compositional theory which asserts the role of the literal meaning of the constituents of idioms in coining their meanings.

3.4.1.1 Non-compositional Approach

The meaning of an idiom from the perspective of non-compositional approach has no relationship with the meaning of its component elements, i.e. the meaning of the idiom is different from the meaning of the words that constitute the idiom. This approach is adopted by many linguists such as Fraser (1970), Chomsky (1980), Van der Linden (1992) that the figurative meaning of idioms is not connected with the literal meaning of its constituents, instead they believe that the precise interpretation of idiom requires memory retrieval of specific idiomatic meaning.

In connection with non-compositional approach, three different models proposed by different linguists to deal with the meaning of idioms. The first model is the literal processing model proposed by Bobrow and Bell (1973) which is similar to the three stages model of metaphoric interpretation of idioms by Searle (1979). It is concerned with resorting to literal interpretation of the constituents of the idiom, but if the attempt could not help in the interpretation of the meaning, then recipient goes to establishing an idiomatic mood, then retrieving the meaning from the idiom mental list.

The second model regarding the comprehension of idioms is Lexical Representation Model proposed by Swinney and Cutler (1979) who assume that idioms are similar to long words whose meaning and use are stored in the mind of interlocutors, and they retrieve them while making interactions. They add that the consideration of literal and figurative meaning of idiom will be started directly after the statement of the first constitutive word in the idiom. Thus, according to this model, the process of retrieving the meaning of any idiom usually comes before the determination of literal meaning of the words that take part in constituting that idiom.

The third model of non-compositional approach to idiom interpretation is the Direct Access Model which is recommended by Gibbs (1980). According to Direct Access Model, the idiomatic and figurative meanings of idioms have prime preference over the literal meaning of idioms. This model simply assumes that the meanings of the idiom constituents are not blended to produce the meaning of the idiom, instead this model asserts on the familiarity of the interlocutors to the use and the meaning of idioms in advance. According to Cronk and Schweigert (1992, p.133), the degree of interactants' familiarity with the use and the meaning of idiom determines the competence of the interlocutors in using and comprehending idioms in their communications. Thus, according to this model, the familiarity of interlocutors with the meanings of idioms is essential to follow the direct access model.

The above three models that support non-compositional approach to the interpretation of idioms are all similar in giving prestige to the importance of the prior knowledge about the meaning and the use of idioms as concrete linguistic units, i.e. According to non-compositional approach, the meaning of an idiom is not derived from the literal meaning of its component words.

3.4.1.2 Compositional Approach

According to the compositional approach, the semantic meaning of the constituent words of idioms plays an essential role in determining the precise meaning of idioms. Titone and Connine's consideration to the meaning of idiomatic expressions elaborates on the contribution and the failure of lexical meaning of the components of idioms in grasping the overall meaning of the idiom as they state:

The same way that literal and other figurative aspects of language (e.g. metaphor) are comprehended, the compositional approach to idiom representation and processing is based on the notion that idiomatic meanings are built simultaneously out of literal word meanings and the specific interpretation of these word meanings within a particular context. (Titone and Connine, 1999, p.1661)

For Titone and Connine, the interpretation of idiomatic expressions is similar to the way that literal and figurative meaning of other linguistic elements is achieved because they assume that the overall meaning of any idiom is taken from the literal meaning and/or the interpretation of its component words.

Basically the structure of the components of an idiom, the meaning of each component in the idiom, and the contribution of all the components or one of the components of the idiom in determining the meaning of the idiom are three essential issues that are taken into consideration in the process of categorizing idioms in terms of the nature of compositionality.

Numberg (1978) proposes a model including three ways of interpreting idioms through determining the way that the literal meaning of idiom constituents takes part or not in identifying the overall meaning of the idiom. According to Numberg's model, the methods of composing idioms are of three categories: Normally decomposable idioms, abnormally decomposable idioms, and non-decomposable idioms.

Numberg (1978, p.226) defines ‘Normally decomposable idiom’ (transparent idiom) as an idiom that one of its component words or all its component words are used literally to demonstrate a direct relationship between the meaning of idiom components and the total meaning of the idiom. For example, in the idiom ‘foot the bill’, the word ‘bill’ is literally used to stand for ‘invoice’; thus, the idiom means ‘pay the invoice’. Another example which is given by Titone and Connine is ‘pop the question’. The word ‘question’ conventionally stands for ‘marriage proposal’ in certain context when preceded by the verb ‘pop’ (‘say’ or utter) to govern the use of idioms. Therefore, the literal meanings of both ‘pop’ and ‘question’ can together be easily interpreted as ‘utter marriage proposal’ (1999, p.1661). Thus, normally decomposable idioms are regarded as the easiest type of idioms for interpretation. Below are some examples of Normally Decomposable Idioms:

- (43) a. Kill two birds with one stone: achieve two goals with one effort
 b. Steal the limelight: draw the attention to oneself
 c. Change tune: change the behavior

Regarding abnormally decomposable idioms which are also called Semi-transparent Idioms, Nunberg (1978) defines this class of idioms as those idioms that the metaphorical meaning of one of their constituent words which is conventional to interlocutors engages in the foundation of their overall meaning. Titone and Connine (1999) elaborate on this class of idioms by stating that the metaphorical meaning of the word ‘buck’ (responsibility) is helpful to recognize the whole meaning of the idiom ‘pass the buck’ (shift the responsibility). Below are some examples of abnormally decomposable idioms.

- (44) a. Skate on thin ice: doing something risky
 b. Save your skin: rescue yourself from danger
 c. Stab in someone’s back: hurt someone trusts you

The third class of idioms from the perspective of compositional approach is non-decomposable idiom which is also called opaque idiom by some linguists. According to Moon (1994, p.17), this type of idiom covers those idioms “which cannot be interpreted without some diachronic knowledge of the origin of the expression”. For example, in the idiomatic meaning of ‘kick the bucket’(pass away); there is not any link between the meanings of any idiom constituents with the idiomatic meaning of the idiom, i.e. the literal meanings of ‘kick’ and ‘bucket’ do not contribute in producing the overall idiomatic meaning of the idiom ‘to die’. Thus, the interpretation of non-decomposable idioms is more complex compared to other classes of idioms because the interpretation depends on interlocutors’ prior knowledge.

- (45) a. hit the sack (go to bed)
 b. toe the line (behave according to official rule)
 c. cold blood (unemotional)
 d. cup of tea (hobby)

Although idioms are classified into three classes in terms of the literal and metaphoric meanings of the idioms’ constituents in establishing the idioms’ overall meanings, some linguists believe that the constituents in a majority of English idioms provide a sort of meaning transparency. According to Wasow et. al. (1983, p.109), “the pieces of an idiom typically have identifiable meanings which combine to produce the meaning of the whole”; and they also believe that the overall meaning of the idiom is not in an arbitrary relation with the meaning of its component words. For instance, the idiom ‘spill the beans’ is categorized among those idioms whose idiomatic meaning cannot be easily comprehended without interlocutors’ prior knowledge about the meaning of this idiom. In their clarification to this view, Wasow et al (1983) state that the word ‘spill’, at a particular level of abstraction, is very close

to its correspond meaning ‘reveal’ in the overall meaning of the idiom ‘reveal the secret’. Although the interpretation of idioms is not always fulfilled due to the diversity in the overall meaning of the idiom with the literal meaning of its constituent words, interlocutors generally can get arrive at the meaning of idioms based on their prior knowledge and their experience in dealing with the metaphorical meaning of words and phrases in the context.

3.4.3 The Structure of English Idioms

English idioms are usually found either in form of independent clauses or in the form of phrases, and they are usually recognized by following regular syntactic forms. This perspective is supported by Seidle and McMordie (1988, p. 13) as they claim that the majority of English idioms have well-formed syntactic structure.

- (46) a. It is not a rocket science. (Independent clause)
 b. When the pigs fly (Dependent clause)
 c. On the ball (Prepositional phrase)
 d. A cool coat (Noun phrase)

The above examples confirm that English idioms are syntactically well formed. For instance, the idiom (46.a) is in the form of a simple sentence which consists of an independent clause; the idiom (46.b) is in the form of a prepositional phrase; the idiom (46.c) is in the form of a prepositional phrase, and the idiom (46.d) is in the form of a noun phrase. Cowie (1983, p.xi) also affirms that idioms are categorized as clause idioms and phrase idioms. Thus, if we go over English idioms, we can observe that they are found in the structure of independent clauses (simple sentence), or in the form of phrases: nominal phrases, prepositional phrases, adverbial phrases, adjectival phrases and phrasal verbs as they are clarified below:

1. Idioms in the form of an independent clause

(47) a. It costs an arm and a leg.

b. It is not a rocket science.

2. Idioms in the form of a dependent clause

(48) a. when Hell Freezes Over

b. when pigs fly

3. Idioms in the form of predicate

(49) a. barking up the wrong tree

b. speak of the devil

4. Idioms in the form of a nominal phrase

(50) a. a cool coat

b. a perfect storm

5. Idioms in the form of a prepositional phrase

(51) a. on thin ice

b. on cloud nine

6. Idioms in the form of an adjectival phrase

(52) a. safe and sound

b. spick and span

Moreover, from the nature of the English idioms' structure, it can be deduced that English idioms occur in different positions in the sentence and can have different functions as subject (*brain trusts* will attend the meeting), object (I predicted *a perfect storm* after the virus outbreak), complement (He is *under the weather*), adverb (We will work *tooth and nail*), predicate (He *missed the boat*) or a full meaningful sentence (Give him a *cold shoulder*).

3.4.4 Lexical and Syntactic Variations of Idioms

English Idioms are recognized as a stable combination of words or a clause that are often constant and fixed (Koonin, 1970). However, they are not always fixed; they may go under many lexical and syntactic modifications to suit the structure of the contexts in which they are used. Mawlood (2018) identifies many lexical variations in idioms' constituents, mainly verb variation, noun variation, preposition variation, and adjectival variation as they are clarified in the following examples:

- (53) a. *bury/ hide* one's head in the sand (verb variation)
 b. miss the *boat/train* (Noun variation)
 c. crow *about/over* something (Preposition variation)
 d. *two/three* peas in a pod (Adjectival variation)

In terms of syntactic variation, the fixity of English idioms is not constant. Although the majority of English idioms are recognized by having a fixed syntactic structure, Nunberg (1978) asserts that many of them can undergo many syntactic operations. For instance, both '*kick the bucket*' and '*give up the ghost*' stand for the same meaning which is 'die'; however, '*kick the bucket*' cannot be passivized because its passivized structure '*the bucket was kicked by John*' usually changes the idiomatic meaning 'die' to represent a literal meaning, but for the idiom '*give up the ghost*', the passivized structure '*the ghost has been given up*' keeps its idiomatic meaning. Below are some examples with their type of syntactic changes.

- (54) a. It is raining cats and dogs. → It rained cats and dogs. (Changing tense)
 b. Break the ice → The ice was broken. (Passivized)
 c. There is a skeleton in the cupboard → There are skeletons in the cupboard. (Pluralized)

The lexical and syntactic variations of idioms are regarded as prestige to the use of idioms because they facilitate the process of using idioms in different contexts, and they also help the interlocutors to adapt idioms basing on the requirements.

3.5 Cliché

‘Cliché’ is originally a French concept that its use dates back to the beginning of 19th century which was used for a printing plate cast that was designed to produce a bunch of the same paper, but at the end of 19th century the term cliché was adapted to stand for the phrases and statements that are repetitively used by interlocutors (Stark, 1999, p.454).

Cliché is defined as “an overused, worn-out phrase that has lost its capacity to communicate effectively” (Troyka and Hesse, 2010, p.51). This definition regards cliché as an effortless statement that is recognized by excessiveness in its use; as a consequence, it functions like an ordinary word that does not have any noticeable rhetorical effect on the recipients. This means that clichés were originally created to influence the recipients, but their overuse results in losing their influence. Suhor (1975) adds that clichés act as the linguistic elements that organize ideas in concise and well-grounded unit. For Suhor, clichés’ uses and comprehensions are not complicated as they act like normal words.

Clichés are found in different texts, contexts and registers. For instance, Suhor (1975) introduced a considerable number of clichés used in academic, non-academic, professional, formal and informal registers such as student text books, newspapers, journals, casual interactions, TV debates, academic studies, formal statements, literary texts, etc. Below are some examples:

- (55) a. like a kid in a candy store
 b. think outside the box.
 c. good morning ladies and gentlemen.
 d. with reference to
 e. furtive glance

Olson (1982, p.190) defines cliché as “an expression that is so overworked that it no longer contains much meaning”. This definition clarifies that a cliché is not like other words or expressions that can have different meanings in different contexts, but its meaning is very restricted and it has the same meaning in different contexts. For instance, ‘Do not judge a book by its cover’ is one of the common English clichés that is widely used and easily understood by English speakers. Its meaning is very specific and does not require effort from the interlocutors to understand.

Zijderveld (1979) considers clichés from a different perspective compared to almost all other linguists. For Zijderveld, cliché is not only associated with some overused expressions, but also with the repetitive state of beliefs, feelings and behaviours as it has been quoted below:

A cliché is a traditional form of human expression (in words, thoughts, emotions, gestures, acts) which due to repetitive use in social life has lost its original, often ingenious heuristic power. Although it thus fails positively to contribute meaning to social interactions and communication, it does function socially, since it manages to stimulate behaviour (cognition, emotion, volition, action), while it avoids reflection on meanings. (Zijderveld, 1979, p.10)

Olson conducted a study on generational cliché in 1985 to assess the competence of English native speakers in the process of recognizing clichés. In a questionnaire designed to assess the role of age in the process of clichés recognition, Olson finds out that the participants over fifty years old could identify 84% of the provided clichés in a list, whereas participants below thirty years could only recognize 51% of the given clichés in the same list (Olson, 1985, p.110). Olson adds that some of clichés, e.g. *stood someone in good stead; going to rack and ruin* are easily recognized by almost all the participants, whereas some of the clichés (*Nipped in the bud*) were rarely identified by participants.

3.5.1 Characteristics of Clichés

There are many features that could be helpful to distinguish clichés from the other colloquial forms of language. Below are the characteristics that are observed in the provided information on clichés.

1. Clichés are overused phrases and statements (Stark, 1999).
2. Clichés are “overworked statements or phrases that are no longer contain much Meaning” (1982, p.190).
3. Clichés are exposed to constant change in terms of meaning and frequency of use overtime. Some clichés lose their frequency of use over periods of time, and some clichés are not recognized as clichés due to their extreme overuse in daily interactions; therefore, they appear like normal expressions (Olson, 1985).
4. The use of clichés usually leads to the reduction of speaker’s or writer’s special style, i.e. the use of clichés usually hides the role of their users in the process of language construction; as a consequence, the users’ distinctive style and voice will not be manifested (Stark, 1999).
5. Clichés either have a little semantic meaning due to their simplicity in the use and their repetitions in the daily interactions (Olson, 1985).
6. Clichés act as functional linguistics elements that support the overall meaning of the context (Zijderveld, 1979).

3.5. 2 The Overlap between Clichés and Idioms

The overlap between idioms and clichés can be easily detected if someone surveys sources for the most common English idioms, and for the most common English clichés. The overlap between these two essential colloquial elements is detected academic studies and non-academic sources. For instance, ‘take the tiger by the tail’, ‘in the nick of time’, ‘the wrong side of the bed’ and many more other similar examples are categorized as idioms and clichés at a time. The existence of the

overlap between idioms and clichés springs from the absence of accurate and exquisite studies that can address this problem, and from the absence of a model to figure out some demarcation points to draw a strict boundary between them.

Although there are many studies that gained insight into idioms or clichés separately, or they have gathered them in one study to examine them in terms of their linguistic structures, meaning, types and use, none of them have investigated these two colloquial elements in an attempt to determine the exclusive features that can assist the process of distinguishing idioms from clichés.

Monroe (1990) conducted a study titled ‘Idiom and Cliché in T. S. Eliot and John Ashbery’ to underline idioms and clichés used by these two authors in their works; determine the purpose of employing idioms and clichés; and identify the influence of these colloquial element on the nature of the authors works. The only criterion that is adopted by the author is the ‘overuse’ and ‘ineffectiveness’ as two main traits to recognize clichés by, without mentioning any sort of support to ratify a certain aphorism as an overused and ineffective statement.

Another source that addresses the problematic issues in relation to the overlap between idioms and clichés is a book published in 2014 titled ‘It's Been Said Before: A Guide to the Use and Abuse of Clichés’ by Hargraves. In this book although the writer regards ‘overuse’ and ‘ineffectiveness’ as two essential features to make a distinction between idioms and clichés, he clearly admits that “overuse and ineffectiveness... are not objectively measurable” and cannot be precisely achieved with the use of qualitative approach drawing on the participants’ subjective views (Hargraves, 2014, p.4). However, concerning the ‘overuse’, Hargraves states that corpus-based studies can be helpful to identify the overused statements, but regarding the ‘ineffectiveness’ of any statement is exclusively something subjective (2014, p.4). Thus, although Hargraves was fully aware of the overlap between idioms and clichés

and knowledgeable about many essential aspects of idioms and clichés, he concentrated on the ‘overuse’ trait obtained from corpus-based studies to draw a demarcation line between these two colloquial elements.

3.5.3 The Syntactic Structure of Clichés

Clichés in English are found in different syntactic forms. They can be found in the form of independent clauses, dependent clauses, predicates and phrases; and they are mostly syntactically well-formed (Pickrel, 1985). The following examples demonstrate clichés of different syntactic forms.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| (56) a. Ignorance is bliss. | (Independent clause) |
| b. if only walls could talk | (Dependent clause) |
| c. get under (one’s) skin | (Predicate) |
| d. a bad egg | (Noun Phrase) |
| e. in a wink | (Prepositional Phrase) |

The above examples demonstrate clichés with different syntactic forms. Example (56.a) is a full meaningful sentence that consists of one independent clause; example (56.b) is a dependent clause; example (56.c) is in the form of predicate, and examples (56. c and d) are in the form of phrases.

Moreover, Bider (2013, p.1169) states that some of the English “clichés are syntactically fixed”, and some others are not. For example ‘*when pigs fly*’ is a dependent clause that has a fixed structure and is not exposed to any syntactic change while using, but the cliché ‘*you make my day*’ can be syntactically reexamined on the basis of the context, as in ‘*you made my day*’, ‘*you will make my day*’ and ‘*she has made my day*’ that they are structured according to past, present and future. Sometimes clichés can be also passivized as in ‘*Two birds were killed with one stone*’ from ‘*Kill two birds with one stone*’.

3.5.4 Clichés in Different Registers

Cliché are used in different spoken and written registers. According to Nerlich et al. (2003), one of the clichés in media register is *the devil is in the details*, a cliché in medical register is ‘blood donor’, and a cliché in political register is ‘war-torn countries’. There are many studies conducted to examine clichés in different registers, such as clichés in students’ writings (Skorczewski, 2000), clichés in the media debate (Nerlich et al., 2003), religion clichés (Eaghll, 2015) and many other studies. Thus, we can assure that the use of clichés is not exclusive to a particular register or a particular community of practice. Rather, they exist in different registers which are used in various communities of practice.

Although clichés are categorized among these aspects of language that are mainly attached to spoken language, they are used in both verbal and written communications. However, the degree of their use may vary in these two different discourses. According to Baider (2013), clichés are used by English in both spoken and written discourse, but the frequency of their occurrences in spoken discourses is more compared to their occurrences in written discourses.

Furthermore, clichés are also found in both formal and informal registers although clichés are categorized as the elements of language that make any discourse appear as a colloquial form of language. Many studies have been conducted to examine clichés in formal discourse such as the studies conducted by Schultz (2015) and Nour and Abdalla (2020). They approve that clichés are considerably used in academic writings.

3.6 Acronyms

Acronyms are universal linguistic units that exist in all languages, especially in English as it is the language of science, trade, and international relations (Zahariev, 2004). Acronym is a form of colloquial language that contributes in the process of constituting human communication. However, there are many acronyms that could find their ways into standard language and now they are understood by most native English speakers.

The use of initialisms in English, including acronyms, dates back to the mid-19th century; at that time, the use of abbreviations was regarded as something modern and gave prestige to the users (Crystal, 2019, p.130). It is believed that British people were the first who used acronyms for a humorous purpose but the number of the invented acronyms and their uses were very restricted; the best example of acronyms for that period is 'Ok' (Pyles, 1993, p.274).

The creation and the use of acronyms start to become a social phenomenon in the mid-20th century, particularly after the end of World War II due to the noticeable development of technology and science (Crystal, 2019). The invented tools and equipment, and the foundation of many organizations and establishments were the bases for the prevalence of acronyms in English language. Some early examples of acronyms that were created in the mid-20th are: MASH (Mobile Army Surgical Hospital), NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization, LASER (Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation).

Acronyms can be easily retrieved by interactants to use and be understood. For example, the use and the understanding of the acronym 'radar' is easier than 'Radio Detection and Ranging' which is long and complicated. This feature was helpful to boost the formation of acronyms across all languages, especially in English.

The concept ‘acronym’ in English was borrowed from the Greek word ‘akro’ (meaning tip or summit) combined with another Greek word ‘onyma’ (meaning ‘name’) to stand for abbreviated words; and the term ‘akronym’ was borrowed by Germans around 1920s, then borrowed to English in 1940s (Wilton, 2008, p.82). Thus, the appearance of acronyms in English dates back to a century ago, and they started to be increasingly used in English spoken and written communication. Acronyms are regarded as one of the noticeable methods in the process of word formation in English, and their use occupies a considerable position in English communications.

There is a sort of disagreement among linguists regarding the definition and the identification of acronyms. Trask (1993) and Crystal (2003) define ‘acronym’ as a type of abbreviation which appears in the form of a word that is made by the combination of initial letters of the essential words in a set of words. For Trask (1999) and Crystal (2003), only these abbreviations are recognized as acronyms that are pronounced as single words; and in terms of formation only the method of forming acronyms with the use of initial letters is mentioned without considering the other methods of acronym formation. The case of identifying acronyms for some other linguists is different; for Stagerberg (1981), Quirk et al. (1985), and Fromkin et al. (2003), acronyms are categorized into the acronyms that are pronounced as one word such as UFO, ROM, and the acronyms that are pronounced as letters such as BBC and FBI.

Basically, this study follows the identification of Stagerberg (1981), Quirk et al. (1985), and Fromkin et al. (2003) to the concept of acronyms for three reasons. The formation of acronyms is exactly similar to the initialisms formation process which is concerned with the making use of the first letter of all the words, or at least the first letter of the essential words in a set of words or phrases. Whether acronyms are

pronounced as a word or as letters, the reasons behind their formations are similar (See 3.6.4). In addition to the above two reasons, I randomly consulted fifty sources of different authors to check their stance towards the identification of acronyms. I found that the majority of the sources approximately (90%) categorize initialisms as acronyms. I believe that it is the nature of the initial letters' and their relations with each other determines whether acronyms could be pronounced as a letter or not. For example, the acronym PIN could be easily pronounced as a word /pin/ due to the existence of vowel /i / which is located between two consonant sounds /p/ and /n/. The case is different in the acronym BBC in which there is no any vowel to smooth the movement of tongue in order to be pronounced as a word. Another example is the acronym DNA which pronounced as letters because of the location of the letter 'A' in the phrase. However, if the letter 'A' was located between letters D and N, it would be easier to pronounce it as a word.

Moreover, there are some acronyms that can be pronounced as a word and as initial letters such as LED, and this depends on the user and the context. These could be very good reasons to approve that acronym could be pronounced as a word or as letters. Thus, Pyles (1971) simply state that acronyms are not always pronounced as a word such as PIN /pin/, but sometimes could be the combination of letter and a word such as JPEG /dʒeɪpəg/ or they are just pronounced as letters such as ICU /ai si u:/.

3.6.1 Acronyms and Abbreviations

Abbreviation as a shortened form of a word or a phrase is a notion that covers blends, clippings, initialisms and acronyms. Abbreviation is regarded as one of the most prevalent methods of word formation in English that are used to save time and place, to avoid repetition, and to facilitate the process of communication. Blending as

one of the forms of abbreviation is made from combining the first part of a word with the last part of another word to form a new word with a sense that taken from both words, such as *globish* from *global* and *English* (Crystal, 2003, p.54). Clipping is defined as “the process by which a word is derived from a longer word of identical meaning by the arbitrary removal of some part of longer word” such as *net* from *internet* and *phone* from *telephone* (Trask, 1993, p. 46). Initialism is defined as a word that consists of first letters of words in a set of words or phrase that they are pronounced as separate letters such as *USA*, *UK*, *CIA*, *DVD*, *ATM* (Mirabela, and Ariana, 2009, p.557). An acronym is defined as a word that consists of the initial letters of all words or essential words in a set of words or phrases (See 3.6.1). The above definitions are provided to identify all the types of abbreviations which are helpful to differentiate acronyms from them.

Linguists generally differentiate acronyms from blends and clippings, but the problem arises with the distinction between acronyms and initialisms. Some of the linguists such as Trask (1993) and Crystal (2003) have differentiated initialisms from acronyms, but the majority of linguists, for instance Bauer (1983) and Yule (2006) regard initialisms as acronyms because they believe that acronyms are also initialisms but in terms of pronunciation they are divided into those that are pronounced as a word, and those that are pronounced as letters (See 3.6.1). Thus, the characteristic of pronouncing acronyms as a word does not differentiate acronyms from what is called initialism. Another way that helps to differentiate acronyms from other types of abbreviation is connected with the use of dot (.) and apostrophe ('). According to Yeates (1999, p.117), dot and apostrophe are not part of acronyms, but they are widely observed in the formation of initialism as in *M.A.*, *Dr.*, *I'll*, etc.

3.6.2 Acronym Formation Process

Acronym is one of the processes of word formation that is achieved through shortening a set of words or phrases by taking their initial letters that might be pronounced as a word, as letters, or as the combination of letters and a word. Below are the processes of the acronym formation in English.

The majority of English acronyms are formed from the initial letters of all the constituent words or at least the essential words in a phrase or a set of words. the first way of creating acronyms.

- (57) a. NATO = North Atlantic Treaty Organization
 b. UNICEF = United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
 c. CD-ROM = Compact Disc- Read Only Memory

The second way of creating acronyms is achieved through making use of syllables' initial letter. Some of the acronyms are created from the first letter of syllables in long polysyllabic words; and these acronyms are usually derived from long words such as PABA from **P**ara-**a**minob**e**nzoic **A**cid (Kleinedler and Spears, 1993, p. iv).

The third method is concerned with the use of more than one letter from one of the words of the phrase. There are many English acronyms that are formed by borrowing more than one letter in a word or two words in a phrase such as Wi-Fi from '**W**ireless **F**idelity', AVSCOM from **A**viation **S**ystems **C**ommand, Arvin from **A**rmy of The **R**epublic of **V**ietnam (Bauer, 1983, p. 238).

The fourth method of creating acronyms is the combination of two acronyms separated by a hyphen as in CD-ROM (Compact Disc which uses Read Only Memory) and SEA-NATO (South-East Asian North Atlantic Treaty Organization) (Taghva and Gilbreth, 1999, p.192). This type of acronyms is usually made from two separate acronyms that are gathered to represent a new organization, a new task, or a new tool.

Grange and Bloom (2000, p.1) provide four clear features to recognize acronyms in English language which are:

- i. an acronym should at least consist of three letters,
- ii. an acronym should be easily pronounced by interactants,
- iii. an acronym should facilitate the process of communication, and
- iv. an acronym should be recognized by its frequent occurrences.

The above characteristics are the essential features that every English acronym should have. However, I disagree with Grange and Bloom regarding the number of letters in acronyms. Although the majority of English acronyms consist of three letters or more, a restricted number of acronyms consist of two letters such as UK and TR. Overall, these characteristics are found in almost all English acronyms. For example, Radar is an acronym that consists of more than three letters, its pronunciation is very easy, its use facilitates the process of communication, and its frequent occurrences. Moreover, I find it very necessary to add another characteristic to the above four characteristics given by Grange and Bloom to accomplish all the features that help to identify acronym, and this feature is:

- v. An acronym are pronounced as a word such as ‘pin’ /pin/, as a set of letters such as HIV /eɪtʃ aɪ ‘vi:/ or as a combination of a word and a letter as in JPEG /dʒeɪpəg/.

3.6.3 The Purpose of Acronym Creation

Acronyms are increasingly used in daily interactions and written texts, and they are regarded as one of the most productive process of word formation in English. There are two factors behind the increase in the use and in the formation of acronyms in English.

The first reason for the coining acronyms is to shorten the long phrases into one word that consists of several letters (Hartmann and Stork, 1972, p.1); for example, the acronym ‘UNESCO’ stands for ‘United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural

Organization' which in its full form requires time and space to be mentioned in spoken and verbal communication. Therefore, the use of acronyms is a good alternative to save time and effort.

Another reason of the formation and the use of acronyms is connected with the accuracy and the avoidance of ambiguity especially in dealing with long phrases (Crystal, 2019, p.120). For instance, if we have a look at these acronyms (TED, Laser, RAM) with their full statement (Technology Entertainment Design, Light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation, Random access memory), it can be observed that the interactants can understand the acronyms easier than their full phrases or statements. In other words, almost every mature English speaker can understand the acronym 'Laser', but the majority of them cannot understand 'Light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation' and cannot realize that this statement is the full version of the acronym 'Laser'.

The third reason of creating and using acronyms is to facilitate the process of communication and make the interactions faster and easier; they are often manipulated among those who are members of a community of practice and have same interests in common (Nunez, 2017) such as those who are interested in politics, economy, administration, computer programs, or/and many other issues; or those who are members of a community of practice. For example, FBI (Federal Bureau Investigation) is mostly understood by those who are interested in politics, security and intelligence services; whereas the acronym CPAP (Continuous Positive Airway Pressure Therapy) is a jargon which is mostly used and understood by doctors and healthcare givers. Thus, the use of the acronym CPAP is easier in terms of use and comprehension by members in healthcare communities.

3.6.4 Acronyms as Words

Acronyms are not only pronounced as a word but also function as a word. According to Pinker (1999, p.28), acronyms can function like phrases and be inflected. In more detail, acronyms usually occur in the form of noun, and they can be pluralized as in (58. a), can be inflected with possessive ('s) as in (58. b). Moreover, acronyms like noun phrases can function as subject (58. c.), as subject complement (58. d), as direct object (58. e.), as indirect object (58. f), as prepositional phrase (58. g) and also can be replaced by a pronoun (58. h).

- (58) a. There are three different *UFOs* in the movies.
 b. *NATO's* primary purpose is to defend its members from others.
 c. *AIDS* is a very dangerous disease.
 d. The place is **NSFW**.
 e. We used *CPAP* for the patient.
 f. They sent *OPEC* a detailed proposal.
 g. He treated her skin with *Laser*.

The above examples approve that acronyms can be inflected by plural (s) and possessive ('s), and can function in the sentence like any noun. However, acronyms cannot be attached with derivational suffixes to form new words or to change the form of a word.

3.7 Previous Studies

The overlap between colloquial language elements is one of the most problematic linguistic issues. The overlap of slang with acronyms, acronyms with jargon, jargon with slang, slang with idioms, and idioms with clichés are obviously detected in academic and non-academic sources. The overlap among these essential colloquial elements is observed in terms of recognition, use, linguistic features and contextual functions. For instance, the words such as 'lol', 'asap' and many similar examples are

regarded as jargon, slang and acronym at a time; idioms such as ‘pig out’, ‘screw up’ and a lot of other expressions are recognized as slang and idiom, and the statements such as ‘take the tiger by the tail’, ‘in the nick of time’ and many more other similar examples are categorized as idioms and clichés at a time. This is the case of tens of the other colloquial examples in English that overlap with each other due to the absences of demarcation features.

Although there are tens of studies that have academically examined the colloquial language elements (jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms) separately or probably combine two of these examined colloquial elements in one study, no study has drawn a boundary among them to figure out how they are formed, used, recognized and interpreted in texts of different registers. The existence of the overlap among the examined colloquial elements springs from the absence of accurate and exquisite studies that can address this problem, and from the absence of a model to figure out some demarcation points to draw a strict boundary among them as they are clarified with the consideration of the following studies.

Lindsley (1991), in a study considers the process of interpretation of jargon and acronyms to show how these colloquial elements are interpreted, comprehended and employed by the interlocutors in different contexts, and how they are used without causing any sort of misunderstanding between them. However, Lindsley does not take the phenomenon of overlap between these two colloquial elements into consideration, she does not provide necessary information on the characteristics of each jargon and acronym to draw a demarcation line between them, and she does not even mention that some acronyms are also recognized as jargon.

Wright et al (1997) examine jargon and slang words and expressions used in hotel just to identify hotel related jargon elements and acronyms, and to determine how jargon elements and slang are used in hotel-related discourses without showing their distinctive features to draw a boundary among them.

Monroe (1990) conducted a study titled ‘Idiom and Cliché in T. S. Eliot and John Ashbery’ to underline idioms and clichés used by these two authors in their works; to determine the purpose of employing idioms and clichés; and to identify the influence of these colloquial element on the nature of the authors’ works. The only criterion that is adopted by the author is the *overuse* and *ineffectiveness* as two main traits by which clichés are recognized, without mentioning any sort of support to approve a certain aphorism as an overused and ineffective statement.

Partridge (2003, p.xii) very obviously states that there is a sort of overlap between idioms and clichés; nevertheless, in order to recognize clichés from idioms, he stated that he resorted to a “very roughly, and (I fear) unsatisfactorily” classification of clichés in this work based on the fact that many of the idioms that are similar to clichés are non-metaphoric aphorisms. Moreover, Partridge adds that many idioms “have become clichés’ overtime due to their popularity in use. Thus, in order to avoid this problematic issue, Partridge uses the concept ‘idiom-clichés’ (Ibid) without exerting any effort to draw a boundary among them although he was fully aware of the overlap between idioms and clichés and knowledgeable about many essential aspects of idioms and clichés.

Ibodullayevich (2023) has recently conducted a study on the use of idioms, slang, and sarcasm in English communication to find out how these forms of colloquial language affect the process of interactions, and how they are utilised in various contexts to develop the user experience. However, this study does not present any clue on distinguishing slang expressions from idioms.

These problematic issues are associated with the distinction among examined colloquial elements, on the one hand, and the inexistence of exquisite studies to draw a boundary among them, on the other hand. These concerns were inspiring for the

researcher to conduct this study aims at drawing a boundary among these overlapped colloquial elements and enable those who are interested in the use and the study of them to easily recognize them.

This study tries to answer the question of whether or not a demarcation line can be drawn among these examined colloquial elements with the hypothesis that jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms can be distinguished from each other with the determination of their linguistic structure, function(s) in the context, the nature of communities in which they are utilised in (based on interlocutors' relations) and their degree of informality.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESEARCH METHEDODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

This chapter is devoted to methodology through which the adopted model of analysis is illustrated in detail in tabular forms to show the process of data analysis. This study examines five different forms of colloquial elements which are jargon, slang, Idioms, clichés and acronyms. These five forms of colloquial language, to some extent, overlap with each other and have some features in common. Therefore, this study aims at finding the distinctive features of each one of them in order to aid the process of drawing a boundary among them. To fulfill this purpose, this study employs a model designed based on many studies that are conducted in this respect to analyse observed colloquial language elements. This chapter also comprehensively identifies the data, demonstrates the processes of data collection and data analysis.

4.2 The Model of Analysis

This study examines five different forms of colloquial language which are jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms. These colloquial forms are all merged in one model of analysis based on their distinctive features in terms of their linguistic forms, their contextual functions, the scope of the community of practice (based on the interlocutors' relationship) in which they are conventionally used, and their degree of informality.

The linguistic feature is one of the methods accordingly to which colloquial language elements could be categorized accordingly. Jargon is found in three essential forms which are: occupational words, phrases and abbreviations (Syafitri and Ikhsan, 2019). Slang, derived from Mattiello (2008) and Epoge (2012), is usually found in forms of Reduplication, Double Subjects, Irregular Sentences, Coinage,

Compounding, Semantic extension, Borrowing, Conversion, Clipping, Blending, Prefixation, Suffixation and Variation. Idioms, as one of the forms of aphorisms, are of two types: non-compositional idioms and compositional idioms (Numberg, 1978), (Titone and Connine, 1999). Clichés embraces overused idioms and conventional utterances (Olson, 1982, p. 191). Finally, acronyms consist of a set of initial letters that are taken from a set of words or phrases pronounced as a word, as letters, or as the combination of letters and a word (Stagerberg, 1981, p.123), (Quirk et al., 1985, p.1581-2), and (Fromkin et al., 2003, p.95-6).

Based on the above linguistic features stated by the above-mentioned linguists, table (1) is designed and adapted to include all the linguistic features by which the examined colloquial elements are recognized.

Table (1) Linguistic Features of Colloquial Language Elements

Linguistic Features of Colloquial Language Elements																
Occupational words and phrases	Initialism	Reduplication	Irregular and ill-formed Sentence	Simple word	Compounding	Semantic Extension	Borrowing	Conversion	Clipping	Blending	Affixation	Variation	Contraction	interjection	Aphorism	Conventional Utterance

Colloquial language elements could also be recognized basing on their functions and the purposes of their uses in the context. Each one of the examined colloquial elements in this study has its own distinctive function(s) in the context. For example, the purpose of using jargon is different from the purpose of using slang, and the like.

Jargon is used to facilitate technical communication among interactants with common professionalism (Hornby, 1995) and (Richards and Schmidt, 2013). Regarding slang, Ensz (1985 cited in Cooper, 2001) and Akmajian (1997) believe that slang terms are usually used to show aggressiveness, inappropriateness, sarcasm, hilarity, and intimacy. Mattiello (2008) and Epoge (2012) state that slang elements are also used to demonstrate emphasis and simplification. Concerning the purpose of using idioms, Holt (1991) introduces three main purposes which are: emphasis, simplification and persuasiveness. Moreover, another purpose of using idioms is to “show creativity” (Pawley and Syder, 1983, p. 208). In connection with the role of clichés, Stark (1999) and Olson (1982) present that clichés are used to encode information effortlessly. Finally, the functions of acronyms are to shorten the long phrases and to avoid ambiguity (Pinker, 1999) and (Crystal, 2003). Based on the above information, the table below is designed to show the functions that colloquial language constituents can have within a context.

Table (2): The Functions of Colloquial Language Elements in the Context

The Functions of Colloquial Language Elements in the Context											
Aggressiveness	Inappropriateness	Sarcasm	Hilarity	Intimacy	Emphatic purposes	Simplification	Persuasiveness	Creativity	Encoding information effortlessly	Shortening long phrases	Avoidance of ambiguity

Another characteristic that distinguishes colloquial language elements from each other is the scope and the nature of communities of practice in which they are regularly used. Jargon is often used by occupational and professional practitioners in a community of practice (Hornby, 1995, p.637). Slang is used among a group of intimate interactants such as a group of close friends, teenagers, classmates, relatives, etc. (Epog, 2012, p.135). Idioms are frequently used by the English in the daily

interactions and the written texts of different registers by all speech community members (Casas and Campoy, 1995, p.55). Clichés are overused expressions that are used by majority of speech community members due to their easiness and readiness to use (Stark, 1999; and Troyka and Hesse, 2010). Concerning acronyms, they are often utilized among those who are members of a community of practice and have same interests in common (Nunez, 2017).

Based on the above descriptions, the table (3) is designed to show the categorization of the colloquial forms in accordance with the nature community that is resulted from the nature of relationship among their interactants.

Table (3): The Colloquial Elements' Categorization According to the Nature of Community Based on its Members Relationship

The Colloquial Elements' Categorization According to the Nature of Community Based on its Members Relationship				
Occupational Practitioners in a Community of Practice	Practitioners with Common interesting in a community of practice	Intimate Social Group	Majority of Speech community members	Speech Community Members

The degree of informality is another criterion that is employed to draw a boundary among the examined colloquial elements. According to Partridge (1990, p.262), colloquialism is a linguistic phenomenon that is connected with the informal use of language. Leech and Svartivik (1975, p.24) state that colloquial language functions as a very comprehensive concept to cover all the types of informal language variations. Thus, it can be deduced that all the examined forms of colloquial language in this study are recognized by informality. However, the degree of informality usually varies from a colloquial type to another.

Among examined colloquial forms, the degree of informality ranges from the most informal to the least informal. Jargon comprises technical terms and expressions which are utilised by a particular group of people with the same professionalities (Hornby, 1995, p.637). Acronyms are coined to avoid ambiguity and/or to save time, and they are usually used among practitioners with the same interest (Hartmann and Stork, 1972, p.1).

Concerning idioms and clichés in connection with the degree of formality, all the studies that are employed state that clichés are more informal than idioms (May, 1979, and Hargraves, 2014). Based on the above descriptions, the table below shows the range of degree of informality of the colloquial language constituents.

Table (4): The Colloquial Language Categorization According to the Degree of Informality

The Colloquial Language Categorization According to the Degree of Informality				
Very Informal	High Level of informality	Medium Level of informality	Low Level of informality	Slightly Informal

On the basis of provided descriptions, details and categorizations, a remarkable model has been designed to determine the distinctive characteristics of related colloquial language elements (jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms) in accordance with their linguistic features, their contextual functions, the scope of the language community in which they are used, and their degree of informality. The model would be helpful to recognize jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms, draw a boundary among them, determine distinctive features of each one of them in different contexts and registers, and demonstrate how these colloquial language forms contribute in constructing English interactions. Thus, table (5) is the model that is designed to undertake the process of analysis of the related colloquial elements.

4.3 The Method of Analysis

This study examines jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms in selected texts to show the traits and the nature of the use of the related colloquial language forms in English. The study intensively considers selected texts to underline all the colloquial elements that are categorized as slang, jargon, idioms, clichés or acronyms. The identification of each mentioned form of colloquial language elements depends on the designed model (see 4.2). The model is designed to cover all the related colloquial language forms and elements in this study based on their linguistic features, contextual functions, the scope of Community of Practice in connection with their interlocutors' relationship, and the degree of informality.

This study makes use of a qualitative method. Qualitative analysis is concerned with perceiving, describing, elaborating and getting insight into data and views (Creswell, 1994, p.12). This method is used to provide a precise analysis of the corpus selected. In this study, the qualitative approach is helpful to identify the nature of jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms. This analytical procedure will be helpful to determine the characteristics of each of the examined colloquial elements; as a consequence, it leads to draw a boundary among them and to comprehensively demonstrate how these colloquial elements are used in daily interactions. To fulfil this purpose, the current study employs a qualitative method introduced by Miles and Huberman (1994). According to Miles and Huberman (1994), qualitative approach consists of three simultaneous procedures: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. This study makes use of data reduction procedures to just include the data that contains the examined colloquial elements.

4.4 Data Analysis

The data that are adopted in the current study were excerpted from different registers available online. The research data of this study are twenty randomly selected samples that fall under ten written texts and ten recorded verbal interactions. The adopted data represents ten different registers in a way that each topic includes a written text and a recorded verbal interaction. All the adopted written texts are editorial essays, and the recorded interactions are live broadcast interviews or recorded authentic interactions.

The selected texts fall under ten various registers including healthcare discourse, social and cultural discourse, economy discourse, crime and justice discourse, sport discourse, political discourse, military and war discourse, literary discourse, media and press discourse, and life style discourse. Precisely, each of the above mentioned register that is adopted for the analysis comprises a written text and a transcribed recorded authentic interaction. This diversity is helpful to undertake a detailed analysis and to arrive at precise characteristics of each of the examined colloquial elements and also to find out whether their uses in various registers and topics affect the traits of the examined colloquial elements or not.

Thus, the current study provides an important opportunity to comprehensively consider the uses, the features, the degree of informality, the nature of the community in which they are used, and the points of diversity of each of the examined colloquial elements to build a basis for drawing a boundary among them.

CHAPTER FIVE

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

5.1 Introduction

This chapter is the practical part of the study where the selected data are analysed in accordance with the designed model and method of analysis. The study draws on a tabulation analysis in order to determine the use of slang, jargon, idioms, clichés and acronyms in twenty written and verbal texts of ten different registers. The determination of these colloquial elements is helpful to identify their characteristics to build a clear vision that leads to draw a boundary among them and to set certain exclusive characteristics for each one of them. It also figures out how their uses facilitate the process of conveying messages precisely? Do their characteristics vary across different texts? And how do they operate and are used in different texts? In this chapter, each tabular form is followed by a detailed explanation and analysis of the included data.

To further illustrate, tabular forms are employed for the analysis of results achieved from the analysis of the examined colloquial elements extracted over the adopted written and verbal texts in this dissertation. In addition, each table is provided with its explanation and further analyses of the results presented in the tables.

This chapter also considers the findings that are obtained from the data analysis which will be helpful to answer all the questions raised in the Research Questions' section. The findings are illustrated in numbered lists, and then they will be comprehensively discussed and reported.

Colloquial Language																																										
Text	Item	Linguistic Features										Functions in Context					Community Nature based on interlocutors' Relationship		Degree of Informality		Elements: Jargon, Slang, Idiom, Cliché, or Acronym																					
		Occupational words and phrases	Initialism	Reduplication	Irregular and ill-formed Sentence	Simple word	Compounding	Semantic Extension	Borrowing	Conversion	Clipping	Blending	Affixation	Variation	Contraction	Interjection	Aphorism	Conventional Utterance	Facilitating technical communication	Aggressiveness		Inappropriateness	Sarcasm and devaluation	Hilarity	Intimacy	Encoding information effortlessly	Emphatic purpose	Simplification	Connotation	Creativity	Shortening long phrases	Avoidance of ambiguity (persuasiveness)	Occupational Practitioners in a CoP	Practitioners with Common interest in a CoP	Intimate social group	Majority of Speech Community Members	Speech Community Members	Minimum level of informality	Low level of informality	Medium level of informality	Quite informal	Maximum level of informality
P6	Vials	*															*																									Jargon
p7	trigger immune response	*															*																									Jargon
P6	With flue vaccines								*																*																*	Slang
P8	with hepatitis A vaccines	*															*																								Jargon	
P8	RNA		*																								*														Acronym	
P8	DNA		*																								*														Acronym	
P8	Recombinant vaccines	*															*																							Jargon		
P9	Polysaccharide vaccines	*															*																							Jargon		
P9	Conjugate vaccines	*															*																							Jargon		
P9	Toxoid vaccines	*															*																							Jargon		
P9	viral vector vaccines	*															*																							Jargon		
P12	Tetanus vaccines	*															*																							Jargon		
P13	Bioinformatics tools	*															*																		*					Jargon		
P13	powered by supercomputers									*															*											*				Slang		

Table (6) illustrates the analyses of the examined colloquial elements (Jargon, Slang, Idiom, Cliché and Acronym) extracted from a text ‘Vaccines explained’ to figure out the features by which each of the above mentioned colloquial elements recognized. This table includes forty of the examined colloquial elements in the selected text. The examined colloquial elements fall into jargon, slang, idioms and acronyms with different degree of occurrences. This number is not equal to the number of the examined colloquial elements in the employed text because this study is not concerned with colloquial elements’ frequency of occurrences. Therefore, repeated elements are ignored.

This table consists of four basic categories for the analysis of jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms which are: linguistic features, contextual functions, community nature based on interlocutors’ relationship, and the degree of informality. According to table (6), the number of examined colloquial elements is forty that fall into twenty three jargon, ten slang, one idiom and six acronyms. All of the jargon elements are recognized as occupational words and phrases. The analysed jargon elements are used to facilitate technical communication, utilised by occupational practitioners in a CoP, and twenty out of twenty three of the jargon elements are used with a minimum degree of informality whereas only three of the analysed jargon elements are used with a low level of informality.

Concerning the slang elements, table (6) involves the analysis of 10 slang elements that are found in five different linguistic forms which are: three clippings, three contractions, two semantic extensions, one conversion and one affixation. In terms of function, seven slang elements are used for simplification, one is used to show intimacy, one of them shows emphatic purpose and one of them demonstrates creativity. Concerning the nature of the community of practice, eight slang elements are used by majority community members whereas only two of them are used by intimate social group. Regarding the degree of informality, the majority of them (i.e.

eight of them) are utilised in a quite informal discourse and only two of them in a discourse with a medium level of informality.

Regarding the analysis of idioms, table (6) presents that the only detected idiom in the employed text is in the form of aphorism that functions as an emphatic element in the text used by speech community members with a medium level of informality.

With respect to the use of acronyms, all of the six acronyms are in the form of initialism used to shorten long phrases. However three of them are used by occupational practitioners in the CoP, and three by practitioners with a common interest in a CoP. Moreover, four of the extracted acronyms are used in a discourse with a low level of informality, and two of them in a discourse with a minimum level of informality.

According to the employed text, there are twenty three jargon elements, and they are found in the form of occupational words and phrases. Ten slang elements are recognized in the text, and they are found in the forms of clipping, contractions, semantic extension, conversion and affixation; idioms are detected in the forms of aphorisms, and acronyms occur in forms of initialisms. In terms of functions, jargon is used to facilitate technical communication, slang is used for simplification, intimacy, emphatic purpose and creativity, idioms are used for emphasis, and finally acronyms are used for shortening long phrases. With respect to the nature of community based on the interlocutors relationship, jargon is mostly used by the occupational practitioners, slang by the majority of speech community members, idioms by the speech community members, and acronyms by the occupational practitioners and practitioners with common interest. Finally, in terms of the degree of informality, the examined colloquial elements in the text are to a great extent different. Jargon is mostly used in a discourse with a minimum level of informality, slang in a quite informal discourse, idioms with a medium level of informality, and acronyms mostly with a low level of informality.

Table (7) shows the analysis of the examined colloquial elements in a health care interview “The Current State of Hodgkin Lymphoma Care in Argentina”. The table comprises forty colloquial elements that are classified into seventeen jargon elements, thirteen slang elements, three idioms, two clichés and five acronyms. Deriving from the analysis, all of the jargon elements are constructed in forms of occupational words and phrases, they are all employed to facilitate technical communication by occupational practitioners in a CoP, and all of them represent a minimum level of informality.

This table also illustrates that slang elements are found in nine different linguistic forms which are reduplication, irregular and ill-formed sentences, variation and interjection with two slang elements for each, and initialism, clipping, affixation and contraction with only one slang element for each. Moreover, seven of the used slang elements function as a tool of simplification, four of them used to offer intimacy, one slang element shows inappropriateness, and one of them is utilised for the emphatic purpose. This table also shows that ten out of thirteen slang elements are used by an intimate social group, and three of them by the majority social members. Moreover, ten of the slang elements are used in a quite informal discourse, and only three of them in an extreme informal setting.

According to table (7), three idioms are detected in the text. All of the idioms are in the form of aphorism that functions as a means of emphasis, creativity, and avoidance of ambiguity and persuasiveness with the similar rate for each. All the detected idioms are brought into communication by majority speech community in a discourse with a medium level of informality. This table also includes the analysis of two clichés that are in the form of aphorism used for encoding meaning effortlessly by interactants that belong to majority speech community in a quite informal context. And finally, the analysis of acronyms arrives at that all acronyms fall under initialism, and they are all used to shorten long phrases. Four of the acronyms are employed by practitioners with common interests in a CoP in a context with a low level of informality, whereas only

one acronym is utilised by occupational practitioners in a CoP in a context with a minimum level of informality.

Health care texts are usually recognized by including a considerable number of jargon and acronyms. However, the number of used slang elements, idioms and clichés are noticeably increasing in such texts although their frequency compared to the frequency of jargon and slang is restricted.

To sum up, according to the employed text, jargon is found in the form of occupational words and phrases, slang is found in the form of initialism, reduplication, irregular and ill-formed sentence, simple word, clipping, affixation, variation, contraction and interjection. Concerning linguistic forms of idioms, clichés and acronyms, they are formulated in forms of aphorism, conventional utterance and initialism successively.

With respect to the contextual functions, the analysed colloquial elements in this interview have come up with the same functions that are observed in the analysis of the text ‘Vaccines Explained’ (See the analysis 5.2.1.1).

In terms of the nature of community based on interlocutors’ relationship, jargon is mostly used by occupational practitioners, slang is mostly used by intimate social group, idioms by speech community members, clichés by majority speech community members, and acronyms mostly by practitioners with a common interest in a CoP, and to some degree by occupational practitioners.

Finally, in terms of informality, jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms in this verbal text have similar results that they have achieved via the analysis of the preceding written texts (See the analysis 5.2.1.1).

Another topic that is examined for the analysis of examined colloquial elements is a social and cultural topic via a text titled “How to Reset Close Friendships”. According to table (8), thirty one colloquial elements have been extracted from the text consisting of one jargon, nineteen slang elements, eight idioms, one cliché and two acronyms.

In this text, the writer used one jargon, which is recognized as occupational words and phrases in terms of linguistic features, as facilitator of technical communication with respect to function. Moreover, in this text, the jargon is used by occupational practitioners in a CoP, and it represents a minimum level of informality.

Concerning the analysis of slang, nineteen slang elements have been analysed in the text. They are classified into six different linguistic features which are: eight compounding linguistic units, six semantic extensions, two contractions, one clipping, one blending and one affixation. These slang elements have different functions in the context: nine of them function as intimacy, five of them are utilised for simplification, one of them is used to show creativity and four of them are used for connotative purpose. With reference to the nature of interlocutors’ relationship, twelve of the slang elements are usually used by intimate social group. Regarding the degree of informality, ten of them are utilised in a discourse with a maximum level of informality, and nine of them in a quite informal discourse.

As it is demonstrated in table (8), eight idioms are taken from the text to undergo the process of analysis. All the eight idioms are in forms of aphorism. Two idioms are used to function as emphasis, five idioms are utilised in the text to show creativity, and only one idiom is used to represent an avoidance of ambiguity. All these idioms in the context are employed by speech community in a discourse with a medium level of informality.

Table (8) includes the analysis of only one cliché which is detected in the form of aphorism. This cliché is used for encoding information effortlessly by interactants from majority speech community in a quite informal context.

Finally, with reference to acronyms, table (8) shows the analysis of two acronyms taken from the text. Both acronyms are in forms of initialism utilised to shorten long phrases employed by practitioners with common interests in a CoP in a context with a low level of informality.

Drawing on the employed social and cultural text “How to Reset Close Friendships”, it can be deduced that jargon is found in forms of occupational words and phrases. Slang has been constructed by six different linguistic features which are: compounding, semantic extension, contraction, clipping, blending and affixation. Idioms and clichés are categorized as aphorisms, and acronyms are recognized as initialism.

In connection with their contextual functions, jargon is utilised to facilitate technical communication, slang is used to represent intimacy, simplification, creativity and connotation, idioms are used for emphasis, clichés are utilised to encode meaning effortlessly, and finally acronyms are used for shortening long phrases.

Regarding the nature of community based on interlocutors’ relationship shown in table (8), jargon is mostly used by occupational practitioners, slang by intimate social group, idioms by speech community members, clichés by majority of speech community members, and acronyms by practitioners with a common interest in a CoP.

Concerning the degree of informality of the analysed related colloquial elements, the results in table (8) demonstrate that jargon is mostly utilised in a discourse with a minimum level of informality, slang elements are utilised to represent maximum level of informality and a quite informal level, idioms demonstrate a medium level of informality, clichés is characterized by a quite informal degree, and acronyms are used in a discourse with a low level of informality.

5.2.2.2 Analysis of the Interview “At the End of the Day, Clichés Can Be As Good As Gold”

Table (9): Analysis of the Interview ‘At the End of the Day, Clichés Can Be as Good as Gold

Text	Item	Colloquial Language																					Degree of informality	Elements: Jargon, Slang, Idiom, Cliché, or Acronym																							
		Linguistic Features											Functions in Context												Community Nature based on interlocutors' Relationship																						
		Occupational words and phrases	Initialism	Reduplication	Irregular and ill-formed Sentence	Simple word	Compounding	Semantic Extension	Borrowing	Conversion	Clipping	Blending	Affixation	Variation	Contraction	Interjection	Aphorism	Conventional Utterance	Facilitating technical communication	Aggressiveness	Inappropriateness	Sarcasm and devaluation			Hilarity	Intimacy	Encoding information effortlessly	Emphatic purpose	Simplification	Connotation	Creativity	Shortening long phrases	Avoidance of ambiguity (persuasiveness)	Occupational Practitioners in a CoP	Practitioners with Common interest in a CoP	Intimate social group	Majority of Speech Community Members	Speech Community Members	Minimum level of informality	Low level of informality	Medium level of informality	Quite informal	Maximum level of informality				
Q1	Among my <u>real bug</u>					*																*												*							*	Slang					
Q1	Do not throw the baby out with the bathwater														*														*			*					*					*	Idiom				
Q2	I learned it from my <u>Grandma</u>								*															*							*											*	Slang				
Q2	Special education to <u>high-risk students</u>					*																		*								*								*			*	Slang			
Q2	they're												*											*								*								*			*	Slang			
Q2	Made me <u>get through</u> the day					*																	*								*									*			*	Slang			
Q3	Alright!											*												*							*										*			*	Slang		
Q3	Yeah.											*											*								*										*			*	Slang		
Q3	An old saying									*														*							*											*			*	Slang	
Q3	cheers me up					*																	*							*											*			*	Slang		
Q4	it's not rocket science													*										*							*				*						*			*		*	Idiom
Q4	Mm-hmm												*										*							*											*			*		*	Slang

An interview titled “At the End of the Day, Clichés Can Be as Good as Gold” is taken into consideration for the analysis of the related colloquial elements. As it is stated in table (9), thirty seven colloquial elements have been extracted from the text consisting of two jargon elements, twenty one slang elements, seven idioms and seven clichés.

Each of the two jargon elements in the employed interview has its own distinctive linguistic features. One of them is identified as occupational word or phrase, and the other as blending. In terms of their functions in the context, one of the analysed jargon elements is used to facilitate the technical communication and the other one is used for simplification. Moreover, both of them are utilised by practitioners with a common interest in a CoP to represent a minimum level of informality.

The number of the analysed slang elements is twenty one, and they fall under ten linguistic categories which are: four compounding words, four variations, three reduplications, two interjections, one semantic extension, one conversion, one clipping, one affixation, one contraction and one interjection. These slang elements have different functions in the context: seven of them function as simplification, seven of them as intimacy, three of them as connotative elements, two of them for emphatic purpose, one for sarcasm and devaluation, and one for hilarity. Among the extracted slang elements in the interview, eighteen of them are used by intimate social groups in a maximum level of informality and three of them by majority speech community in a quite informal discourse.

Concerning the analysis of the idioms, the linguistic features of all the idioms is aphorism. Regarding their contextual functions, three idioms are used for emphatic purpose, two idioms are used to show creativity and two idioms are used for the avoidance of ambiguity and persuasiveness. All these idioms are used by speech community members in a discourse with a medium level of informality.

In connection with the analysis of cliché, table (9) shows the analysis of seven clichés extracted from the interview. Six of the clichés are in forms of aphorism and only

one of them is in the form of conventional utterances, and they are all used to encode information effortlessly by interactants from majority speech community in a quite informal context.

Depending on the social and cultural interview “At the End of the Day, Clichés Can Be as Good as Gold”, it can be inferred that jargon is observed in forms of occupational words and phrases, and in clipping. Slang is found in the forms of compounding, variation, reduplication, interjection, semantic extension, conversion, clipping, affixation, contraction and interjection. Idioms are all observed in forms of aphorisms, and clichés are found in forms of aphorism and conventional utterance.

With respect to the contextual functions, the analysed colloquial elements in this interview have come up with the same functions that are observed in the analysis of the text ‘How to reset close friendships’ (See the analysis 5.2.2.1).

Regarding the nature of community based on interlocutor’s relationship, jargon is mostly used by occupational practitioners, slang by intimate social group, idioms by speech community members, and clichés by majority of speech community members.

Finally, in terms of the degree of informality, jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms in this verbal text have similar results that they have achieved via the analysis of the preceding written texts (See the analysis 5.2.2.1).

Colloquial Language																																															
Text	Item	Linguistic Features											Functions in Context						Community Nature based on interlocutors' Relationship	Degree of informality	Elements: Jargon, Slang, Idiom, Cliché, or Acronym																										
		Occupational words and phrases	Initialism	Reduplication	Irregular and ill-formed Sentence	Simple word	Compounding	Semantic Extension	Borrowing	Conversion	Clipping	Blending	Affixation	Variation	Contraction	Interjection	Aphorism	Conventional Utterance	Facilitating technical communication	Aggressiveness		Inappropriateness	Sarcasm and devaluation	Hilarity	Intimacy	Encoding information effortlessly	Emphatic purpose	Simplification	Connotation	Creativity	Shortening long phrases	Avoidance of ambiguity (persuasiveness)	Occupational Practitioners in a CoP	Practitioners with Common interest in a CoP	Intimate social group	Majority of Speech Community Members	Speech Community Members	Minimum level of informality	Low level of informality	Medium level of informality	Quite informal	Maximum level of informality					
P5	PIN		*																										*																	Acronym	
P5	the platform gets hacked	*															*																													Jargon	
P6	Crypto did not get tied up															*														*																	Idiom
P6	To freeze the account					*																			*																					*	Slang
P7	picks-and-shovels solution														*									*																							Idiom
P7	Bitcoin	*															*																													Jargon	
P7	Dogecoin	*															*																													Jargon	
P7	Ethereum	*															*																													Jargon	
P7	The company's tech								*															*																			*		Slang		
P7	scoop on this company and its upside					*																			*																		*		Slang		

Economic topics are also examined for the analysis of jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms. In this register a text titled ‘Coinbase Customer's Crypto Could Be at Risk if It Goes Bankrupt’ has been employed to conduct the process of analysis. According to table (10), thirty two colloquial elements have been selected from the text, and they are divided into twelve jargon elements, ten slang elements, five idioms, and five acronyms.

Drawing on table (10), all the analysed jargon elements are recognized as occupational words and phrases in terms of linguistic features to function as facilitator of technical communication in a context that seven of them are used by occupational practitioners in a CoP, and five of them by practitioners with a common interest in a CoP. With regard to the degree of informality, ten of the jargon elements are recognized by minimum level of informality, and two of them by low level of informality.

Concerning slang, table (10) illustrates the analysis of ten slang elements which are classified into seven different linguistic features including two compounding linguistic units, two semantic extensions, two clippings, one simple word, one contraction, one borrowing and one affixation. These slang elements have different functions in the context: six of them function as simplification, two of them as intimacy, one of them represents sarcasm and devaluation and one of them shows connotation. In terms of interlocutors’ relationship, nine of the analysed slang elements are used by intimate social group and only one of them by majority speech community. Regarding the degree of informality, eight of them are utilised in a maximum level of informality discourse, and two of them in a quite informal discourse.

As it is demonstrated in table (10), five idioms are analysed from the text. All the idioms are in forms of aphorism. In terms of functions in the context, three idioms are used to show creativity, one idiom represents emphasis, and one idiom as an avoidance of ambiguity. All these idioms in the context are employed by speech community in a discourse with a medium level of informality.

With reference to acronyms, table (10) shows the analysis of five acronyms taken from the text. All the acronyms are in forms of initialism utilised to shorten long phrases employed by practitioners with common interests in a CoP in a context with a low level of informality.

Deriving from the analysed colloquial elements in the employed economic text “Coinbase Customer's Crypto Could Be at Risk if It Goes Bankrupt”, it can be concluded that Jargon is mostly recognized as occupational words and phrases. Slang has been constructed by seven different linguistic features which are: compounding, semantic extension, clipping, simple word, contraction, borrowing and affixation. Idioms are identified as aphorisms, and acronyms are recognized as initialism.

In connection with functions, jargon is utilised to facilitate technical communication, slang functions as simplification, intimacy, sarcasm and devaluation and connotation; idioms are used for emphasis, creativity and avoidance of ambiguity; finally acronyms are used for shortening long phrases and to avoid ambiguity.

With respect to the nature of community based on interlocutors’ relationship, jargon is mostly used by occupational practitioners in a CoP, and by practitioners with a common interest in a CoP. Almost all slang elements are employed by intimate social group, idioms by speech community members, and acronyms by practitioners with a common interest in a CoP.

Regarding the degree of informality, jargon is mostly utilised in a discourse with a minimum level of informality, and somehow with a low level of informality; slang elements are utilised to represent maximum level of informality and a quite informal level; idioms demonstrate a medium level of informality, and clichés is characterized by a quite informal degree.

5.2.3.2 Analysis of the Interview “Walmart WMT Reported Q2 2022 Earnings”

Table (11): Analysis of the Interview ‘Walmart WMT Reported Q2 2022 Earnings’

		Colloquial Language																																													
Text	Item	Linguistic Features														Functions in Context										Community Nature based on interlocutors’ Relationship			Degree of informality	Elements: Jargon, Slang, Idiom, Cliché, or Acronym																	
		Occupational words and phrases	Initialism	Reduplication	Irregular and ill-formed Sentence	Simple word	Compounding	Semantic Extension	Borrowing	Conversion	Clipping	Blending	Affixation	Variation	Contraction	Interjection	Aphorism	Conventional Utterance	Facilitating technical communication	Aggressiveness	Inappropriateness	Sarcasm and devaluation	Hilarity	Intimacy	Encoding information effortlessly	Emphatic purpose	Simplification	Connotation	Creativity		Shortening long phrases	Avoidance of ambiguity (persuasiveness)	Occupational Practitioners in a CoP	Practitioners with Common interest in a CoP	Intimate social group	Majority of Speech Community Members	Speech Community Members	Minimum level of informality	Low level of informality	Medium level of informality	Quite informal	Maximum level of informality					
P1	Walmart’s fiscal 2022	*																*													*															Jargon	
P1	second quarter earnings call	*																*												*																	Jargon
P1	From your phone								*															*									*												*		Slang
P1	I’ll												*											*									*											*		Slang	
P2	Welcome,																*							*										*											*		Cliché
P2	CEO		*																									*							*											*	Acronym
P3	Provide you an update						*																	*											*										*		Slang
P3	SCC		*																									*								*									*		Acronym
P4	Our entire safe harbor															*											*												*						*		Idiom
P4	GAAP		*																									*									*								*		Acronym
P4	Website	*																*																*										*		Jargon	
P5	Leveraged expenses	*																*															*										*		Jargon		
P6	omni-channel strategy	*																*															*										*		Jargon		

Colloquial Language																																											
Text	Item	Linguistic Features										Functions in Context										Community Nature based on interlocutors' Relationship	Degree of informality	Elements: Jargon, Slang, Idiom, Cliché, or Acronym																			
		Occupational words and phrases	Initialism	Reduplication	Irregular and ill-formed Sentence	Simple word	Compounding	Semantic Extension	Borrowing	Conversion	Clipping	Blending	Affixation	Variation	Contraction	Interjection	Aphorism	Conventional Utterance	Facilitating technical communication	Aggressiveness	Inappropriateness	Sarcasm and devaluation	Humor		Intimacy	Encoding information effortlessly	Emphatic purpose	Simplification	Connotation	Creativity	Shortening long phrases	Avoidance of ambiguity (persuasiveness)	Occupational Practitioners in a CoP	Practitioners with Common interest in a CoP	Intimate social group	Majority of Speech Community Members	Speech Community Members	Minimum level of informality	Low level of informality	Medium level of informality	Quite informal	Maximum level of informality	
P6	To enrich consumption basket	*															*																										Jargon
P7	We doubled it							*																	*																*	Slang	
P7	cash incentive	*																*																								Jargon	
P8	Software	*																*																							Jargon		
P10	GMV		*															*																		*					Acronym		
P11	Our tech team								*													*																		*	Slang		
P11	the fruit of their effort					*																	*																*	Slang			
P12	cloud powered checkout	*																																						Jargon			
P12	comes to mind														*											*									*					Idiom			
P12	Scan & Go	*																*																						Jargon			
P12	self checkout	*																*																						Jargon			
P12	It is retail transactions	*																*																						Jargon			
P12	App								*																*														*	Slang			

		Colloquial Language																																												
Text	Item	Linguistic Features															Functions in Context										Community Nature based on interlocutors' Relationship			Degree of informality			Elements: Jargon, Slang, Idiom, Cliché, or Acronym													
		Occupational words and phrases	Initialism	Reduplication	Irregular and ill-formed Sentence	Simple word	Compounding	Semantic Extension	Borrowing	Conversion	Clipping	Blending	Affixation	Variation	Contraction	Interjection	Aphorism	Conventional Utterance	Facilitating technical communication	Aggressiveness	Inappropriateness	Sarcasm and devaluation and devaluation	Hilarity	Intimacy	Encoding information effortlessly	Emphatic purpose	Simplification	Connotation	Creativity	Shortening long phrases	Avoidance of ambiguity (persuasiveness)	Occupational Practitioners in a CoP		Practitioners with Common interest in a CoP	Intimate social group	Majority of Speech Community Members	Speech Community Members	Minimum level of informality	Low level of informality	Medium level of informality	Quite informal	Maximum level of informality				
P13	Look,				*															*													*									*	Slang			
P13	Online	*																*													*						*								Jargon	
P13	Lion share															*												*							*				*						Jargon	
P13	e-commerce	*																*																	*			*							Jargon	
P14	Growth in <u>ad.</u> sales								*																*										*										*	Slang
P14	<u>Net sales</u> penetration	*																*															*				*									Jargon
P15	one-stop store	*																*														*				*			*							Jargon
P16	utilizing <u>curbside pickup</u>	*																*														*				*			*							Jargon
P17	COVID		*																										*						*			*								Acronym
P18	free <u>cashflow</u>	*																*														*				*			*							Jargon
P19	We are <u>off to</u>							*															*										*				*								*	Slang
P27	Hey									*													*										*				*								*	Slang
P27	Guys			*																			*									*				*			*						*	Slang
P28	They, they		*																				*									*				*			*						*	Slang

Table (11) illustrates the analysis of forty colloquial elements in an interview titled “Walmart WMT Reported Q2 2022 Earnings”. The analysed colloquial elements consist of nineteen jargon elements, thirteen slang elements, two idioms, one cliché and five acronyms.

Table (11) demonstrates that all the jargon elements in the employed interview have been identified as occupational word or phrase to function as the facilitators of the technical communication in the context. With respect to the interlocutors’ relationship, thirteen of the jargon elements are utilised by occupational practitioners in a CoP, and 6 of them by practitioners with a common interest in a CoP. seventeen jargon elements in this interview are used to represent a minimum level of informality, and two of them to show a low level of informality.

Concerning the slang analysis, thirteen slang elements have been extracted in the text. In terms of linguistic features, they are classified into three clippings, two irregular sentences, two semantic extensions, one reduplication, one simple word, one compound, one contraction, one conversion and one variation. With respect to slang functions, five of them are utilised for simplification, four of them for intimacy, two of them for connotation, one of them for emphatic, and one of them for sarcasm and devaluation. Twelve of these slang elements are used by intimate social group in a maximum level of informality and only one of them by majority speech community in a quite informal discourse.

According to table (11), idioms in this interview are recognized as aphorisms that function as creative elements in the interview. These two idioms are used by speech community members in a medium level of informality.

In connection with the analysis of cliché, table (11) includes the analysis of one cliché that is categorized as aphorism used in the interview to encode information effortlessly by interactants from majority speech community in a quite informal context.

As far as acronym is concerned, table (11) shows the analysis of five acronyms taken from the interview. All the acronyms are recognized as initialisms utilised to shorten long phrases employed by practitioners with common interests in a CoP in a context with a low level of informality.

Depending on the selected economic interview, “Walmart WMT Reported Q2 2022 Earnings”, it can be deduced that jargon is observed in forms of occupational words and phrases. Slang has nine linguistic categories which are: clipping, irregular sentence, semantic extensions, reduplication, simple word, compound, contraction, conversion and variation. Idioms and clichés are all observed in forms of aphorisms, and acronyms are recognized as initialism.

Regarding the function of the examined colloquial elements in the analysed interview, the analysed colloquial elements have come up with the same functions that are observed in the analysis of the text ‘Coinbase Customer’s Crypto Could Be at Risk if it Goes Bankrupt’ (See the analysis 5.2.3.1).

Regarding the nature of community based on interlocutor’s relationship, jargon is used by occupational practitioners and practitioners with a common interest in a CoP, slang is mostly used by intimate social group, idioms by speech community members, and clichés by majority of speech community members.

In terms of the degree of informality, the examined colloquial elements in the interview have arrived at similar results that they have achieved via the analysis of the preceding written texts (See the analysis 5.2.3.1).

5.2.4 Analysis of Crime and Justice Discourses

5.2.4.1 Analysis of the Text ‘If Abortion Is Illegal, Will Every Miscarriage Be a Potential Crime?’

Table (12): Analysis of the Text ‘If Abortion Is Illegal, Will Every Miscarriage Be a Potential Crime?’

		Colloquial Language																																									
Text	Item	Linguistic Features												Functions in Context										Community Nature based on interlocutors' Relationship	Degree of informality	Elements: Jargon, Slang, Idiom, Cliché, or Acronym																	
		Occupational words and phrases	Initialism	Reduplication	Irregular and ill-formed Sentence	Simple word	Compounding	Semantic Extension	Borrowing	Conversion	Clipping	Blending	Affixation	Variation	Contraction	Interjection	Aphorism	Conventional Utterance	Facilitating technical communication	Aggressiveness	Inappropriateness	Sarcasm and devaluation	Hilarity	Intimacy	Encoding information effortlessly		Emphatic purpose	Simplification	Connotation	Creativity	Shortening long phrases	Avoidance of ambiguity (persuasiveness)	Occupational Practitioners in a CoP	Practitioners with Common interest in a CoP	Intimate social group	Majority of Speech Community Members	Speech Community Members	Minimum level of informality	Low level of informality	Medium level of informality	Quite informal	Maximum level of informality	
P1	Oklahoma <u>courtroom</u>	*																*													*											Jargon	
P1	waiting for a <u>verdict</u>	*																*													*												Jargon
P1	Orange jumpsuit	*																*													*												Jargon
P1	guilty of <u>first degree crime</u>	*																*												*												Jargon	
P1	She was <u>sentenced</u> for four years	*																*												*												Jargon	
P1	Four years <u>behind bars</u>							*																			*				*										*	Slang	
P2	Supreme Court	*																*												*												Jargon	
P3	Constitutional right	*																*												*												Jargon	
P4	<u>prosecutions</u> of pregnant people	*																*												*												Jargon	
P4	NAPW		*															*												*								*				Acronym	

Topics on crime and justice are also employed for the analysis of jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms. The text that is selected for the analysis of the examined colloquial elements in this field is titled ‘If Abortion Is Illegal, Will Every Miscarriage Be a Potential Crime’. As it is illustrated in table (12), thirty colloquial elements chosen from the text have been subjected to the process of analysis. These colloquial elements are classified into eighteen jargon elements, nine slang elements, one idiom and two acronyms.

Elicited from table (12), all the analysed jargon elements are regarded as occupational words and phrases in terms of linguistic features, and they all function as facilitator of technical communication. This table also shows that 16 of jargon elements are used by occupational practitioners in a CoP, and two of them by practitioners with a common interest in a CoP. As far as the degree of informality is concerned, 10 of the jargon elements are used to demonstrate minimum level of informality, and six of them with a low level of informality.

With the consideration of the analysis of slang in the text, table (12) illustrates the analysis of ten slang elements. The analysis shows that slang elements are determined in six different linguistic features which are: three compounding linguistic units, two clippings, one contraction, one conversion, one affixation and one variation. These slang elements have different functions in the context: four of them function as simplification, three of them as connotations and two of them as intimacy. In terms of interlocutors’ relationship, seven of the analysed slang elements are used by intimate social groups and two of them by the majority speech community. Regarding the degree of informality, seven of them are utilised in a maximum level of informality discourse and two of them in a quite informal discourse.

Concerning the analysis of the only mentioned idiom in table (12), it is determined as aphorism to functions as a means of creativity. This idiom is employed by speech community in a discourse with a medium level of informality.

With reference to acronyms, table (12) shows the analysis of two acronyms taken from the text. All the acronyms are in forms of initialism utilised to shorten long phrases employed by practitioners with a common interest in a CoP in a context with a low level of informality.

Based on the analysed colloquial elements in the employed crime and justice text ‘If Abortion Is Illegal, Will Every Miscarriage Be a Potential Crime’, it can be concluded that Jargon is recognized as occupational words and phrases. Slang has been constructed by six different linguistic features which are: compounding, clipping, contraction, conversion, affixation and variation. Idioms are identified as aphorisms, and acronyms are recognized as initialism.

As far as function is concerned, jargon is utilised to facilitate technical communication, slang functions as simplification, intimacy and connotation; idioms are used for creativity; and acronyms are used for shortening long phrases.

With respect to the nature of community based on interlocutors’ relationship, jargon is mostly used by occupational practitioners in a CoP, and by practitioners with a common interest in a CoP. The majority slang elements are employed by intimate social group, and somehow by majority speech community members; idioms are utilised by speech community members, and acronyms by practitioners with a common interest in a CoP.

In connection with the degree of informality, jargon is mostly utilised in a discourse with a minimum level of informality, slang elements are utilised to represent maximum level of informality and a quite informal level, idioms demonstrate a medium level of informality, and acronyms is characterized by a low informal degree.

Colloquial Language																																												
Text	Item	Linguistic Features										Functions in Context						Community Nature based on interlocutors' Relationship		Degree of informality		Elements: Jargon, Slang, Idiom, Cliché, or Acronym																						
		Occupational words and phrases	Initialism	Reduplication	Irregular and ill-formed Sentence	Simple word	Compounding	Semantic Extension	Borrowing	Conversion	Clipping	Blending	Affixation	Variation	Contraction	Interjection	Aphorism	Conventional Utterance	Facilitating technical communication	Aggressiveness	Inappropriateness		Sarcasm and devaluation	Hilarity	Intimacy	Encoding information effortlessly	Emphatic purpose	Simplification	Connotation	Creativity	Shortening long phrases	Avoidance of ambiguity (persuasiveness)	Occupational Practitioners in a CoP	Practitioners with Common interest in a CoP	Intimate social group	Majority of Speech Community Members	Speech Community Members	Minimum level of informality	Low level of informality	Medium level of informality	Quite informal	Maximum level of informality		
S18	Witness	*																*																										Jargon
S18	Victim	*																*																										Jargon
S18	They are arrested for	*																*																										Jargon
S19	Constituents	*																*																										Jargon
S22	DNA is to reveal next Piece in that jigsaw					*																					*															*		Slang
S27	Scene of the crime	*																*																										Jargon
S27	domestic dispute	*																*																										Jargon
S27	Duty solicitor	*																*																									Jargon	
S28	He meets his bail date	*																*																									Jargon	
S30	He was freed on appeal	*																*																									Jargon	
S31	Jury	*																*																									Jargon	
S32	Change his mind															*																								*				Idiom

The analysis of thirty five examined colloquial elements that has been examined in table (13) are extracted in an interview titled ‘Texas Abortion Law and Immigration’. The analysed colloquial elements include eighteen jargon elements, thirteen slang elements, three acronyms and 1 idiom.

Table (13) clarifies that all the jargon elements in the employed interview have been identified as occupational word or phrase. They all function as the facilitators of the technical communication in the context, they are utilised by occupational practitioners in a CoP, and they are all used to represent a minimum level of informality.

Regarding slang, the analysis of thirteen extracted slang elements in the interview has been stated in table (13). In terms of linguistic feature, they are classified into three reduplications, three variations, one irregular sentence, one semantic extension, one conversion, one clipping, one contraction, one interjection. With respect to the functions these slang elements, four of them are used for intimacy, four of them are utilised for simplification, three for emphatic purpose and one for creativity. Regarding the interlocutors’ relationship, eleven slang elements are used by intimate social group in a maximum level of informality, and only one of them by majority speech community in a quite informal discourse.

Table (13) shows the analysis of two idioms in the employed interview that are recognized as aphorism, and they are used to show creativity and avoidance of ambiguity in the interview. These two idioms are used by speech community members in a medium level of informality.

In connection with the analysis of acronyms, table (13) shows three acronyms taken from the interview. All the acronyms are recognized as initialism utilised to shorten long phrases employed by practitioners with common interests in a CoP in a context with a low level of informality.

Based on the selected interview 'Texas Abortion Law and Immigration', it can be inferred that jargon is observed in forms of occupational words and phrases. Slang elements are found in eight linguistic forms which are: reduplication, variation, irregular sentence, semantic extension, conversion, clipping, contraction and interjection. Idioms are observed in forms of aphorisms, and acronyms are recognized as initialism.

Regarding the contextual functions, the nature of community based on interlocutor's relationship and the degree of informality, the analysis of the jargon, slang, idioms clichés and acronyms in this interview have come up with the same results that the examined colloquial elements have achieved in the analysis of the preceding adopted written text 'If Abortion is Illegal, will Every Miscarriage be a Potential Crime' (See 5.2.4.1)

Colloquial Language																																												
Text	Item	Linguistic Features										Functions in Context										Community Nature based on interlocutors' Relationship			Degree of informality			Elements: Jargon, Slang, Idiom, Cliché, or Acronym																
		Occupational words and phrases	Initialism	Reduplication	Irregular and ill-formed Sentence	Simple word	Compounding	Semantic Extension	Borrowing	Conversion	Clipping	Blending	Affixation	Variation	Contraction	Interjection	Aphorism	Conventional Utterance	Facilitating technical communication	Aggressiveness	Inappropriateness	Sarcasm and devaluation	Hilarity	Intimacy	Encoding information effortlessly	Emphatic purpose	Simplification		Connotation	Creativity	Shortening long phrases	Avoidance of ambiguity (persuasiveness)	Occupational Practitioners in a CoP	Practitioners with Common interest in a CoP	Inimate social group	Majority of Speech Community Members	Speech Community Members	Minimum level of informality	Low level of informality	Medium level of informality	Quite informal	Maximum level of informality		
P7	Liverpool's goal securing a win	*															*																											Jargon
P7	Fourth European Cup title	*															*																											Jargon
P8	defending the box	*															*																											Jargon
P8	scored a second goal	*															*																											Jargon
P8	A major counterattack from Ceballos	*															*																											Jargon
P9	sailed close to the wind															*												*										*						Idiom
P9	Champions League	*															*																										Jargon	
P9	Real became European Champions									*															*															*			Slang	
P9	After beating Liverpool				*																	*																		*				Slang
P9	fair and square														*																							*						Cliché

One of the topics that are examined for the analysis of jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms is sport. The text that is adopted for the analysis of the examined colloquial elements in this field is titled ‘Real Madrid Beat Liverpool 1-0 in the UEFA Champions League Final’. Table (14) shows the analysis of thirty colloquial elements extracted from the text. The examined colloquial elements are classified into sixteen jargon elements, five slang elements, three idioms, two clichés and four acronyms.

As it is stated in table (14), all the examined jargon elements are regarded as occupational words and phrases in terms of linguistic features, and they all function as facilitator of technical communication. However, this table illustrates that thirteen of jargon elements are used by occupational practitioners in a CoP, and only three of them by practitioners with a common interest in a CoP. As far as the degree of informality is concerned, fourteen of the jargon elements are used to demonstrate minimum level of informality, whereas only two of them as a low level of informality.

In connection with the analysis of slang in the employed text, table (14) comprises the analysis of five slang elements that are categorized into three different linguistic features which are: two semantic extensions, two clippings and one contraction. These slang elements have two different functions in the context: four of them function as intimacy and only one of them functions as simplification. In terms of interlocutors’ relationship, all of the analysed slang elements are used by intimate social group. Regarding the degree of informality, four of them are utilised in a maximum level of informality discourse and only one of them in a quite informal discourse.

Concerning the analysis of the analysed idiom, table (14) demonstrates that all the idioms are identified as aphorism in terms of their linguistic features, and they all functions as a means of creativity. These idioms are employed by speech community in a discourse with a medium level of informality.

Regarding the analysis of clichés, table (14) includes two clichés that are recognized as aphorism in accordance with linguistic features. These clichés are used to encode information effortlessly by the majority of a speech community in a quite informal context.

Table (14) also illustrates the analysis of four acronyms taken from the text. All the acronyms are in the form of initialisms that are used to shorten long phrases employed by practitioners with a common interest in a CoP in a context with a low level of informality.

Drawing on the analysed colloquial elements in the adopted sport text, it can be concluded that all the jargon elements are recognized as occupational words and phrases. Slang has been constructed by three different linguistic features which are: semantic extension, clipping and contraction. Idioms and clichés are distinguished as aphorism, and acronyms are recognized as initialism.

Regarding their functions in the context, jargon elements are utilised to facilitate technical communication, slang functions as intimacy and simplification; idioms are used for creativity; and acronyms are used for shortening long phrases.

Concerning the nature of community based on interlocutors' relationship, jargon is mostly used by occupational practitioners in a CoP, and to some extent by practitioners with a common interest in a CoP. In relation to the other colloquial elements, all the slang elements are employed by intimate social group, idioms are utilised by speech community members, and acronyms by practitioners with a common interest in a CoP.

In connection with the degree of informality, jargon is mostly utilised in a discourse with a minimum level of informality, slang elements are mostly utilised in a discourse with maximum level of informality and to some degree in a discourse with a quite informal level, idioms demonstrate a medium level of informality, and acronyms is characterized by a low informal degree.

Colloquial Language																																										
Text	Item	Linguistic Features														Functions in Context								Community Nature based on interlocutors' Relationship		Degree of informality		Elements: Jargon, Slang, Idiom, Cliché, or Acronym														
		Occupational words and phrases	Initialism	Reduplication	Irregular and ill-formed Sentence	Simple word	Compounding	Semantic Extension	Borrowing	Conversion	Clipping	Blending	Affixation	Variation	Contraction	Interjection	Aphorism	Conventional Utterance	Facilitating technical communication	Aggressiveness	Inappropriateness	Sarcasm and devaluation	Hilarity	Intimacy	Encoding information effortlessly	Emphatic purpose	Simplification		Connotation	Creativity	Shortening long phrases	Avoidance of ambiguity (persuasiveness)	Occupational Practitioners in a CoP	Practitioners with Common interest in a CoP	Intimate social group	Majority of Speech Community Members	Speech Community Members	Minimum level of informality	Low level of informality	Medium level of informality	Quite informal	Maximum level of informality
Q4	no, no, not from Tony			*															*																					*	Slang	
Q4	we'll hear more about kickbacks to FIFA					*																*																			*	Slang
Q6	What is?				*															*																				*	Slang	
Q6	deal with voting blocks	*																						*					*											*	Jargon	
Q7	Very, very			*																				*																*	Slang	
Q7	FA Cup		*																								*									*					Acronym	
Q7	Cut any ice														*												*									*					Idiom	
Q7	We were spitting blood					*																		*														*			Slang	
Q7	Our old rivals did big arms				*																		*															*			Slang	
Q8	CDL		*																								*									*					Acronym	
Q8	hit the newsstands														*											*										*					Idiom	
Q8	They are penniless										*										*															*					Slang	

Colloquial Language																																												
Text	Item	Linguistic Features												Functions in Context								Community Nature based on interlocutors' Relationship			Degree of informality			Elements: Jargon, Slang, Idiom, Cliché, or Acronym																
		Occupational words and phrases	Initialism	Reduplication	Irregular and ill-formed Sentence	Simple word	Compounding	Semantic Extension	Borrowing	Conversion	Clipping	Blending	Affixation	Variation	Contraction	Interjection	Aphorism	Conventional Utterance	Facilitating technical communication	Aggressiveness	Inappropriateness	Sarcasm and devaluation	Hilarity	Intimacy	Encoding information effortlessly	Emphatic purpose	Simplification		Connotation	Creativity	Shortening long phrases	Avoidance of ambiguity (persuasiveness)	Occupational Practitioners in a CoP	Practitioners with Common interest in a CoP	Intimate social group	Majority of Speech Community Members	Speech Community Members	Minimum level of informality	Low level of informality	Medium level of informality	Quite informal	Maximum level of informality		
Q9	yep!												*																													*	Slang	
Q9	Yeah												*										*																			*	Slang	
Q11	a slap on the wrist.														*														*					*						*			Idiom	
Q12	Why would you <u>spit on</u> me?						*											*																*							*		Slang	
Q12	you're <u>garbage</u>						*												*																						*		Slang	
Q13	TFFF		*																									*		*						*								Acronym
Q14	If you are a <u>fan</u>									*														*												*						*		Slang
Q14	Okay											*											*																		*		Slang	
Q15	In my hand																*										*									*					*		Cliché	
Q16	<u>parted</u> company with							*																*			*								*						*		Slang	
Q17	the mother of football														*									*															*			*	Cliché	
Q19	How are you															*								*															*			*	Cliché	

The analysis of 36 examined colloquial elements that have been taken in an interview titled 'Texas Abortion Law and Immigration' illustrated in table (15). The colloquial elements that have been analysed consist of three jargon elements, twenty two slang elements, three idioms, three clichés and five acronyms.

Concerning the analysis of jargon elements, table (15) clarifies that each of the three jargon elements extracted in the employed interview have been identified as occupational word or phrase. All of them function as the facilitators of the technical communication in the context, they are all utilised by occupational practitioners in a CoP, and they are all used in a discourse with a minimum level of informality.

Regarding the analysis of slang, twenty two extracted elements in the interview are stated in table (15). In terms of linguistic features, they are categorized as seven compounding forms, three semantic extension, two reduplications, two irregular sentences, one conversion, one clipping, one affixation, one contraction and one interjection. With reference to the functions of these slang elements; seven of them are used for simplification, seven for connotation, four for intimacy, two for inappropriateness, one for aggressiveness, and one for sarcasm and devaluation. Regarding the interlocutors' relationship, all of the slang elements are used by intimate social group in a way that twenty of them are used in a discourse with a maximum level of informality, and only two of them by majority speech community in a quite informal discourse.

Table (15) presents three analysed idioms in the employed interview that are recognized as aphorism. Two of them are used to show creativity and one of them functions as the avoidance of ambiguity in the interview. These three idioms are used by speech community members in a context with a medium level of informality.

The analysis of clichés has also been clearly examined in table (15) as it shows that two of the three detected clichés in the interview are in forms of conventional utterances, and the other one is found in form of aphorism. These clichés are used to encode

information effortlessly. Moreover, they are used by the majority speech community in a quite informal context.

Table (15) also maintains the analysis of five acronyms taken from the interview. All of them are recognized as initialism used to shorten long phrases employed by practitioners with common interests in a CoP in a context with a low level of informality.

The analysis of the examined colloquial elements in the employed 'Panorama' on 'FIFA and COE' illustrates that jargon is observed in the forms of occupational words and phrases. Slang elements are found in nine linguistic forms which are: Reduplication, irregular sentence, compounding, semantic extension, conversion, clipping, affixation, contraction and interjection. Idioms are determined as aphorisms, clichés are detected as conventional utterances and aphorism, and acronyms are recognized as initialism.

In brief, as far as the contextual functions, the nature of community based on interlocutor's relationship and the degree of informality are concerned, the analysis of the jargon, slang, idioms clichés and acronyms in this interview have come up with the same results that the examined colloquial elements have achieved in the analysis of the preceding adopted written text 'Real Madrid Beat Liverpool 1-0 in the UEFA Champions League Final' within the sport register.

5.2.6 Analysis of Political Discourses

5.2.6.1 Analysis of the Text ‘Still a GOP Advantage, but Redistricting Looks like a Wash’

Table (16): Analysis of the Text ‘Still a GOP Advantage, but Redistricting Looks like a Wash’

		Colloquial Language																								Elements: Jargon, Slang, Idiom, Cliché, or Acronym																																	
Text	Item	Linguistic Features												Functions in Context										Community Nature based on interlocutors' Relationship			Degree of informality																																
		Occupational words and phrases	Initialism	Reduplication	Irregular and ill-formed Sentence	Simple word	Compounding	Semantic Extension	Borrowing	Conversion	Clipping	Blending	Affixation	Variation	Contraction	Interjection	Aphorism	Conventional Utterance	Facilitating technical communication	Aggressiveness	Inappropriateness	Sarcasm and devaluation	Hilarity	Intimacy	Encoding information effortlessly		Emphatic purpose	Simplification	Connotation	Creativity	Shortening long phrases	Avoidance of ambiguity (persuasiveness)	Occupational Practitioners in a CoP	Practitioners with Common interest in a CoP	Intimate social group	Majority of Speech Community Members	Speech Community Members	Minimum level of informality	Low level of informality	Medium level of informality	Quite informal	Maximum level of informality																	
P1	For Democrats	*																*																															Jargon										
P1	Producing congressional map	*																*																																		Jargon							
P1	Won't													*											*																								*	Slang									
P1	to save their razor-thin						*																			*																						*	Slang										
P1	Seats won by democrats						*																*																							*	Slang												
P2	Take stock														*												*								*										*													Idiom	
P2	majority of USA House						*																		*																							*	Slang										
P3	to aggressively gerrymander	*																*									*									*															*	Jargon							
P3	GOP		*																								*			*																*													Acronym
P3	partisan distribution of seats	*																*										*			*																			*	Jargon								

Political topic is also examined for the analysis of jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms. ‘Still a GOP Advantage, but Redistricting Looks like a Wash’ is the title of the text that is employed for the analysis of the examined colloquial elements in this field. Table (16) includes the analysis of thirty four colloquial elements extracted from the text. The examined colloquial elements are classified into fifteen jargon elements, thirteen slang elements, three idioms, one clichés and two acronyms.

As it is stated in table (16), all the examined jargon elements are regarded as occupational words and phrases in terms of linguistic features, and they all function as facilitator of technical communication in the text. Moreover, this table also demonstrates that, in terms of the nature of interlocutors’ relationship, all the jargon elements are used by occupational practitioners in a CoP, and they are all used to demonstrate minimum level of informality.

The analysis of thirteen slang elements also has been comprehensively clarified in table (16). Regarding their linguistic features, the slang elements are classified into four compound words, four semantic extensions, two affixations, one clippings and one contraction. These slang elements are of various functions in the context in a way that four of them are used to show intimacy, four of them are used for simplification, three of them represents connotation, one of them functions as an aggressive element, and finally the last one displays creativity. In terms of interlocutors’ relationship, all of the analysed slang elements are used by intimate social group in a discourse with a maximum level of informality.

Concerning the analysis of idioms, table (16) demonstrates that all the three examined idioms are identified as aphorism in terms of their linguistic feature. Two of them function as a means of creativity and one as an emphatic element. All these idioms are employed by speech community in a discourse with a medium level of informality.

As far as cliché is concerned, table (16) analyses only one cliché that is recognized as aphorism in accordance with linguistic features. This cliché is used to encode information effortlessly by the majority of speech community in a quite informal context.

Table (16) which also illustrates the analysis of two acronyms taken from the text. All the acronyms are in forms of initialism that are used to shorten long phrases employed by practitioners with a common interest in a CoP in a context with a low level of informality.

The overall analysis of the colloquial elements in the adopted political text in the table (16) shows that all the jargon elements are recognized as occupational words and phrases. Slang has been constructed by five different linguistic features which are: compounding, semantic extension, clipping, affixation and contraction. Idioms and clichés are distinguished as aphorism, and acronyms are recognized as initialism.

Regarding their functions in the context, jargon elements are utilised to facilitate technical communication, slang is used to show intimacy, simplification, aggressiveness, creativity and connotation; idioms are used for creativity and emphasis, clichés are used to encode information effortlessly and acronyms are used for shortening long phrases.

Concerning the nature of community based on interlocutors' relationship, jargon is used by occupational practitioners in a CoP, slang elements are mostly utilised by intimate social group, idioms by speech community members, clichés by majority speech community, and acronyms by practitioners with a common interest in a CoP.

In connection with the degree of informality, jargon is mostly utilised in a discourse with a minimum level of informality, slang elements are utilised in a discourse with maximum level of informality, idioms are used in a medium level of informality, clichés are used in a quite informal discourse, and acronyms are used in a low informal discourse.

Colloquial Language																																													
Text	Item	Linguistic Features										Functions in Context										Community Nature based on interlocutors' Relationship	Degree of informality	Elements: Jargon, Slang, Idiom, Cliché, or Acronym																					
		Occupational words and phrases	Initialism	Reduplication	Irregular and ill-formed Sentence	Simple word	Compounding	Semantic Extension	Borrowing	Conversion	Clipping	Blending	Affixation	Variation	Contraction	Interjection	Aphorism	Conventional Utterance	Facilitating technical communication	Aggressiveness	Inappropriateness	Sarcasm and devaluation	Hilarity		Intimacy	Encoding information effortlessly	Emphatic purpose	Simplification	Connotation	Creativity	Shortening long phrases	Avoidance of ambiguity (persuasiveness)	Occupational Practitioners in a CoP	Practitioners with Common interest in a CoP	Intimate social group	Majority of Speech Community Members	Speech Community Members	Minimum level of informality	Low level of informality	Medium level of informality	Quite informal	Maximum level of informality			
Q5	Irish border <u>question</u>	*															*																												Jargon
Q5	microcosm	*															*																												Jargon
Q6	There is no <u>magic bullet</u>															*													*												*				Idiom
Q7	candidates of <u>Conservatives</u>	*															*													*														Jargon	
Q8	We <u>cross</u> our <u>fingers</u>															*																									*				Cliché
Q9	MEPs		*																									*											*					Acronym	
Q10	WTO		*																									*										*					Acronym		
Q11	of course,																*																						*					Cliché	
Q12	crippling <u>tariffs</u> on some businesses	*															*												*										*				Jargon		
Q12	gonna													*																									*				Slang		
Q13	Okay											*										*																*					Slang		
Q17	Someone with a <u>phone</u>									*																											*					Slang			
Q18	Look!			*																																	*						Slang		
Q18	<u>My, my</u> key point			*																			*															*					Slang		

		Colloquial Language																																									
Text	Item	Linguistic Features										Functions in Context					Community Nature based on interlocutors' Relationship		Degree of informality		Elements: Jargon, Slang, Idiom, Cliché, or Acronym																						
		Occupational words and phrases	Initialism	Reduplication	Irregular and ill-formed Sentence	Simple word	Compounding	Semantic Extension	Borrowing	Conversion	Clipping	Blending	Affixation	Variation	Contraction	Interjection	Aphorism	Conventional Utterance	Facilitating technical communication	Aggressiveness		Inappropriateness	Sarcasm and devaluation	Hilarity	Intimacy	Encoding information effortlessly	Emphatic purpose	Simplification	Connotation	Creativity	Shortening long phrases	Avoidance of ambiguity (persuasiveness)	Occupational Practitioners in a CoP	Practitioners with Common interest in a CoP	Intimate social group	Majority of Speech Community Members	Speech Community Members	Minimum level of informality	Low level of informality	Medium level of informality	Quite informal	Maximum level of informality	
Q21	Oh,														*							*																				*	Slang
Q21	Nonsense,					*													*																							*	Slang
Q22	You have done rough sleeping					*																				*																*	Slang
Q23	Difficult consular cases	*																*												*												*	Jargon
Q23	point the finger of blame														*									*																	*		Cliché
Q23	diplomatic coup	*																*												*												*	Jargon
Q25	flag-waving					*													*																							*	Slang
Q25	piccaninnies					*												*																							*	Slang	
Q25	Speak your mind														*									*																*		Cliché	
Q27	20 poorest borough	*																*											*												*	Jargon	
Q29	never speak ill of the dead														*													*											*			*	Idiom
Q30	NHS		*																									*		*												*	Acronym
Q31	Thank you very much															*							*																		*		Cliché

Table (17) comprises the analysis of 38 examined colloquial elements that have been extracted from ‘Boris Johnson Interview with BBC's Laura Kuennsberg’. The analysed colloquial elements involve eleven jargon elements, twelve slang elements, four idioms, seven clichés and four acronyms.

With the consideration of the jargon analysis, table (17) clarifies that all of the jargon elements taken out in the employed interview are recognized as occupational words or phrases in terms of linguistic features. Moreover, all of the scrutinized jargon elements function as the facilitators of the technical communication in the context, they are all utilised by occupational practitioners in a CoP, and they are all used in a discourse with a minimum level of informality.

Table (17) involves the analysis of twelve slang elements. In terms of linguistic feature, they are categorized into: four compounding forms, two reduplications, two contractions, one irregular sentence, one clipping, one variation, and one interjection. With reference to the functions of the slang elements, four of them are used for simplification, two for intimacy, two for sarcasm and devaluation, two for emphatic purpose and one as a connotative. Regarding the interlocutors’ relationship, all of the slang elements are used by intimate social group in a discourse with a maximum level of informality.

With reference to idioms, table (17) presents four analysed idioms in the employed interview. These idioms are recognized as aphorism in terms of linguistic feature in a way that two of them are used to show creativity and two of them functions as the avoidance of ambiguity in the interview. These three idioms are used by speech community members in a context with a medium level of informality.

The analysis of seven clichés has also been clearly examined in table (17) as it shows that four identified clichés in the interview are in the form of aphorism, and the rest three are identified as conventional utterances. These clichés are used to encode

information effortlessly. Moreover, they are used by the majority speech community in a quite informal context.

In connection with acronyms, table (17) maintains the analysis of four acronyms taken from the interview. All of them are recognized as initialism used to shorten long phrases employed by practitioners with common interests in a CoP in a context with a low level of informality.

The analysis of the examined colloquial elements in ‘Boris Johnson interview with BBC's Laura Kuenssberg’ illustrates that jargon is observed in forms of occupational words and phrases. The extracted slang elements are classified into: Reduplication, irregular sentence, compounding, conversion, clipping, contraction, variation and interjection. Idioms are determined as aphorisms, clichés are detected as conventional utterances and aphorism, and acronyms are recognized as initialism.

As far as the contextual functions, the nature of community based on interlocutor's relationship and the degree of informality are concerned, the analysis of the jargon, slang, idioms clichés and acronyms in this interview have come up with the similar results that the examined colloquial elements have achieved in the analysis of the preceding adopted written text ‘Still a GOP Advantage, but Redistricting Looks like a Wash’ (See 5.2.6.1). These similarities in the contextual functions, the nature of community, and the degree of informality of the investigated colloquial elements in both written and spoken texts approve that the register of the text does not have any influence on the characteristics of jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms.

Topics on military and war are also employed for the analysis of jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms. For conducting the process of analysis of the examined colloquial elements in this field, a text which is titled ‘Small wins buoy Ukraine; West says Russians losing momentum’ has been adopted. In this text, thirty seven colloquial elements have been extracted including eighteen jargon elements, eleven slang elements, two idioms, two clichés and four acronyms as they are presented in the table (18).

Concerning the analysis of jargon, table (18) clarifies that all the examined jargon elements are regarded as occupational words and phrases in terms of linguistic features, and they all function as facilitator of technical communication in the text. This table also demonstrates that, in terms of the nature of interlocutors’ relationship, all the jargon elements are used by occupational practitioners in a CoP, and they are all used to demonstrate minimum level of informality regarding their degree of informality.

With respect to slang, table (18) comprehensively clarifies the analysis of eleven slang elements. Concerning their linguistic features, the slang elements are classified into two compound words, two semantic extensions, two clippings, two contractions, a simple word and a conversion. These eleven slang elements have four different functions in the text which are: five of them are used for simplification, three of them are used for the sarcastic and devaluation purposes, two of them show intimacy, and one of them represents connotation. Regarding interlocutors’ relationship, all the eleven slang elements are used by intimate social group in a discourse with a maximum level of informality.

Regarding idioms, table (18) shows that the two examined idioms are identified as aphorism in terms of their linguistic feature. One of the idioms functions as a means of creativity, and the other one functions as the avoidance of ambiguity (persuasiveness). Moreover, these two idioms are employed by speech community in a discourse with a medium level of informality.

As far as cliché is concerned, table (18) includes the analysis of two clichés in a way that one of them is recognized as aphorism and another one as a conventional utterance in accordance with linguistic features. These clichés are used to encode information effortlessly by the majority of speech community in a quite informal context.

Table (18) embraces the analysis of four acronyms. All the acronyms are in forms of initialism used to shorten long phrases employed by practitioners with a common interest in a CoP in a context with a low level of informality.

The gross analysis of the colloquial elements in the employed military and war text in table (18) shows that all the Jargon elements are recognized as occupational words and phrases. Slang has been constructed by six different linguistic features which are: compounding, semantic extension, clipping, contraction, simple word and one conversion. Idioms are distinguished as aphorism, clichés are recognized as aphorism and conventional utterance, and acronyms are recognized as initialism.

With respect to their functions in the context, jargon elements are utilised to facilitate technical communication. Slang elements are used to show sarcasm and devaluation, intimacy, simplification, and connotation. Idioms are used for avoidance of ambiguity and emphasis. Clichés are utilised for encoding information effortlessly, and acronyms are used for shortening long phrases.

Concerning the nature of community based on interlocutors' relationship, jargon is used by occupational practitioners in a CoP; slang elements are mostly utilised by intimate social group, by speech community members, clichés by majority speech community, and acronyms by practitioners with a common interest in a CoP.

Regarding informality, jargon is characterized by a minimum level of informality, slang elements are utilised in a discourse with maximum level of informality, idioms shows a medium level of informality, clichés are used in a quite informal discourse, and acronyms are characterized by a low informal degree.

		Colloquial Language																																										
Text	Item	Linguistic Features										Functions in Context										Community Nature based on interlocutors' Relationship		Degree of informality		Elements: Jargon, Slang, Idiom, Cliché, or Acronym																		
		Occupational words and phrases	Initialism	Reduplication	Irregular and ill-formed Sentence	Simple word	Compounding	Semantic Extension	Borrowing	Conversion	Clipping	Blending	Affixation	Variation	Contraction	Interjection	Aphorism	Conventional Utterance	Facilitating technical communication	Aggressiveness	Inappropriateness	Sarcasm and devaluation	Hilarity	Intimacy	Encoding information effortlessly		Emphatic purpose	Simplification	Connotation	Creativity	Shortening long phrases	Avoidance of ambiguity (persuasiveness)	Occupational Practitioners in a CoP	Practitioners with Common interest in a CoP	Intimate social group	Majority of Speech Community Members	Speech Community Members	Minimum level of informality	Low level of informality	Medium level of informality	Quite informal	Maximum level of informality		
S3	No other problems?				*																	*										*										*	Slang	
S3	Mate !				*																		*										*										*	Slang
S3	give a shit about.															*											*							*								*	Idiom	
S3	make the cut.															*											*							*								*	Idiom	
S3	Gonna														*										*									*								*	Slang	
S3	Fuck off					*									*				*														*									*	Slang	
S4	knock them back														*												*							*								*	Idiom	
S4	Taliban's heartland .	*															*											*					*					*					*	Jargon
S4	Green Zone	*															*											*					*					*					*	Jargon
S5	spread governance	*															*											*					*					*					*	Jargon
S5	Attack us here?			*																				*									*									*	Slang	
S6	a war of nerves														*													*						*					*				*	Idiom
S6	Bullets Whizzing by			*																				*								*									*		*	Slang
S7	stay on the safe side															*																	*								*		*	Cliché

The analysis of forty examined colloquial elements extracted from the authentic recorded interaction ‘Taking on the Taleban -The Soldiers' Story’ has been examined in table (19). The analysed colloquial elements consist of twelve jargon elements, sixteen slang elements, six idioms, two clichés and four acronyms.

Table (19) shows that all the jargon elements in the employed recorded interaction have been identified as occupational word or phrase. These jargon elements function as the facilitators of the technical communication in the context. They are utilised by occupational practitioners in a CoP to represent a minimum level of informality.

With reference to the analysis of slang, sixteen extracted slang elements in the recorded authentic interaction have been stated in table (19). In terms of linguistic features, they are classified into three simple words, three compounds, two irregular sentences, two interjections, one semantic extension, one reduplication, one clipping, one variation, one conversion and one contraction. With respect to the functions of slang elements, seven of them are utilised for simplification, two of them for aggressiveness, two for intimacy, two of them show connotation, one for inappropriateness, one for sarcasm, and one for emphatic. Regarding the interlocutors’ relationship, all of the slang elements are used by intimate social group in a maximum level of informality.

Table (19) also includes the analysis of six idioms in the employed recorded interaction that are recognized as aphorism. Four out of six idioms are used to show creativity and the rest two idioms functions as avoidant of ambiguity in the employed recorded military and war interaction. These six idioms are used by speech community members in a context with a medium level of informality.

Regarding cliché, table (19) demonstrates the analysis of two clichés. One of the clichés is aphorism and the other one is in the form of conventional utterances. These clichés function as linguistic elements that encode information effortlessly which are probably used by the majority of speech community in a quite informal discourse.

In connection with the analysis of acronyms, table (19) includes four acronyms taken from the recorded interactions. All the acronyms are recognized as initialisms utilised to shorten long phrases employed by practitioners with common interests in a CoP in a discourse with a low level of informality.

Deriving from the selected recorded authentic interaction ‘Taking on the Taliban-The Soldiers' Story’, it can be inferred that jargon is observed in the forms of occupational words and phrases. Slang elements are found in ten linguistic forms which are: simple word, compound, irregular sentence, interjection, semantic extension, clipping, reduplication, variation, conversion and contraction. Idioms are observed in forms of aphorisms, clichés are categorized into aphorism and conventional utterance, and acronyms are recognized as initialism.

Concerning the contextual functions, the nature of community based on interlocutor’s relationship and the degree of informality, the analysis of jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms in the current verbal recorded interaction have arrived at the similar results that the mentioned colloquial elements have achieved from the analysis of the preceding adopted written text ‘Small Wins Buoy Ukraine; West Says Russians Losing Momentum’ (See 5.2.7.1). Therefore, diversity in the register of the military and war texts (written or spoken), does not affect the process of determining the contextual functions, the nature of community, and the degree of informality of the investigated colloquial elements.

5.2.8 Analysis of Literary Discourses

5.2.8.1 Analysis of the Text ‘Introducing Karl Ove Knausgaard’

Table (20): Analysis of the Text ‘Introducing Karl Ove Knausgaard’

		Colloquial Language																																											
Text	Item	Linguistic Features																Functions in Context																Community Nature based on interlocutors' Relationship		Degree of informality		Elements: Jargon, Slang, Idiom, Cliché, or Acronym							
		Occupational words and phrases	Initialism	Reduplication	Irregular and ill-formed Sentence	Simple word	Compounding	Semantic Extension	Borrowing	Conversion	Clipping	Blending	Affixation	Variation	Contraction	Interjection	Aphorism	Conventional Utterance	Facilitating technical communication	Aggressiveness	Inappropriateness	Sarcasm and devaluation	Hilarity	Intimacy	Encoding information effortlessly	Emphatic purpose	Simplification	Connotation	Creativity	Shortening long phrases	Avoidance of ambiguity (persuasiveness)	Occupational Practitioners in a CoP	Practitioners with Common interest in a CoP	Intimate social group	Majority of Speech Community Members	Speech Community Members	Minimum level of informality		Low level of informality	Medium level of informality	Quite informal	Maximum level of informality			
P1	Norwegian Novelist	*															*														*												Jargon		
P1	You're													*											*							*												*	Slang
P2	Anxious fans								*																*							*												*	Slang
P2	First come, first served															*							*													*								*	Cliché
P3	He is a headliner	*															*													*													*	Jargon	
P4	Gonna													*											*							*											*	Slang	
P4	This week is comic con	*															*												*				*										*	Jargon	
P4	That is not chill				*																	*									*												*	Slang	
P5	I want to picture her							*																*							*												*	Slang	
P5	Starbucks in hand			*																			*								*												*	Slang	

Literary discourse is also examined for the analysis of jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms. The text that is adopted in this respect is titled ‘Introducing Karl Ove Knausgaard’. Table (20) includes the analysis of thirty eight colloquial elements extracted from the text. The examined colloquial elements are classified into twelve jargon elements, twenty slang elements, three idioms, two clichés and one acronym.

As it is stated in table (20), all the examined jargon elements are regarded as occupational words and phrases in terms of linguistic features, and they all function as facilitator of technical communication in the text. Table (20) also determines that, in terms of the nature of interlocutors’ relationship, all the jargon elements are used by occupational practitioners in a CoP, and they are all used to demonstrate minimum level of informality in connection with their degree of informality.

Table (20) comprises the analysis of twenty slang elements. Regarding their linguistic features, they are categorized into ten different linguistic forms: three clippings, three variations, two irregular sentences, two simple words, two compound words, two semantic extensions, two conversion, two contractions, one reduplication, and one interjection. These slang elements are of various functions in the context: nine of them are used to represent simplification, six of them show intimacy, two of them show connotation, one as an aggressive element, one as sarcasm and devaluation, and the last one as an emphasis element. In terms of interlocutors’ relationship, the slang elements are used by intimate social group in a discourse with a maximum level of informality.

Concerning the analysis of idiom, table (20) illustrates that all the three examined idioms are identified as aphorism in terms of their linguistic features. Two of them function as a means of avoidance of ambiguity (persuasiveness), and the other one functions as a creative element. All these idioms are employed by speech community in a discourse with a medium level of informality.

As far as cliché is concerned, table (20) involves the analyses of two clichés that one of them is recognized as conventional utterances and the other one as aphorism in accordance with linguistic features. These clichés are used to encode information effortlessly by the majority of speech community in a quite informal context.

Table (20) also includes the analysis of an acronym. This acronym is in the form of initialism that is used to shorten long phrases employed by practitioners with a common interest in a CoP in a context with a low level of informality.

Thus, the linguistic analysis of the colloquial elements in the adopted literal text in table (20) shows that all the jargon elements are recognized as occupational words and phrases. Slang has been categorized as clipping, variation, irregular sentence, simple word, compound word, semantic extension, conversion, contraction, reduplication, and interjection. Idioms are distinguished as aphorism, clichés are recognized as conventional utterances and aphorism, and acronyms are identified as initialism.

Regarding their functions, jargon elements are utilised to facilitate technical communication, slang are used to show intimacy, simplification, aggressiveness, sarcasm and devaluation, emphatic and connotation; idioms show the avoidance of ambiguity and creativity, clichés are used to encode information effortlessly and acronyms are used for shortening long phrases.

With respect to the nature of community based on interlocutors' relationship, jargon is used by occupational practitioners in a CoP, slang elements are utilised by intimate social group, idioms by speech community members, clichés by majority speech community, and acronyms by practitioners with a common interest in a CoP.

Regarding the degree of informality, jargon is utilised in a discourse with a minimum level of informality; slang elements are utilised in a discourse with maximum level of informality, idioms demonstrate a medium level of informality, clichés show a quite informal level of informality, and acronyms are characterized by a low informal degree.

In a literary interview with ‘Megan Miranda, Author of All the Missing Girls’, forty of the examined colloquial elements extracted and analysed as it is shown in table (21). The analysed colloquial elements consist of twenty two jargon elements, eleven slang elements, two idioms and five clichés.

Table (21) illustrates the analysis of twenty two jargon elements. All the jargon elements are identified as occupational words or phrases in terms of linguistic features, and they all function as the facilitators of the technical communication in the context. Moreover, regarding the nature of community jargon elements are utilized by occupational practitioners in a CoP, and these elements are all used in a discourse with a minimum level of informality.

In connection with slang elements, table (21) involves the analysis of eleven slang elements. These ten elements are classified into seven linguistic forms which are: two reduplications, two variations, two contractions, one simple word, one semantic extension, one conversion, one clipping, and one interjection. With reference to their functions of these slang elements, four of them are used for simplification, three of them show intimacy, two for emphatic purpose. Moreover, all of the slang elements are used by intimate social group in a discourse with a maximum level of informality.

With reference to idioms, table (21) presents two idioms in the employed interview. These idioms are recognized as aphorism in terms of linguistic feature. All these idioms function as a linguistic element to show creativity in the context. These two idioms are used by speech community members as far as the nature of interlocutors’ relation is concerned, and they are used in a context with a medium level of informality in accordance with the degree of informality.

The analysis of five clichés has also been clearly examined in table (21) as it identifies that two of the recognized clichés in the interview are in forms of aphorism, and the other two are recognized as conventional utterances. These clichés function in the context as linguistic elements that encode information effortlessly. Moreover, they are

used by the majority speech community in connection with the nature of interlocutor's relationship. Furthermore, regarding the degree of informality, they are used in a quite informal context.

The gross analysis of the forty colloquial elements extracted in the literary interview with 'Megan Miranda, Author of All the Missing Girls' illustrates that jargon is observed in the forms of occupational words and phrases. The slang elements are classified into: Reduplication, variation, contraction, simple word, semantic extension, conversion, clipping, and interjection. Idioms are determined as aphorisms, and clichés are detected as conventional utterances and aphorism.

Regarding the contextual functions, the nature of community based on interlocutor's relationship and the degree of informality, the analysis of the jargon, slang, idioms clichés and acronyms in this interview have come up with the same results that the examined colloquial elements have achieved in the analysis of the preceding adopted written text 'Introducing Karl Ove Knausgaard' (See 5.2.8.1). Therefore, diversity in the register of the literary texts (written or spoken), does not have any influences on the process of underlining the contextual functions, the nature of community, and the degree of informality of the investigated colloquial elements.

5.2.9 Analysis of Mass Media Discourses

5.2.9.1 Analysis of the Text ‘Which Type of Advertising is Most Effective’

Table (22): The Analysis of the Text ‘Which Type of Advertising is Most Effective?’

		Colloquial Language																																										
Text	Item	Linguistic Features														Functions in Context										Community Nature based on interlocutors’ Relationship		Degree of informality		Elements: Jargon, Slang, Idiom, Cliché, or Acronym														
		Occupational words and phrases	Initialism	Reduplication	Irregular and ill-formed Sentence	Simple word	Compounding	Semantic Extension	Borrowing	Conversion	Clipping	Blending	Affixation	Variation	Contraction	Interjection	Aphorism	Conventional Utterance	Facilitating technical communication	Aggressiveness	Inappropriateness	Sarcasm and devaluation	Hilarity	Intimacy	Encoding information effortlessly	Emphatic purpose	Simplification	Connotation	Creativity		Shortening long phrases	Avoidance of ambiguity (persuasiveness)	Occupational Practitioners in a CoP	Practitioners with Common interest in a CoP	Intimate social group	Majority of Speech Community Members	Speech Community Members	Minimum level of informality	Low level of informality	Medium level of informality	Quite informal	Maximum level of informality		
P1	<u>cold hearted</u> truth					*																					*																*	Slang
P1	digital advertising.	*																*												*													*	Jargon
P2	Surf the net															*																											*	Cliché
P2	On the key <u>platform</u>	*																*																									*	Jargon
P2	Start paying <u>ads</u>									*														*																			*	Slang
P2	platforms like <u>Insta</u>	*																*											*														*	Jargon
P2	platforms like <u>LinkedIn</u>	*																*											*														*	Jargon
P2	platforms like <u>Pinterest</u>	*																*											*													*	Jargon	
P2	A <u>ton</u> of opportunity						*																*								*											*	Slang	
P4	Organic social media	*																*											*														*	Jargon
P4	It’s													*										*																		*	Slang	
P4	pros and cons						*																	*																		*	Slang	

		Colloquial Language																																										
Text	Item	Linguistic Features										Functions in Context										Community Nature based on interlocutors' Relationship		Degree of informality		Elements: Jargon, Slang, Idiom, Cliché, or Acronym																		
		Occupational words and phrases	Initialism	Reduplication	Irregular and ill-formed Sentence	Simple word	Compounding	Semantic Extension	Borrowing	Conversion	Clipping	Blending	Affixation	Variation	Contraction	Interjection	Aphorism	Conventional Utterance	Facilitating technical communication	Aggressiveness	Inappropriateness	Sarcasm and devaluation	Humor	Intimacy	Encoding information effortlessly		Emphatic purpose	Simplification	Connotation	Creativity	Shortening long phrases	Avoidance of ambiguity (persuasiveness)	Occupational Practitioners in a CoP	Practitioners with Common interest in a CoP	Intimate social group	Majority of Speech Community Members	Speech Community Members	Minimum level of informality	Low level of informality	Medium level of informality	Quite informal	Maximum level of informality		
P15	Worth pretty <u>penny</u>						*																				*															*	Slang	
P15	a ton of time					*																	*																			*	Slang	
P16	online ads lurking corner of <u>cyberspace</u>	*																*												*													*	Jargon
P16	Introducing <u>Malware</u>	*																*												*													*	Jargon
P16	It is not at all <u>spammy</u>										*												*																*				*	Slang
P17	Top of mind					*																					*															*	Slang	
P18	Become the <u>go-to</u>					*																					*															*	Slang	
P19	Resounding <u>huzzah</u>			*																				*																		*	Slang	
P20	<u>You tube</u> is largest searching engine	*																*											*													*	Jargon	
P21	Streaming devices	*																*											*													*	Jargon	
P21	Brought You Tube experience to <u>big screen</u>												*										*							*											*		*	Slang
P21	Fish were the fish are														*										*													*				*	Idiom	

The Media is another topic that is employed for the analysis of jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms. The text that is selected for the analysis of the colloquial elements in this field is titled ‘Which Type of Advertising is Most Effective’. Table (22) shows the analysis of thirty colloquial elements taken from the text. The examined colloquial elements consist of twelve jargon elements, fifteen slang elements, three idioms, one clichés and five acronyms.

According to (22), as far as linguistic features is concerned, all the twelve examined jargon elements are regarded as occupational words and phrases, and they all function as facilitator of technical communication. This table illustrates that nine of the jargon elements are used by occupational practitioners in a CoP, and only three of them by practitioners with a common interest in a CoP. Regarding the degree of informality, all the jargon elements are used to demonstrate minimum level of informality.

In connection with the analysis of slang elements, table (22) comprises the analysis of 15 slang elements with seven various linguistic features which are: five compound words, three semantic extensions, two affixations, two contractions, one simple word, one borrowing and one clipping. These slang elements have three different functions in the context: five slang elements function as intimacy, five of them function as simplification, and the rest five elements function as connotation. Concerning interlocutors’ relationship, all of the analyzed slang elements are used by intimate social groups. Finally, regarding the degree of informality, all of them are utilised in a maximum level of informality discourse.

In the matter of idioms, table (22) shows that all the idioms are determined as aphorism in terms of their linguistic features, and they all function as a means of creativity and they are employed by speech community in a discourse with a medium level of informality.

For the analysis of clichés, table (22) includes only one cliché that is recognized as aphorism in accordance with linguistic features. This cliché is utilised to encode information effortlessly by the majority of speech community in a quite informal context.

Table (22) also illustrates the analysis of five acronyms extracted from the employed text. All the acronyms are in forms of initialism used to shorten long phrases. These acronyms are employed in the text by practitioners with a common interest in a CoP in a context with a low level of informality.

The analysed colloquial elements show that all the jargon elements are recognized as occupational words and phrases. Slang has been constructed by eight different linguistic features which are: compound word, semantic extension, affixation, contraction, simple word, borrowing and one clipping. Idioms and clichés are distinguished as aphorism, and acronyms are recognized as initialism.

Regarding contextual functions are concerned, jargon elements facilitate technical communication, slang functions as intimacy and simplification, idioms show creativity, clichés encode information effortlessly, and acronyms shorten long phrases.

With regard to the nature of community based on interlocutors' relationship, jargon is mostly used by occupational practitioners in a CoP, and to some extent by practitioners with a common interest in a CoP. In relation to the other colloquial elements, all the slang elements are employed by intimate social groups, idioms are utilised by speech community members, clichés by majority speech community members and acronyms by practitioners with a common interest in a CoP.

In connection with the degree of informality, jargon is mostly utilised in a discourse with a minimum level of informality, slang elements are utilised in a discourse with maximum level of informality and to some degree in a discourse with a quite informal level, idioms demonstrate a medium level of informality, clichés in a quite informal context, and acronyms are characterized by a low informal degree.

5.2.9.2 Analysis of the Interview ‘Social Media in Libraries’

Table (23): The Analysis of the Interview ‘Social Media in Libraries’

		Colloquial Language																																										
Text	Item	Linguistic Features										Functions in Context										Community Nature based on interlocutors’ Relationship	Degree of informality	Elements: Jargon, Slang, Idiom, Cliché, or Acronym																				
		Occupational words and phrases	Initialism	Reduplication	Irregular and ill-formed Sentence	Simple word	Compounding	Semantic Extension	Borrowing	Conversion	Clipping	Blending	Affixation	Variation	Contraction	Interjection	Aphorism	Conventional Utterance	Facilitating technical communication	Aggressiveness	Inappropriateness	Sarcasm and devaluation	Hilarity		Intimacy	Encoding information effortlessly	Emphatic purpose	Simplification	Connotation	Creativity	Shortening long phrases	Avoidance of ambiguity (persuasiveness)	Occupational Practitioners in a CoP	Practitioners with Common interest in a CoP	Intimate social group	Majority of Speech Community Members	Speech Community Members	Minimum level of informality	Low level of informality	Medium level of informality	Quite informal	Maximum level of informality		
Q1	I’ve													*												*																	*	Slang
Q1	several of <u>podcast</u> guests	*																*												*													*	Jargon
Q1	dive into all the juicy details																*							*																		*	Cliché	
Q1	Give us a little <u>intro</u>								*																*							*										*	Slang	
Q1	Thanks for having me															*								*									*								*	Cliché		
Q2	Yeah!												*										*																		*	Slang		
Q2	Put in place														*												*								*						*	Idiom		
Q3	Social media	*																*											*												*	Jargon		
Q3	Website	*																*											*											*	Jargon			
Q3	From high tech to super high touch								*															*							*										*	Slang		
Q3	Google Analytics	*																*											*												*	Jargon		

Colloquial Language																																											
Text	Item	Linguistic Features										Functions in Context					Community Nature based on interlocutors' Relationship		Degree of informality		Elements: Jargon, Slang, Idiom, Cliché, or Acronym																						
		Occupational words and phrases	Initialism	Reduplication	Irregular and ill-formed Sentence	Simple word	Compounding	Semantic Extension	Borrowing	Conversion	Clipping	Blending	Affixation	Variation	Contraction	Interjection	Aphorism	Conventional Utterance	Facilitating technical communication	Aggressiveness		Inappropriateness	Sarcasm and devaluation	Hilarity	Intimacy	Encoding information effortlessly	Emphatic purpose	Simplification	Connotation	Creativity	Shortening long phrases	Avoidance of ambiguity (persuasiveness)	Occupational Practitioners in a CoP	Practitioners with Common interest in a CoP	Intimate social group	Majority of Speech Community Members	Speech Community Members	Minimum level of informality	Low level of informality	Medium level of informality	Quite informal	Maximum level of informality	
Q3	homepage	*															*																									Jargon	
Q3	People are clicking on	*															*																										Jargon
Q4	Hey!														*								*																		*	Slang	
Q5	You have sprout Social	*															*																									Jargon	
Q5	Engaging my patron	*															*																									Jargon	
Q5	phone								*																*												*				Slang		
Q6	From <u>Myspace</u> to twitter	*															*																	*							Jargon		
Q6	Then we went to <u>snap</u>									*													*																*		Slang		
Q6	SMM		*																								*							*							Acronym		
Q6	Somebody <u>calls</u>					*																*																	*		Slang		
Q6	Start <u>googling</u> online						*															*																*		Slang			
Q7	Very very		*																				*														*			Slang			
Q7	wanna									*													*														*			Slang			
Q8	okay								*													*														*				Slang			

Colloquial Language																																															
Text	Item	Linguistic Features												Functions in Context						Community Nature based on interlocutors' Relationship	Degree of informality	Elements: Jargon, Slang, Idiom, Cliché, or Acronym																									
		Occupational words and phrases	Initialism	Reduplication	Irregular and ill-formed Sentence	Simple word	Compounding	Semantic Extension	Borrowing	Conversion	Clipping	Blending	Affixation	Variation	Contraction	Interjection	Aphorism	Conventional Utterance	Facilitating technical communication	Aggressiveness	Inappropriateness		Sarcasm and devaluation	Hilarity	Intimacy	Encoding information effortlessly	Emphatic purpose	Simplification	Connotation	Creativity	Shortening long phrases	Avoidance of ambiguity (persuasiveness)	Occupational Practitioners in a CoP	Practitioners with Common interest in a CoP	Intimate social group	Majority of Speech Community Members	Speech Community Members	Minimum level of informality	Low level of informality	Medium level of informality	Quite informal	Maximum level of informality					
Q8	Many many			*																					*																		*	Slang			
Q8	When there is a will, there is a way														*									*																	*				Cliché		
Q9	Beat the clock														*												*											*							Idiom		
Q9	Time flies														*												*										*								Idiom		
Q9	to give them the Yes-list	*															*										*								*										Jargon		
Q11	Gosh,				*																		*													*								*	Slang		
Q12	These are on the spot														*												*									*				*						Idiom	
Q12	I am a podcast junkie				*													*											*										*						*	Slang	
Q13	ALA		*																								*		*							*										Acronym	
Q14	Cool,				*																		*														*								*	Slang	
Q16	Touch base with														*											*										*				*						Idiom	
Q17	Subscribe the channel	*														*												*		*						*										*	Jargon
Q17	Take care!														*									*														*								*	Cliché

Table (23) presents the analysis of thirty eight examined colloquial elements that have been taken from an interview titled ‘Social Media in Libraries’. The examined colloquial elements are categorized into eleven jargon elements, sixteen slang elements, five idioms, four clichés and two acronyms.

In connection with jargon analysis, table (23) identifies that all of the eleven jargon elements taken out in the employed interview are regarded as occupational words or phrases in terms of linguistic features. Moreover, all of the examined jargon elements function as the facilitators of the technical communication in the context, they are all utilised by occupational practitioners in a CoP, and they are all used in a context with a minimum level of informality.

Table (23) involves the analysis of sixteen slang elements. In terms of linguistic features, they are categorized into: three simple words, three conversions, two reduplications, two clipping, two variations, two interjections, one semantic extension and one contraction. With reference to the functions of these slang elements, seven of them are used for intimacy, six of them for simplification, two for emphasis and one for sarcasm. Regarding the interlocutors’ relationship, all of the slang elements are used by intimate social groups in a discourse. Moreover, among these 16 slang elements, 14 of them are used with a maximum level of informality, and two of them with a quite informal level.

With reference to idiom, table (23) presents five idioms in the employed interview. These idioms are recognized as aphorism in terms of linguistic features, and they all function as a creative element in the context. Moreover, these five idioms are used by speech community members in a context with a medium level of informality.

Table (23) also demonstrates the analysis of four clichés as it shows that three of the identified clichés in the interview are distinguished as conventional utterances, and the other one is identified as aphorism. The function of these clichés in the context is to encode information effortlessly. Moreover, in terms of interlocutors’ relationship, these clichés are utilised by majority speech community. Finally, as far as the degree of informality is concerned, their context is regarded as a quite informal one.

In connection with acronyms, table (23) maintains the analysis of two acronyms taken from the interview. All of them are recognized as initialisms used to shorten long phrases employed by practitioners with common interests in a CoP in a context with a low level of informality.

The analysis of the examined colloquial elements in an interview on ‘Social Media in Libraries’ clarifies that jargon is observed as occupational words and phrases. The extracted slang elements are classified into: simple word, conversion, reduplication, clipping, variation, interjection, semantic extension and contraction. Idioms are determined as aphorisms, clichés are detected as conventional utterances and aphorism, and acronyms are recognized as initialism.

With respect to the contextual functions, the nature of community and the degree of informality, the analysis of the jargon, slang, idioms clichés and acronyms in this interview has arrived at the same results that the examined colloquial elements have achieved in the analysis of the preceding adopted written text ‘Which Type of Advertising is Most Effective’ (See 5.2.9.1). Thus, diversity in register, in the media texts (written or spoken), does not affect the process of determining the contextual functions, the nature of community, and the degree of informality of the investigated colloquial elements.

Colloquial Language																																											
Text	Item	Linguistic Features												Functions in Context						Community Nature based on interlocutors' Relationship		Degree of informality		Elements: Jargon, Slang, Idiom, Cliché, or Acronym																			
		Occupational words and phrases	Initialism	Reduplication	Irregular and ill-formed Sentence	Simple word	Compounding	Semantic Extension	Borrowing	Conversion	Clipping	Blending	Affixation	Variation	Contraction	Interjection	Aphorism	Conventional Utterance	Facilitating technical communication	Aggressiveness	Inappropriateness	Sarcasm and devaluation	Hilarity		Intimacy	Encoding information effortlessly	Emphatic purpose	Simplification	Connotation	Creativity	Shortening long phrases	Avoidance of ambiguity (persuasiveness)	Occupational Practitioners in a CoP	Practitioners with Common interest in a CoP	Intimate social group	Majority of Speech Community Members	Speech Community Members	Minimum level of informality	Low level of informality	Medium level of informality	Quite informal	Maximum level of informality	
P2	<u>pics</u> published by								*																*																*	Slang	
P2	<u>Teens'</u> outfit								*																*																*	Slang	
P2	casual styles	*																*																		*							Jargon
P2	<u>besties</u> walked through											*											*																		*	Slang	
P2	Through parking <u>lot</u>						*																		*																*	Slang	
P3	For the <u>newlyweds'</u> part					*																	*																	*	Slang		
P3	<u>slaved</u> in a white shirt			*																			*												*						*	Slang	
P3	form-fitting jeans	*																*																			*					Jargon	
P3	button-down shirt.	*																*																			*					Jargon	
P3	khaki pants	*																*																		*						Jargon	

Colloquial Language																																													
Text	Item	Linguistic Features										Functions in Context						Community Nature based on interlocutors' Relationship		Degree of informality		Elements: Jargon, Slang, Idiom, Cliché, or Acronym																							
		Occupational words and phrases	Initialism	Reduplication	Irregular and ill-formed Sentence	Simple word	Compounding	Semantic Extension	Borrowing	Conversion	Clipping	Blending	Affixation	Variation	Contraction	Interjection	Aphorism	Conventional Utterance	Facilitating technical communication	Aggressiveness	Inappropriateness		Sarcasm and devaluation	Hilarity	Intimacy	Encoding information effortlessly	Emphatic purpose	Simplification	Connotation	Creativity	Shortening long phrases	Avoidance of ambiguity (persuasiveness)	Occupational Practitioners in a CoP	Practitioners with Common interest in a CoP	Intimate social group	Majority of Speech Community Members	Speech Community Members	Minimum level of informality	Low level of informality	Medium level of informality	Quite informal	Maximum level of informality			
P3	Classy high heels										*												*																		*	Slang			
P3	high heels	*																*																			*					Jargon			
P3	For the outing							*																	*															*			Slang		
P4	after their splitting						*																*																	*			Slang		
P4	tied the knot														*													*									*						Idiom		
P4	The sun broke free													*												*			*							*			*					Idiom	
P4	cast its rays															*																				*			*					Cliché	
P4	under their thumbs													*										*												*		*						Idiom	
P5	over the moon														*										*											*		*						Idiom	
P5	weren't												*												*										*					*					Slang
P5	they paint the town red													*													*								*		*		*						Idiom

Life style texts are also examined for the analysis of jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms. The text that is adopted in this respect is titled ‘Emme Muniz, Seraphina Affleck Match in Shorts, Collared Shirts with J. Lo and Ben Affleck in L.A.’. Table (24) includes the analysis of thirty one colloquial elements selected from the text. The analysed colloquial elements are classified into ten jargon elements, fourteen slang elements, five idioms, one cliché and one acronym.

As it is explicated in table (24), all the examined jargon elements are regarded as occupational words and phrases in terms of linguistic feature, and they all function as facilitator of technical communication in the text. However, in terms of the nature of interlocutors’ relationship, all the jargon elements that are selected in employed life style topic are used by practitioners with common interests rather than by occupational practitioners in a CoP as they are observed in the other topics. The jargon elements are all used to demonstrate minimum level of informality in connection with their degree of informality.

Table (24) comprises the analysis of fourteen slang elements. Regarding their linguistic features, they are categorized into eight linguistic forms which are: three semantic extensions, three clippings, two simple words, two affixations, one variation, one compounding, one conversion and one contraction. These slang elements are of three various functions in the context: seven of them are used to represent intimacy, six of them show simplification, one of them shows connotation. In terms of interlocutors’ relationship, the slang elements are used by intimate social group in a discourse with a maximum level of informality.

As far as the analysis of idioms is concerned, table (24) presents that all the five evaluated idioms are identified as aphorism in terms of linguistic features and they are all used to function as a creative element in the text. Moreover, all these idioms are employed by speech community in a discourse with a medium level of informality.

Concerning the analysis of cliché, table (24) involves the analyses of one cliché that is recognized as conventional utterances. The function of this cliché is to encode information effortlessly. Regarding the nature of interlocutor’s relationship, this cliché is

used by majority of speech community, and in terms of the degree of informality, it is used in a quite informal context.

Table (24) also involves the analysis of an acronym. This acronym is in the form of initialism that is used to shorten long phrases employed by practitioners with a common interest in a CoP in a context with a low level of informality.

Thus, the linguistic analysis of the colloquial elements in the adopted life style text in the table (24) shows that all the jargon elements are recognized as occupational words and phrases. Slang has been categorized as semantic extension, clipping, simple word, affixation, variation, compounding, conversion and contraction. Idioms are distinguished as aphorism, clichés are recognized as conventional utterances, and acronyms are identified as initialism.

In connection with their functions in the context, jargon elements are utilised to facilitate technical communication, slang are used to show intimacy, simplification and emphatic, idioms function as creative elements, clichés are used to encode information effortlessly and acronyms are used for shortening long phrases.

Concerning the nature of community based on interlocutors' relationship, both jargon elements and acronyms are used by practitioners with common interest in a CoP, slang elements are utilised by intimate social group, idioms by speech community members, clichés by majority speech community and acronyms are employed by practitioners with a common interest in a CoP.

Regarding the degree of informality, jargon is utilised in a discourse with a minimum level of informality, slang elements are utilised in a discourse with maximum level of informality, idioms demonstrate a medium level of informality, and acronyms are characterized by a low informal degree.

Colloquial Language																																													
Text	Item	Linguistic Features										Functions in Context										Community Nature based on interlocutors' Relationship										Degree of informality										Elements: Jargon, Slang, Idiom, Cliché, or Acronym			
		Occupational words and phrases	Initialism	Reduplication	Irregular and ill-formed Sentence	Simple word	Compounding	Semantic Extension	Borrowing	Conversion	Clipping	Blending	Affixation	Variation	Contraction	Interjection	Aphorism	Conventional Utterance	Facilitating technical communication	Aggressiveness	Inappropriateness	Sarcasm and devaluation	Humor	Intimacy	Encoding information effortlessly	Emphatic purpose	Simplification	Connotation	Creativity	Shortening long phrases	Avoidance of ambiguity (persuasiveness)	Occupational Practitioners in a CoP	Practitioners with Common interest in a CoP	Intimate social group	Majority of Speech Community Members	Speech Community Members	Minimum level of informality	Low level of informality	Medium level of informality	Quite informal	Maximum level of informality				
Q8	It's													*																														*	Slang
Q8	put me at ease															*																												*	Idiom
Q8	Ever feel star struck	*															*													*													*	Jargon	
Q9	lotta													*												*																*	Slang		
Q9	gotta													*											*																*	Slang			
Q10	Hmmm!														*								*																		*	Slang			
Q10	No, no			*																				*																	*	Slang			
Q11	Just a matter of time															*								*														*					Cliché		
Q11	sheath dress	*															*												*												*	Jargon			
Q11	slingback shoes	*															*												*												*	Jargon			

Colloquial Language																																											
Text	Item	Linguistic Features										Functions in Context						Community Nature based on interlocutors' Relationship		Degree of informality		Elements: Jargon, Slang, Idiom, Cliché, or Acronym																					
		Occupational words and phrases	Initialism	Reduplication	Irregular and ill-formed Sentence	Simple word	Compounding	Semantic Extension	Borrowing	Conversion	Clipping	Blending	Affixation	Variation	Contraction	Interjection	Aphorism	Conventional Utterance	Facilitating technical communication	Aggressiveness	Inappropriateness		Sarcasm and devaluation	Hilarity	Intimacy	Encoding information effortlessly	Emphatic purpose	Simplification	Connotation	Creativity	Shortening long phrases	Avoidance of ambiguity (persuasiveness)	Occupational Practitioners in a CoP	Practitioners with Common interest in a CoP	Intimate social group	Majority of Speech Community Members	Speech Community Members	Minimum level of informality	Low level of informality	Medium level of informality	Quite informal	Maximum level of informality	
Q12	smoky eyes	*															*																										Jargon
Q12	heavy contour	*															*																										Jargon
Q13	Err!														*					*																					*	Slang	
Q14	Yeah, yeah			*																				*																	*	Slang	
Q20	biting the hand that was feeding you															*								*														*				Cliché	
Q20	True blue															*											*									*						Idiom	
Q22	a lone voice in the wilderness														*												*									*						Idiom	
Q23	A raw deal					*																			*													*				Slang	
Q23	Chance to <u>strike gold</u>					*																		*												*						Slang	
Q25	Thanks for having me															*							*													*						Cliché	

Table (25) illustrates the process of identification of the characteristics of the colloquial elements (Jargon, Slang, Idiom, Cliché and Acronym) extracted from an interview with ‘Jenny Longton’ to demonstrate the features by which the above mentioned colloquial elements are recognized. This table includes thirty of the examined colloquial elements in the adopted interview that fall into seven jargon elements, fifteen slang elements, four idioms and four clichés.

Concerning the analysis of jargon elements, table (25) shows that all the jargon elements are identified as occupational words or phrases in terms of linguistic features, and they all function as the facilitators of the technical communication in the context. Moreover, with respect to the nature of community, jargon elements are used by occupational practitioners in a CoP, and these elements are all used in a discourse with a minimum level of informality.

In connection with slang, table (25) involves the analysis of fifteen slang elements. These elements are classified into six linguistic forms which are: four interjections, three contractions, three compound words, two reduplications, two simple words, one semantic extension and one irregular sentence. With reference to the functions of these slang elements, five of them show intimacy, three of them are used for simplification, two for emphatic purpose, two as a sarcastic elements, two as connotative elements and one as inappropriate element. Moreover, all of the slang elements are used by intimate social group in a discourse with a maximum level of informality.

With reference to the analysis of idiom, table (25) introduces four idioms in the employed interview. These idioms are recognized as aphorism in terms of linguistic features. Three of these idioms are used to show creativity, and one of them functions as avoidant of ambiguity in the context. These four idioms are used by speech community members as far as the nature of interlocutors’ relation is concerned, and they are used in a context with a medium level of informality in accordance with the degree of informality.

The analysis of four clichés has also been clearly examined in table (25) as it identifies that three of the recognized clichés in the interview are in forms of conventional utterances, and the other one is recognized as aphorism. These clichés function in the context as linguistic elements that encode information effortlessly. Moreover, they are used by the majority speech community in connection with the nature of interlocutor's relationship. Furthermore, regarding the degree of informality, they are used in a quite informal context.

The gross analysis of the 30 colloquial elements extracted in a life style interview with 'Jenny Longton' illustrates that jargon elements are observed as occupational words and phrases. The slang elements are classified into: reduplication, irregular sentence, simple word, compounding, contraction and interjection. Idioms are determined as aphorisms; clichés are detected as conventional utterances and aphorism.

Concerning contextual functions, the nature of community and the degree of informality, the analysis of the jargon, slang, idioms clichés and acronyms in the current interview has come up with the same results that the colloquial elements have achieved in the analysis of the preceding adopted written text 'Emme Muniz, Seraphina Affleck Match in Shorts, Collared Shirts With J. Lo and Ben Affleck in L.A.' (See 5.2.10.1). Thus, diversity in register, in the life style texts (written or spoken), does not affect the process of determining the contextual functions, the nature of community, and the degree of informality of the investigated colloquial elements.

5.3 Analysis Results

This section is concerned with results of the analysis of each of the analysed colloquial elements (jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms) that have been achieved from the analyses of twenty discourses (ten written and ten spoken) of ten different registers that are employed in this dissertation. The data are analyzed in accordance with the adopted model of this study and with the method of analysis.

In this section, the results of the examined colloquial elements are stated in tabular forms separately as it would be helpful to demonstrate the dominant and the minor characteristics of each one of the examined colloquial elements to draw a strict boundary among them. The dominant characteristics are the characteristics that are regularly observed during the analysis of the colloquial elements. The minor characteristics are the characteristics that are sometimes observed during the analysis.

5.3.1 Jargon Analysis Results

Table (26): Jargon Analysis Results

Colloquial Language	Colloquial Language features		Linguistic Features	Functions in Context	Community Nature Based on Interlocutors' Relationship		Degree of informality	
	Jargon	Recognized jargon features	Occupational word or phrase	Facilitating technical communication	Occupational practitioners in a CoP	Practitioners with common interest in a CoP	Minimum level of informality	Low level of informality
	The level of the jargon features	dominant	dominant	Dominant	minor	dominant	minor	

Table (26) demonstrates the results that have been achieved from the analysis of jargon elements over employed texts and interviews. According to this table, the linguistic feature of jargon is either an occupational word or an occupational phrase.

Jargon can have only one function in the context which is facilitating technical communication. Another characteristic of jargon in terms of community nature based on the interlocutors’ relationship is that jargon elements are mostly used by ‘occupational practitioners in a CoP’, and they are sometimes used by ‘practitioners with common interest in a CoP’. Another feature by which jargon is recognized is the ‘minimum degree of informality because the majority of the analysed jargon elements in this study are used in a discourse with a ‘minimum level of informality’. However, few of the analysed jargon elements are used in a context with a ‘low level of informality’. Thus we can define jargon as occupational words or phrases that facilitate technical communication mostly used by occupational practitioners in a CoP and mostly found in a discourse with a minimum level of informality.

5.3.2 Slang Analysis Results

Table (27): Slang Analysis Results

Colloquial Language		Colloquial Language	Linguistic Features	Functions in Context	Community Nature based on interlocutors’ Relationship	Degree of informality
Slang	Recognized Slang features	The level of the Slang features				
	Semantic Extension	Dominant			Intimate social group	Quite informal Maximum level of informality
	Interjection	Dominant				
	Contraction	Dominant				
	Compounding	Dominant				
	Clipping	Dominant				
	Reduplication	Dominant				
	Conversion	Dominant				
	Simple word Affixation	Dominant				
	Variation	Dominant				
	Irregular and ill-formed Sentence	Dominant				
	Borrowing	Minor				
	Blending	Minor				
	Simplification	Dominant				
	Intimacy	Dominant				
	Sarcasm and devaluation	Dominant				
	Connotation	Dominant				
	Hilarity	Dominant				
	Emphatic purpose	Dominant				
	Aggressiveness	Dominant				
	Inappropriateness	Minor				
		Minor				
		Minor				
		Dominant				

The results that have been derived from the analysis of slang elements over employed texts and interviews have been stated in table (27). This table shows that, in terms of linguistic features, slang usually occurs in 13 different linguistic forms: eleven of them

(semantic extension, interjection, contraction, compounding, clipping, reduplication, conversion, simple word and affixation, variation, and irregular and ill-formed sentence) are examined as dominant features, whereas two of them (blending and borrowing) are regarded as minor features. With reference to functions in the context, slang can have seven dominant functions which are simplification, intimacy, sarcasm and devaluation, aggressiveness, connotation, hilarity and emphasis, and only one minor function which is inappropriateness. Concerning the community nature based on interlocutors' relationship, all the analysed slang elements are used by intimate social groups. Finally, in terms of the degree of informality, slang elements are recognized by maximum degree of informality.

5.3.3 Idiom Analysis Results

Table (28): Idiom Analysis Results

Colloquial Language	Colloquial Language features		Linguistic Features	Functions in Context			Community Nature Based on Interlocutors' Relationship	Degree of informality
	Idiom	Recognized idiom features	Aphorism	Creativity	Emphatic purpose	Avoidance of ambiguity (Persuasiveness)	Speech community members	Medium level of informality
		The level of the idiom features	dominant	dominant	dominant	Dominant	dominant	dominant

The overall analysis of idioms that has been derived from the employed texts and interviews, as it is clarified in table (28), shows that idioms are found in forms of aphorism concerning linguistic features. In connection with their function in the context, idioms have three dominant functions which are creativity, emphasis and avoidance of ambiguity (persuasiveness). Another characteristic of idiom with respect to community nature based on interlocutors' relationship is that idioms are used by speech community members. Finally, idioms are recognized by medium level of informality.

5.3.4 Clichés Analysis Results

Table (29): Clichés Analysis Results

Colloquial Language	Colloquial Language features		Linguistic Features		Functions in Context	Community Nature Based on Interlocutors' Relationship	Degree of informality
	clichés	Recognized clichés' features	Conventional Utterance	Aphorism	Encoding information effortlessly	Majority of Speech community members	Quite informal
		The level of the clichés' features	dominant	dominant	dominant	dominant	dominant

The gross results achieved from the analysis of the clichés that have been taken out from all the employed texts and interviews have been stated in table (29). According to table (29), in accordance with linguistic feature, clichés are either observed in the form of conventional utterance or in the form of aphorism. Moreover, as far as functions within the context are concerned, all the analysed clichés in the employed texts and interviews are used in various contexts to encode information effortlessly. Furthermore, another distinctive feature of clichés is their uses by 'majority of speech community member' with reference to 'community nature based on interlocutors' relationship'. Finally, being 'quite informal' is another trait by which clichés are recognized with reference to the colloquial degree of informality.

5.3.5 Acronyms Analysis Results

Table (30): Acronyms Analysis Results

Colloquial Language	Colloquial Language features		Linguistic Features	Functions in Context	Community Nature Based on Interlocutors' Relationship	Degree of informality
	clichés	Recognized clichés' features	Initialism	Shortening long phrases	Practitioners with common interest in a CoP	Low level of informality
		The level of the clichés' features	dominant	dominant	Dominant	dominant

Table (30) illustrates the results that have been obtained from the analysis of acronyms extracted in all the employed texts and interviews in this study. According to the results that have been shown in this table, acronyms are initialism in terms of linguistic features, and they are used in the context to shorten long phrases in discourses. Another dominant feature of acronym is its use by practitioners with a common interest in a CoP. Finally, the discourse and the settings where acronyms are used is recognized by a low level of informality; therefore, acronyms are identified as low level informal elements.

Thus, tables (26, 27, 28, 29, 30) successively include the results that have been gained from the analysis of jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms that have been selected in the adopted texts and interviews in this dissertations. The results that are demonstrated in these tables are helpful to determine the precise characteristics of each of the examined colloquial elements with reference to linguistic features, functions, the nature of community based on interlocutors' relationship, and the degree of informality.

5.3.6 Analysis Results and of Jargon, Slang, Idioms, Clichés and Acronyms.

Table (31): Analysis Results and of Jargon, Slang, Idioms, Clichés and Acronym

		Colloquial Language Feature																																										
		Linguistic Features										Functions in Context							Community Nature based on interlocutors' Relationship		Degree of informality																							
		Occupational words and phrases	Reduplication	Irregular and ill-formed Sentence	Simple word	Compounding	Semantic Extension	Interjection	Conversion	Clipping	Affixation	Variation	Contraction	Borrowing	Blending	Aphorism	Conventional Utterance	Initialism	Facilitating technical communication	Intimacy	Simplification	Sarcasm and devaluation	Connotation	Aggressiveness	Hilarity	Inappropriateness	Emphatic purpose	Creativity	Avoidance of ambiguity (persuasiveness)	Encoding information effortlessly	Shortening long phrases	Occupational Practitioners in a CoP	Practitioners with Common interest in a CoP	Intimate social group	Majority of Speech Community Members	Speech Community Members	Minimum level of informality	Low level of informality	Medium level of informality	Quite informal	Maximum level of informality			
The level of the features	Colloquial elements: Jargon, Slang, Idiom, Cliché or Acronym	dominant	dominant	dominant	Dominant	dominant	dominant	dominant	dominant	dominant	dominant	dominant	dominant	minor	minor	dominant	dominant	dominant	dominant	Dominant	dominant	dominant	dominant	dominant	dominant	dominant	dominant	dominant	dominant	dominant	minor	dominant	dominant	dominant	dominant	dominant	dominant	dominant	dominant	dominant	dominant	dominant	dominant	
		Jargon	Slang	Slang and Idioms	Slang	Slang	Slang	Slang	Slang	Slang	Slang	Slang	Slang	Slang	Slang	Idiom and Cliché	Cliché	Acronym and Slang	Jargon	Slang and Idiom	Slang	Slang	Slang	Slang	Slang	Slang and Idiom	Idiom	Idiom	Cliché	Acronym	Jargon	Jargon	Acronym	Slang	Cliché	Acronym	Jargon	Jargon	Acronym	Slang	Idiom	Cliché	Slang	Slang

The results that have been achieved from the analyses of the examined colloquial element which are extracted from ten texts and ten interviews of ten different topics are comprehensively presented in table (31). The results have highly contributed in determining the dominant and minor characteristics of each the examined colloquial elements (Jargon, Slang, Idiom, Cliché and Acronym).

According to results illustrated in table (31), jargon has four dominant features and two minor features. The four dominant features exclusively describe jargon, whereas jargon shares two other characteristics with acronyms. The first characteristic is concerned with the use of colloquial elements in accordance with the nature of the community of practice based on interlocutors' relationship. For jargon elements, their use by practitioners with a common interest in a CoP is the minor feature; whereas for acronyms, their use by practitioners with a common interest in a CoP is the dominant feature. The second minor feature of jargon with respect to the degree of informality is the 'low level of informality' which is the dominant feature of acronym.

The overlap between jargon and acronym results from a certain degree of similarities in terms of the nature of communities based on interlocutors' relationship and in terms of the degree of informality. However, the differences in the use of these two jargons and acronyms are these: the use of jargon in the community of 'practitioners with a common interest' is a minor trait, whereas the use of acronyms in the community of 'practitioners with a common interest' is a dominant trait. Moreover, with respect of the degree of informality, the use of jargon in a context with a 'low level of informality' is a minor feature, but for acronyms it is a dominant feature.

Concerning the results of slang analysis based on table (31), slang elements are observed in thirteen various linguistic forms. They have eight different functions in the context, they are used in a community of 'intimate social group' based on interlocutors' relationship, and they are used in a maximum informal discourse as a dominant feature and in a quite informal discourse as a minor feature. This feature is regarded as a minor

feature for the use of slang elements, but for the use of clichés it is regarded as a dominant feature. Thus, slang elements sometimes overlap with clichés in their degree of informality.

With reference to the overall results achieved from idioms analysis as they are stated in table (31), idioms have seven dominant features. Idioms are aphorisms; they have three functions in the context which are creativity, emphasis and avoidance of ambiguity (persuasiveness). Also, they are used by speech community members in a discourse with a medium level of informality.

Regarding the gross results achieved in the analysis of clichés extracted from the employed texts and interviews of ten different topics, table (31) clarifies that clichés are found in two dominant linguistic forms which are aphorism and conventional utterances. Moreover, their function in the context is to encode information effortlessly, their uses are connected with majority speech community, and their degree of informality is approved as a quite informal level. The point that is worth noting is that both idioms and clichés share the linguistic feature ‘aphorism’ as one of their dominant features. However, there are other features in terms of functions, nature of community, and degree of informality which contribute to draw a boundary between idioms and clichés as they are clearly stated in table (31).

Concerning the results obtained from the analysis of acronyms shown in the table (31), acronyms have four dominant features. According to the results, acronyms are initialisms used to shorten long phrases in the context. Moreover, they are used by practitioners with a common interest in a discourse with a low level of informality.

5.4 Findings

This section is devoted to the findings that have been derived from the analysis of the results of the colloquial elements that have been extracted from the written texts and the verbal interactions employed in this dissertation. The findings are shown below:

1. Jargon elements are mostly used by ‘occupational practitioners in a CoP’, and they are sometimes used by ‘practitioners with common interest in a CoP’ in terms of community nature based on the interlocutors’ relationship.
2. Jargon elements are mostly used in a discourse with a ‘minimum degree of informality’, and they are sometimes used in a discourse with a ‘low level of informality’. However, some certain social jargon elements are detected in a discourse with a higher level of informality.
3. Slang can have seven dominant functions in the context which are simplification, intimacy, sarcasm and devaluation, aggressiveness, connotation, hilarity and emphasis, and only one minor function which is inappropriateness.
4. Slang is usually used by intimate social members.
5. Slang elements are used in a context with a maximum degree of informality among the examined colloquial elements.
6. Clipping words could be either categorized as jargon or slang. A clipping word is jargon if it is used by professional practitioners in a community of practice to facilitate technical communication, whereas it is slang if it is used by an intimate social group in a discourse with a maximum level of informality.
7. Idioms are used by speech community member with respect to community nature based on interlocutors’ relationship.
8. Idioms are utilised in a discourse with a medium level of informality.
9. Clichés are either observed in the form of conventional utterance or in the form of aphorism.

10. Clichés are utilised by the ‘majority of speech community member’ with reference to ‘community nature based on interlocutors’ relationship’.
11. Clichés are used in a ‘quite informal’ discourse.
12. Acronyms are utilised by practitioners with a common interest in a CoP.
13. The discourse and the settings in which acronyms are used in recognized by a low level of informality.
14. Idioms are mostly part of a meaningful statement, whereas clichés are mostly full meaningful statement.
15. Idioms do not occur in the form of complex sentences, whereas clichés are widely found in the form of complex sentences.
16. Idioms are the carrier of normal meaning, whereas clichés are the carrier of moral and wisdom.
17. Both idioms and clichés are found in the form of phrases. What makes distinction between them is that idioms represent idiomatic phrases, whereas clichés represent ritualized expressions.
18. Idioms are sometimes used as slang when they are used in an intimate social context to represent sarcasm, devaluation, aggressiveness, connotation or/and hilarity
19. Acronyms are categorized as jargons if they are used in a discourse with a minimum level of informality by professional practitioners in a community of practice, and it is not understood by outsiders. However, acronym is not regarded as jargon if the acronym finds its way into the Standard English and mostly understood to public such as NATO and USA.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDIES

6.1 Conclusions

Deriving from the data analysis, the discussion of the results and the findings, this study has come up with the following apparent concluding points.

1. The overlap among jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms results from the absence of exquisite model to draw a sharp boundary among them.
2. The most salient overlaps among the examined colloquial elements are observed in idioms with clichés, slang with idioms and acronyms, and jargon with acronyms and slang.
3. The linguistic features, the contextual functions, the nature of communities based on interlocutors' relationship, and the degree of informality to a great extent are useful, practical and successful in drawing a boundary among jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms.
4. Diversity in topic and register does not have any influence on determining the characteristics of jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms.
5. In terms of function, jargon is used to facilitate technical communication; slang is used to represent simplification, intimacy, sarcasm and devaluation, aggressiveness, connotation, hilarity and emphasis; idioms are utilised to show creativity, emphasis and avoidance of ambiguity (persuasiveness); clichés are used for encoding information effortlessly; and acronyms are used for simplification and shortening long phrases.
6. In terms of their interlocutors' relationship, jargon is used in occupational practitioners in a community of practice; slang is used by intimate social groups, idioms are used by speech community members; clichés are used by the

majority of speech community members; and acronyms by practitioners with a common interest in a community of practice.

7. Jargon, slang, idioms, clichés and acronyms have characteristics of informality in common, but with a different level. This order (jargon, acronym, idiom, cliché then slang) shows their degree of informality ranging from the least degree of informality to the most informal degree successively.

6.2 Suggestions for Further Studies

As long as colloquial elements such as jargon, slang, idioms clichés and acronyms have been examined as significant socio-linguistic elements, the following suggestions are put forward:

1. Conducting a quantitative study on the colloquial elements in formal discourses.
2. The contributive degree of colloquial language in academic articles.
3. Slang in English and Kurdish: a comparative study
4. Integration of English colloquial elements in teaching Kurdish EFL learners.

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Appendices

1. Health Care

Appendix 1, Text 1: Vaccines Explained 28 April 2021 by Priya Joi

Vaccines save millions of lives a year, but what exactly is a vaccine and what goes into making one? And how do we know they are safe? Here, we talk about every aspect of vaccines and why they are so important for our health.

What is a vaccine?

Vaccines differ from other medical drugs in two important ways. The first is that they are designed to prevent disease, rather than treat it. They do this by priming a person's immune system to recognize a specific disease-causing bacteria, virus or other pathogen. This "memory" can last years, or in some cases for life, which is why vaccination can be so effective, stopping people from getting sick rather than waiting until disease occurs. The second is that vaccines by their nature tend to be biological products, rather than chemical like most drugs. This not only means that the processes involved in making them are usually more complex and expensive, but also that they tend to be less stable than chemicals and more vulnerable to temperature changes. Because of this, vaccines normally need to be stored in fridge to keep them within a specific temperature range. The type of vaccine will determine how low a temperature the vaccine needs to be stored at. Most vaccines need to be kept refrigerated or frozen, but intranasal vaccines are now being developed that can be stored at room temperature.

How do vaccines work?

Vaccines prime the immune system to detect a particular virus or bacteria by showing it a harmless version of the pathogen, or part of it – much like giving a bloodhound a rag to sniff – so that it can remember it and is able to mount a defense of the vaxed person if the person ever becomes infected. They typically do this by stimulating the production of antibodies, which are proteins made by our bodies to fight disease. This can also help stimulate other parts of our immune defenses, such as T cells. This is the basic premise for how all vaccines work; precisely how they achieve this can vary significantly. Some vaccines involve introducing a whole but deactivated (or a whole, live but shortened version) – and therefore safe – version of the germ into the body, while others contain only a specific part (such as a single protein normally found on the surface of the pathogen). In all cases, the aim is to get specific antibody-generating particles, or antigens, such as a protein found on the pathogen, to trigger a strong immune reaction. Some newer forms of vaccine don't contain the antigen itself, but instead a piece of genetic code for it. When this goes into our body, our own cells are used as factories to make the antigens, which the body then reacts to.

Why should I get vaccinated?

Vaccines protect us from serious diseases and some can also help contain the spread of disease, saving around 2-3 million lives every year. Many of us receive these vaccines, for diseases such as measles, meningitis and pneumonia, as routine childhood immunizations. It's led to these diseases becoming less common, or even eliminated, in areas with high levels of vaccination. Some diseases have the potential to be eradicated, as smallpox was in 1980. But because most can exist in animals or in the environment (for example in the soil), they pose an ever-present threat, which is why it is deadly important that vaccination coverage remain high. Whenever vaccination levels drop, either because of hesitancy or when services are disrupted, these deadly diseases can quickly rebound. The life-saving power of vaccination is a major reason why global health organizations like Gavi are working hard to get vaccines out to low-resource areas where vaccines are either unaffordable or inaccessible. Even in countries where the risk of infectious disease is low, getting vaccinated is still important in order to protect vulnerable people who can't be vaccinated, such as people with compromised immune systems (like those with cancer or HIV/AIDS) or people with extreme allergies. In addition, vaccines are not always as effective in triggering a robust immune response in elderly people, who may be more vulnerable to disease, and so widespread immunization is critical to protecting them.

How are vaccines tested?

Vaccines go through a rigorous process of testing before they are used in the general population. Once researchers have found a promising candidate, they put it through pre-clinical studies, usually testing it on animals to assess its safety and potential to prevent disease. If a vaccine passes that test, it goes into phase 1 trials, where it is given to a small group of people to confirm its safety in humans, to see if it triggers an immune response and to figure out the dosage. In phase 2 trials, the vaccine is given to a larger group (usually hundreds) of volunteers to see whether the immune response triggered is strong enough, and whether there are any side effects. In this phase, the volunteers are divided into two groups, one which gets the vaccine and one which gets a placebo. In phase 3 trials, the vaccine candidate is given to thousands of volunteers, again divided in two groups as for phase 2 trials. During public health emergencies, such as COVID-19, when no licensed vaccine or treatment exists, vaccine candidates may be licensed for emergency use, if they have made it to the end or nearly the end of phase 3 trials and the evidence suggests they are safe and effective. Even after a vaccine has been approved and rolled-out into the general public, it is monitored very closely for a number of years to keep a close eye on side effects.

What ingredients do vaccines contain?

All vaccines contain active ingredients called "antigens" that trigger an immune response to viruses, bacteria and other pathogens. But in order to work well, it is important that they also contain other key ingredients to keep them safe and effective. The main ingredient in most vaccines is water. They also contain emulsifiers and stabilisers to ensure that the other ingredients remain suspended in the solution, and are protected against the effects of temperature changes during transportation or storage. Some vaccines may also contain an adjuvant, a substance designed to boost the immune response to the antigen, while for vials of vaccine containing more than one dose, the addition of a preservative prevents the growth of harmful bacteria or fungi, which may be introduced when each dose is extracted. Finally, vaccines may contain residual trace amounts of materials used during the manufacturing process.

All such vaccine ingredients are included in only tiny amounts, with some found naturally in our bloodstream. They are listed in the written document that accompanies each vaccine container, and subject to rigorous assessment before they can be included. This ensures that the vaccine ingredients are safe in the quantities used, with systems in place to monitor their safety on an ongoing basis.

How are vaccines made?

Vaccines are made up of a whole bacterium or virus, or parts of them, often a protein or sugar. These active components of the vaccine, called antigens, are what trigger an immune response once in the body. Since vaccines are biological products, most conventional viral vaccines need to be grown on biological material, such as chicken eggs with flu vaccines, mammalian cells with hepatitis A vaccines or yeast for hepatitis B vaccines. The process is fairly laborious and slow. With flu vaccines, for example, the live virus is injected into an embryonated egg, and then once the virus

has replicated, the viral material is collected, purified and inactivated. Newer **RNA** vaccines can be produced from a **DNA** template; this can be much cheaper and faster than conventional vaccine production.

What different types of vaccines are there?

The types of vaccines include: whole virus (inactivated and live-attenuated) vaccines; genetic material RNA (mRNA) vaccines; **subunit**; **recombinant**; **polysaccharide** and **conjugate** vaccines; **toxoid** vaccines; and viral vector vaccines.

Whole virus vaccine

Many conventional vaccines use whole viruses to trigger an immune response. Live attenuated vaccines such as the measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine use a weakened form of the virus that can still replicate but are unlikely to cause disease. Inactivated vaccines such as hepatitis A use viruses whose genetic material has been destroyed (sometimes referred to as 'killed') so they can't replicate.

- **Nucleic acid**

Nucleic acid vaccines use genetic material – either DNA or some forms of RNA – to provide cells with the instructions to make the antigen. Some of the new COVID-19 vaccines use messenger RNA technology.

- **Viral vector**

Viral vector vaccines also contain genetic material that give our cells instructions to produce antigens. They use a **harmless** virus as the 'vector' or carrier – which is different from the one the vaccine is targeting – to deliver these instructions into the cell. An example is the rVSV-ZEBOV Ebola vaccine.

- **Subunit, recombinant, polysaccharide and conjugate vaccines**

These use one or more antigens – such as a protein or sugar – to trigger an immune response to the germ. Conjugate vaccines for example combine a weak antigen carried by a strong antigen to ensure a stronger immune response. An example is the recombinant hepatitis B vaccine containing a surface antigen.

- **Toxoid vaccines**

Toxoid vaccines, such as the **tetanus vaccine**, use controlled amounts of a toxin made by the germ. They create immunity to the disease-causing parts of the germ instead of the germ itself. That means the immune response is targeted to the toxin instead of the whole germ.

How do we look for potential vaccines?

Scientists might look for vaccine candidates by first looking at vaccines that work for similar diseases, or they might look through libraries for potential pathogenic proteins that could trigger a strong immune response. Scientists must balance the ability of a protein to prime our immune systems with its likelihood to withstand mutation. If pathogens evolve to form new strains, proteins that were once vaccine targets may no longer be present, and this may render the vaccine ineffective. Looking for core proteins may guard against this. This process once took months or years, but now advanced **bioinformatic tools**, powered by **supercomputers**, scan and analyse these proteins in days. Artificial intelligence (AI) technology is also starting to be used in ways that could radically change the speed at which potential vaccines are created. This could be extremely important for vaccines against bacteria or viruses that are rapidly evolving, rendering vaccines less effective against them. The global databases that are being mined have been constructed over years, with scientists around the world compiling and inputting information on various pathogens.

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Appendix 2, Interview 1: An interview with Claudia Shanley by George Davatelis on 'Current Challenges and Opportunities in Hodgkin Lymphoma Care in South America', January 26, 2015

The treatment of patients with **Hodgkin lymphoma** (HL) is one of the major success stories in **oncology**. Currently between 70–90% of treatment-naïve patients are cured of their **malignancy** depending on clinical stage and risk factors.¹ In patients with refractory or relapsed disease, high-dose **chemotherapy** (**HDCT**) followed by **autologous hematopoietic stem cell transplant** (HSCT) is the standard of care, and can lead to a cure in ~50% of patients.² However, current combined modality treatment regimens for first diagnosed HL patients can induce severe, life-threatening treatment-related side effects, which include secondary cancers and **cardiovascular** disease. Despite success in both treatment-naïve patients and patients with refractory or relapsed disease, new treatment options are needed. On behalf of *ManagingHodgkinLymphoma.com* (MHLC), George Davatelis, PhD, spoke with Claudia Shanley, MD, a **hematologist** from the Department of Hematology and Bone Marrow Transplantation Unit of the British Hospital of Buenos Aires, Argentina, to discuss the current challenges and opportunities in HL care in South America.

Q1/ MHLC: *Could you tell us a little bit about the standard of care for Hodgkin lymphoma in Argentina specifically, and in South America in general?*

Dr. Shanley: **Yeah.** In mostly all urban centers in Argentina, we practically work the same. We have standards that we follow; such as the **NCCN** guidelines, international practices and national approaches. The approach for the treatment of Hodgkin's Lymphoma patients depends on the clinical stage (defined by the Ann Arbor staging system with Costwolds modification) and the risk factors. We divide the patients into early stage favorable **prognostic** features Hodgkin lymphoma, early stage unfavorable prognostic features Hodgkin lymphoma, and advanced disease. As a general rule, for patients with early stage Hodgkin favorable disease (stages I or II disease without risk factors), we treat them with combined modality therapy comprised of chemotherapy: AVBD (**Adriamycin, bleomycin, vinblastine and dacarbazine**), for 2 or 3 cycles plus involved-field radiotherapy. For patients with early stage unfavorable Hodgkin lymphoma (stages I or IIA and some IIB with more than one risk factors), we treat them with ABVD for 6 cycles plus involved-field radiotherapy. For advanced stage—that means clinical stage III or IV—we treat them with 3 ABVD cycles, and depending on **CT scan** or **PET/CT** results, continue with 3 more cycles.

Q2 /MHLC: *What do you see as challenges in treating Hodgkin lymphoma in Argentina, and how do you think those challenges might differ in other regions of the world?*

Dr. Shanley: The diagnosis, staging, and treatment of Hodgkin lymphoma patients in the big cities of Argentina do not differ from other regions of the world. Unfortunately, we lack experienced pathologists in some areas of our country. The challenge in this area is to get an excisional biopsy and evaluate the architecture of the lymph node to make an accurate diagnosis. The screening for cell surface markers such as CD30 is also important for the diagnosis. When we receive patients from other centers with the diagnosis of Hodgkin lymphoma, we always try to review the biopsy before making a treatment decision. Another difficulty that we sometimes have is the time that it takes from the first symptoms until the patients have the diagnosis, resulting in an advanced disease or with typical systemic symptoms at presentation. We perform CT scan in every patient, but not everybody has the opportunity to make a PET/CT scan at diagnosis. If we have the possibility to make only one PET/CTscan, we prefer to do it to evaluate the response to treatment and not to do it at diagnosis.

Q3/ MHLC: *We had done an interview with Dr. Astrid Pavlovsky, and she was talking about the differences between the urban centers like Buenos Aires and the rest of the country. What do you feel are the major differences there?*

Dr. Shanley: Oh, Yes!, that is true. Unfortunately we don't have the same kind of capabilities in all of the country. We usually receive referred patients from hematologists that live away from the big cities, and the major differences are based on the accurate diagnosis and staging.

Q4/ MHLC: *We talked about the challenges that you see. What about opportunities for treating Hodgkin lymphoma in Argentina?*

Dr. Shanley: I think that there are more opportunities nowadays that we have not had before, and we, we have access to many drugs that before we did not. We participate in international meetings and we have the opportunity for second opinions with experts in difficult patients, but there is still an unmet need for relapse/refractory patients. So, Cross our heart, we do our best to provide a satisfactory service.

Q5/ MHLC: *We know of a cooperative group in your country called GATLA. Do you know the group, and if so, can you tell us a little bit about it?*

Dr. Shanley: Yes. GATLA means Argentine Group for Treatment of Acute Leukemia. It is a cooperative group for treatment of hematological diseases, not only leukemias, but also Hodgkin and non-Hodgkin lymphomas. It is a serious group with members of different areas of the country. They have their own protocols, they have considerable experience, and they publish a lot.

Q6/MHLC: *We know that approximately 80% of Hodgkin patients are cured using the standard of care, but the treatment-related side effects has become a major issue these days. Can you tell us your latest thinking on addressing these adverse treatment-related events?*

Dr. Shanley: The treatment of Hodgkin lymphoma has evolved successfully and the goal of treatment is focused on maintaining efficacy while reducing toxicity.

MHLC: *How is that?*

Dr. Shanley: Let me break it down for you, I think that it is extremely important to closely follow-up the patients. This has to be done regularly in order to detect treatment-related toxicity. We make follow-up visits that include physical exam, labs with thyroid function, and cancer screening not only if the patient has received radiotherapy just in order to prevent breast cancer or thyroid cancer but also search for second malignancies. It is also important to control heart and lung function.

Q7/ MHLC: *There are a lot of new agents that are currently in development or recently approved. Could you give us an overview of some of these drugs that you are familiar with, and give us your assessment of them?*

Dr. Shanley: , Besides the high cure rate with initial therapy, some patients are refractory or relapse after initial complete remission, and the standard of care for this patients is high-dose chemotherapy and autologous stem cell transplantation. Hmm, For patients who relapse post-autologous stem cell transplantation, new drugs are needed. Brentuximab vedotin, bendamustine, everolimus, histone deacetylase inhibitors, have shown promising results. I have had little experience with the antibody drug conjugate brentuximab vedotin. I have treated five relapsed/refractory patients, all of them as compassionate treatment, because we do not have the drug in our country yet. The first two patients completed 16 doses of treatment, they did very well while they received the treatment, without significant side effects, but progressed after it. We could not use it as a bridge to an allogeneic bone marrow transplantation. Two other patients that are still alive lost the response with brentuximab, and afterwards received bendamustine, with partial response. The fifth one died promptly, not related to the drug, nor to progressive disease.

Q8/ MHLC: *Most of the new drugs coming out, and especially brentuximab, are relegated to either second-line or third-line salvage therapy. What do you think of using a drug like brentuximab early on, maybe even on a first-line basis?*

Dr. Shanley: Right. I think that it will be great using it as first-line, in combination with ABVD or AVD (because of the pulmonary toxicity). We are seeing more young refractory and relapsed patients, so we need to offer something else to this population.

Q9/ MHLC: *When do you think brentuximab will be approved in Argentina?*

Dr. Shanley: I do not really know because it depends on the national economic politics. Once a drug is approved by the FDA, it is easier for our local regulatory bureau to approve it, but I do not know how long it will take. I hope that perhaps by next year it will available, because we have lots of patients that can benefit with that drug, so we pin hopes on it.

Q10/ MHLC: *Demographic changes are resulting in a higher number of older patients being diagnosed with Hodgkin lymphoma. With this changing demographic, how do you think doctors should treat elderly patients, both in Argentina and in the rest of South America?*

Dr. Shanley: It depends on the comorbidities the patients have. The risk of toxicity of the treatment is high, and elderly patients do not tolerate full doses of chemotherapy. I think that if the patient has no comorbidities, we must try to offer a potentially curative treatment, adjusting dose to each particular patient and modifying according to evolution. I think that aggressive treatments like BEACOPP are not recommended for elderly patients, and prognostic factors are very important in making decisions in these population. A balance between treatment benefit and quality of life is mandatory.

Q11/ MHLC: *What do you believe are the key educational needs of the physicians in your country and the rest of South America?*

Dr. Shanley: Ok, I think that we need a network of pathologists for training because it is important to make a good diagnosis. Most hematologists in our country belong to the Argentine Society of Hematology, and our national guidelines are determined by its members. I think that maintaining

updating these guidelines is very important for all the physicians in our country because they are adapted to our local necessities. I think that perhaps making clinical research in some aggressive diseases or in relapsed/**refractory patients** with new agents would also help. We need a national and reliable registry of the disease, because we lack national statistics on Hodgkin lymphoma.

MHLC: Thanks , thanks for attending our program

Dr. Shanley: **you are welcome**

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2. Social and Cultures issues

Appendix 3, Text 2: How To Reset Close Friendships by Victoria Uwumarogie, updated March 4, 2022

Whether a relationship was solid or already going through a shift, many of us found that our social circles—like just about every other aspect of our lives—were altered by the **COVID-19** pandemic. “What was brought to the **forefront** was, ‘Which of my relationships have been superficial?’” notes Brittainy Noel, a licensed **therapist** and confidence coach. “Many times, when we go out to **brunch** or we are **off to** shopping with people in our lives, we may be enjoying the experience even if **we’re** not actually having communications that increase intimacy. But when life gets tough, as it did during the pandemic, only certain types of friendships are able to sustain a real connection—and those are the friendships that force us to share a deeper level of vulnerability, of transparency.”

During **lockdowns**, **meetups** decreased substantially, as did basic communication—and relationships that were more challenged by social-distancing mandates are now left in a state of flux. But friendships in transition are still beneficial, says The Great **Girlfriends** podcast cofounder Sybil Amuti. You just have to shift your expectations. “It lightens the load for each of us when we start to take the value of what’s there and build on it, instead of thinking everyone has to be everything at all times,” she explains. “It eliminates any pressure we have imposed on friends.”

Think of the new year as a fresh start, one that presents an opportunity to **hit the reset button** on our friendships—whether we are hoping to repair them, create boundaries within them or move on from them altogether. ESSENCE spoke with experts and women like you to figure out how to take those next steps.

Making Amends

New Yorker Andrea Fernandes and her best friend, from -Charlotte, North Carolina, have a bond that has survived everything from their college years to living a long distance apart. Then COVID-19 happened. -Fernandes wanted to talk to her **BFF** about all they were going through, but her friend wasn’t giving back that energy. Fernandes reached out often to try to maintain the connection, but the favor wasn’t reciprocated.

“I spoke to her about it, but I feel like nothing really changed,” she says. “It can be draining when you feel like you’re **pouring yourself out** but you’re not being poured back into, by people who are close to you. I was like, ‘I’m over this. That’s not the way a best friend behaves, because friends **need a shoulder to cry on**.’” Yet despite her frustration, Fernandes didn’t really want the relationship to end because he believes that **absence makes the heart grow fond**.

When dealing with **lulls** in a friendship, it’s important to **step outside of yourself**. “Try to consider and understand that your friend’s world is bigger than you,” Amuti says. “You are a very important piece, but a fractional piece. I think it’s so important for us, as friends, to be able to say to each other, ‘How has this pandemic been affecting you?’ Or, ‘How has this pandemic changed the way you view friendships?’” From there, honesty is necessary to get to a place of understanding. When Fernandes and her **BFF** finally talked, Fernandes discovered that her friend had been battling depression. Their long history of openness and vulnerability helped them move forward. “It just took us sitting down and talking and understanding what was going on,” she says. “We’re both going to go through a lot of challenges, and we’re going to change, and we’re going to have moments where we just need a clue about how to support each other. All it takes is some communication.”

Embracing Change

As you move into the new season and try to salvage some friendships or step away from others, be generous when discussing what both parties need. “One of the greatest questions you can ask and be asked is, ‘How can I support you?’” Amuti says. “And I think that the best thing we can offer all of our relationships is vulnerability and the assurance that we all need each other because **a friend in need is a friend indeed**”

Noel advises us to **throw no one away**. Instead, prioritize people you can go deeper with. “Ask yourself, Is this someone I still feel connected with? Can I talk to this person about my vision, my hopes, my dreams—and walk out of that interaction feeling motivated and seen and heard? When you learn to value connection over company, you naturally gravitate toward people who want to see you do well,” she says. “Those are the people who are willing to resolve conflict when it comes up, because the purpose of your relationship is so much greater.”

Choosing an Exit

Deyzire Christopher, a model, was living and working in New York City when the pandemic lockdown began. Suddenly, she found herself out of work. She returned to her native Atlanta seeking emotional support, including from her **bestie**. Instead, she received judgment—about how she dressed, how she talked, even the handbags she carried. “I was already stressed, and I was drinking a lot,” she says. “And I felt like I had to meet the needs and standards of someone else—who you thought was your friend and there to uplift you.”

She did her best to defend herself, but her depression became a point of contention. “My **pal** wouldn’t ask me to **hang out** anymore,” Christopher recalls. “She **let me know**, ‘You embarrass me.’” For Christopher, the relationship began to be detrimental to her mental health, and she often felt as if she were under attack.

When you choose to leave an unhealthy friendship, Amuti says, the withdrawal doesn’t have to be ugly. “You can never control anyone else, but you can control the way that you move forward,” she advises. “You can control your ability to offer someone a blessing. You can control your ability to extend love and light when you see the person. And you control your gestures toward that person moving forward.” Christopher has since returned to New York City and is mentally in a better place. She’s now back at work—and has chosen to peacefully let go of that **toxic relationship**.

Creating Boundaries

“We’ve always had a judgment-free kind of relationship,” says 9-1-1 dispatcher Samantha Hawkins, from Powder Springs, Georgia, of her rapport with her best friend. “It’s why we connected so well.” As a Black woman and a White man in a **platonic relationship**, they managed to converse often and productively about **hot-button** political **issues**. That remained true until his COVID fatigue changed everything. “Initially, we both were on the same page that this is a real issue,” Hawkins recalls. “As a firefighter, he was seeing the cases up close, and I was taking the calls. But by about September 2020, he started to tire of it.”

While her good friend became more lax with COVID-19 safety precautions and skeptical about vaccines, Hawkins remained vigilant about protecting herself and her loved ones. When he invited her to his wedding, she felt safety measures wouldn’t be a priority, and she didn’t attend. From there, she set new boundaries within their friendship, choosing to no longer meet up in person.

Noel points out that it’s possible to proceed with a friendship while putting new expectations in place. The key is to be honest and stand firm. “We have to take ownership of our boundaries, without becoming insecure or afraid of how the other person is going to receive it,” she says. While months have passed since Hawkins and her **mate** were in each other’s presence, they still communicate by text and **phone** calls. Recently, he’s begun mulling over the idea of getting vaccinated—but for now, they remain friends at a distance. “We know our friendship is strong enough that we can always reach out to each other,” Hawkins says. “Though I’m not going to talk to him about certain issues, because I know where he stands, I won’t cut him off completely—because I still value our five years of friendship and memories we’ve made.”

Make the Most of Your Connections

The experts say it’s important to compartmentalize friendships, as opposed to cutting them off when they change. Here’s advice on how to have healthier, happier relationships with close, not-so-close and **friends for-now**

Hold People Loosely

“Give people the grace to come into your life for that moment and to fulfill whatever you both might need in that moment—while also knowing that that moment can end,” says licensed therapist Brittainy Noel. “And when it does end, stay open to gracefully allowing that moment to evolve into whatever it needs to be.”

Appreciate What Your Friend Brings

“If you both love fashion, then go to the fashion show together,” says The Great Girlfriends podcast host Sybil Amuti. “If you both love business, then talk about entrepreneurship. Find the points of intersection, and build from there.”

When Things Change, Communicate

“Allow people to grow in the **ebb** and flow of life—and understand that this may be a season of closeness in your connection, and it may be a season of distance,” Noel says. “By **keeping in the lines** of communication open, you’ll be more able to navigate those seasons.”

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Appendix 4, Interview 2: ‘At The End Of the Day, Clichés Can Be As Good As Gold’, CELESTE HEADLEE, HOST interview with Hephzibah Anderson, December 27, 2012

Intr: Hephzibah Anderson joins us now from our bureau in London. She's a freelance writer and associate editor of Prospect magazine. Her piece, "In Praise of the Cliché," appeared in that magazine in November. Hephzibah, welcome to TALK OF THE NATION.

HEPHZIBAH ANDERSON: Hello.

Q1/ HEADLEE: So are there good clichés then or - and bad clichés?

ANDERSON: I think there were definitely two kinds of clichés. There's the cliché that really is everything that - what we're taught the cliché should be - it's redundant, it's repetitive, it's banal, it's worn out. It certainly means absolutely nothing until - and it really serves as a, sort of, punctuation. It's more of a rhythmic thing in a sentence. It doesn't really convey any meaning. Among my real bug (unintelligible) where it concerns is, at the end of the day, or all things being equal. Those are things you can strip from any sentence, and the sentence will be absolutely none the worse.

So - but the really good clichés are - in my opinion, are the ones that are packed with color and wonderful images, even though we often hear them so often, so frequently that we don't pause to consider them. Things like the elephant in the room and throwing the baby out with the bathwater. And so that sort of cliché that turns out, often, to have a really interesting and rich history or, you know, the cliché that tends to come from Shakespeare, that sort of cliché.

Q2/HEADLEE: Or from the Bible, sources like that. We have Mary, here, in Springfield, Illinois. And you have a particular cliché that you like.

MARY: I do. I learned it from my grandma, and it was that which does not kill you, makes you stronger. And it's a mental cliché that I use as a survival tool for a lot of my days because I have a child with special needs, and I'm a single parent, and I also teach special education to high-risk students. And sometimes, they're a little volatile. So, you know, that's what made me get through the day to think, I'm going to get through this. And that cliché helps remind me that I'm going to get through it.

Q3/HEADLEE: Alright. Thank you. That's Mary, calling from Springfield, Illinois. So maybe that's the difference, Hephzibah, that you're talking about here, between the good or bad cliché.

ANDERSON: Yeah. That's a really good example, because not only does it have personal history for the caller, but also, it's such an old saying, and it packs generations of human struggle and striving into it. And the very fact that it has been repeated down the generations gives you strength because, you know, it makes you think, well, you know, I'm not in this alone, people have done this before. Things like, back to the drawing board, that's another one that always cheers me up.

Q4/HEADLEE: I can't stand the thing, it's not rocket science, because that feels so...

ANDERSON: Mm-hmm.

Q5/HEADLEE: ...so condescending to me.

ANDERSON: Yeah, yeah.

Q6/HEADLEE: And yet, the reason that people don't like clichés is because they feel they're lazy. What's your response to that?

ANDERSON: They do. And I think that, you know, certainly, they can be lazy. But on the other hand, you know, I actually had this conversation with a writer friend. And we'd been talking, and because I was writing this piece, I was superalert to clichés and I was just counting them off as they tumble from our lips. And it was quite a high tally, let me tell you.

But, you know, they're very - we felt - I said, don't you think the very fact that, you know, as writers, we're worrying about clichés makes us kind of a cliché? And I think you can sometimes try too hard to avoid them. You know, it's - obviously, a challenge as writers or as communicators or as speakers is to make things fresh and vivid and zesty as we can. But on the other hand, you can try too hard. There's a reason a cliché has become a cliché. Language is constantly renewing itself. If these truths can stick with us, they're there for a reason. And, you know, I think sometimes the shock of the true can be more significant than the shock of the new. We try too hard sometimes.

Q7/ HEADLEE: Well, Rebecca is calling from Oklahoma. And she has a particular cliché that, I guess, you use all the time, Rebecca. Is that right?

REBECCA: I don't use it all the time, but I use it as a measuring stick: Haste makes waste. I have eight children and...

Q8/HEADLEE: Eight children. God bless you, Rebecca.

REBECCA: Yes. Oh, he has. I was told I couldn't have any. But, you know, in their homework assignments like math, they have to line up their numbers and make sure they didn't miss a placeholder or something like that. And then some of my children were like, uh. I don't want to do this. I don't want to be organized like this. Well, they're assignment, they didn't really learn anything and they got a bad grade.

Q9/HEADLEE: So you use this in teaching your eight children - and thank you very much for calling. That's Rebecca, calling from Oklahoma. And maybe there's a different standard, Hephzibah, between a writer who needs to be original and someone just using clichés in their everyday language.

ANDERSON: There's definitely a different standard between written and spoken English. Even if you're writing, if you're writing dialogue, there's absolutely a place for the - even those very worn-out, frayed, tacit, old clichés, because they lend a colloquial authenticity, even if they don't really say anything. But, you know, that's another great example of a cliché that looks somehow fondly. It's admonishing, but it also - the very fact that we've been saying it for generations and generations looks a little more fondly on our human weaknesses.

One of my own favorite and very overused - I regret to say - clichés is better late than never. And I was so charmed to learn that this dates back to the ancient Greeks. And it was a very famous rhetorician who came up with that one, the idea of all these Greek philosophers running around in their togas, just a little late.

(LAUGHTER)

Q10/HEADLEE: And other Greek philosophers saying quit using that cliché. All right. We have with us Chris from Amherst, Massachusetts here, and we're asking what you're favorite cliché is. Chris, what's yours?

CHRIS: Yeah. My favorite cliché is - the wisest thing I've ever heard anyone say **do not judge a book by its cover**. A quick example: As it happens, I'm disabled. And in order to keep muscle mass on my body, I have to exercise. Now, it really hurts. But the overall effect of that exercise, it's not just bone on bed. I get some muscle mass. And I find that that particular phrase, judge things by their effect, it really separates one's intentions versus what's going to happen in the long run.

Q11/HEADLEE: But if you use that over and over, Chris, doesn't it eventually lose its power?

CHRIS: **No, No**, it gains power, actually. It becomes more like a diamond. The older I get and the more that I experience in life, the more I see that that particular phrase, how important it is. The difference between, you know, a wish, you know, you wish something to happen. Well, what's going to be the effect of that particular wish? You need to have, like, a 10 to 100-year vision to see what's really going to happen in the long run.

Q12/HEADLEE: That's Chris, calling from Amherst, Massachusetts. Thank you so much, Chris. So - we're speaking with Hephzibah Anderson. She's a freelance writer, but she wrote "In Praise of the Cliché" for the Prospect magazine, of which she's associate editor. So, Hephzibah, you were responding when you wrote this to a criticism of the cliché, right?

ANDERSON: I was responding to a book called "Clichés: Avoid Them Like the Plague" by a man called Nigel Fountain, who has compiled an **A to Z** of things to avoid. And I was rather thinking about - because he takes a very literal - his definition of the cliché is very literal. So he includes a lot of things in there that I wouldn't have thought necessarily were clichés. They're used often so they're very much truisms. They're aphorisms. And what he does is he takes the word cliché **back** to its origins, in the printing presses of 19th century France, where a cliché was literally a text block, a block of words that we used so frequently, that the **typesetters** just clumped them together so they could be reached for when, you know, yet another journalist or writer just decided to say, you know, at the end of the day, or whatever it was.

And it - but, you know, that sort of is interesting, because although that's the origin of the word, this very fixed combination of words, in application, the cliché is almost sort of promiscuous, which is why it stuck with us. It can be applied to anybody's life. You know, I think we've all had cause to go back to the drawing board or **cut to the chase**. And, you know, I think the previous caller's point about, you know, he feels that the more he uses it, he's sort of polishing it. That's a really nice point, because we take these very general, universal truths, and then by using them...

Q13/HEADLEE: It's kind of the same concept, a little bit, of a picture's worth a thousand words, right?

ANDERSON: Yes. Exactly. Exactly.

Q14/HEADLEE: We're speaking with Hephzibah Anderson. She's a freelance writer and wrote the article "In Praise of the Cliché." Let's take a look at some emails we've gotten with the clichés you all out there use most. Joel in Medford, Massachusetts, says, I, as a high school teacher, use the phrase: **You can't make chicken soup out of chicken poop**.

Rachel in Florence, Oregon, says her favorite is: **No good deed goes unpunished**. And Caleb in Pittsburg has this comment, which emphasizes the power of **moms**. He says: One cliché that stands out to this day in my life is something my mother used to use. As a child, when my mother caught me lying for personal gain, she'd say: **Don't pull the wool over my eyes**. And to this day, hearing that still gives poor Caleb a feeling of guilt - as, I assume, even if it's not directed at him. We want to hear what kind of clichés that you like to use. Our number is 800-989-8255.

Q15/HEADLEE: Alright, well, we've got Paulie(ph) in North Lake Tahoe, California, and what is the cliché that you use, Paulie?

PAULIE: Well, one that it is (technical difficulties) introduced to me several years ago, her name is Jane. She said, Paulie, whenever you're out of control, you have no control over the situation. Just look at it. It is what it is. And I can't tell you the number of times I've used that myself over trends, when there's a circumstance or a person whose behavior we can't control. It gives comfort to know that it just is what it is.

Q16/HEADLEE: That is Crystal, thank you so much, calling from San Francisco, California. Crystal, what's your cliché?

CRYSTAL: Hi. Mine is **if you can't beat them, join them**. And recently, I love that, because my boyfriend likes to write graffiti and I hated it. And I joined him now and I write my own name, and now we have an experience that I love to do with him.

Q17/HEADLEE: And does he use that, as well?

CRYSTAL: He likes it now. He'll write, like, a little note, because it's a little reference to me on his paintings or whatever he puts up on, you know, the city. And so we bond over that.

Q18/HEADLEE: Oh, that's interesting. Thanks. That's Crystal, in San Francisco, California. So sometimes, a cliché that's used by millions of people, Hephzibah, can have personal meaning.

ANDERSON: Yeah. It assumes - you know, it's like when you - only when you have a terrible breakup do you realize all the sort of cheesy songs to, you know, romance, you know, terrible torch songs, that they - it can give them intense personal truth. And I think that life does that where clichés are concerned, as well. But, you know, again, that's a classic example of a cliché that has real calm wisdom to it, as well. You know, like, along the lines of it is what it is. It tells you, just, you know what? Sometimes you can't do something about it. It's human nature. Just let it be. Roll with it, you know, along the line.

HEADLEE: Right.

ANDERSON: Again, **if life gives you lemons, make lemonade**. It's those sort of things, you know, just sort of just go with it. Don't, you know, don't stress the small stuff.

Q19/HEADLEE: That's right. All right. Here we've got Jim in Jacksonville, Florida. And, Jim, you've got a cliché for us, as well.

JIM: Yes. I've been waiting, and I know that I'm here at the near end of the program. But one that I often tell myself since I work in sales is that **it's not over until it's over**. I love the simple logic of that because one has to get something done, especially when one has sales goals, or really any kind of goals in life. If you're going through too much time and you're not getting enough accomplishment, it's - there's - we have to overcome the sense of futility, this sneaking desire to maybe just quit and stop. And it's important - I keep myself going by telling myself: It's not over until it's over. I have till the last minute. I have till the last second to either accomplish my goal or come very close to it, or to just get more than what I have right now.

HEADLEE: Right.

JIM: One of the things that makes me **madder** than anything else is when I see the football players run off the field with 30 seconds on the clock because of (unintelligible) field goal.

Q20/HEADLEE: And then they'll say - **Okay**.

ANDERSON: At the end of the day (unintelligible).

Q21/HEADLEE: We're getting into Jim's personal frustrations. Thank so much to Jim in Jacksonville, Florida. Hephzibah, at the end of the day, you got to finish the game.

ANDERSON: You've got to finish the game. And that was - that's a really good example of...

Q22/ HEADLEE: And you have to be careful when you use clichés.

ANDERSON: You know, that totally passed the cliché test, because it took him **many, many, many** more words to explain what he was saying when he says...

Q23/HEADLEE: That's right. OK. So maybe that's the measure. That's Hephzibah Anderson, author of "Chastened," associate editor of Prospect magazine. She joined us from our bureau in London. You can find a link to her piece, "In Praise of the Cliché," at our **website**. Go to **npr.org** and click on TALK OF THE NATION. Tomorrow, it's TALK OF THE NATION: SCIENCE FRIDAY.

3. Economic topics

Appendix 5, Text 3: Coinbase Customer's Crypto Could Be at Risk if It Goes Bankrupt by [Emma Newbery](#) | Published on May 19, 2022

It's been a **crazy week** for **crypto** investors so much so that you may have missed a warning hidden in Coinbase's quarterly results. The popular **cryptocurrency exchange** said if it goes bankrupt, customers' crypto could be at risk. Like many crypto platforms, **Coinbase** offers a **custodial wallet** service. This **lets** users leave their digital assets on the exchange rather than moving them to an external crypto wallet. However, according to the Coinbase filing, if the company goes **rust** those assets could be subject to bankruptcy proceedings.

"Because custodially held crypto assets may be examined to be the property of a bankruptcy estate, in the event of a bankruptcy, the crypto assets we hold in custody on behalf of our customers could be subject to bankruptcy proceedings and such customers could be treated as our general unsecured creditors," it said.

It would mean **Coinbase** customers had to **get into line** behind other creditors in order to recover their own cryptocurrency assets -- funds **they'd** deposited on the platform. In contrast, money deposited with a bank is protected by **FDIC insurance** for up to \$250,000 per eligible account.

Custodial vs. non-custodial wallets

There's a lot of debate in the crypto world about **custodial and non-custodial wallets**. A custodial wallet means assets remain on a centralized platform. The investor does not control the private keys to their crypto -- like a bank account **PIN**. If the platform gets **hacked** or for some reason closes down operations in your country, your crypto could be at risk.

Moving your funds to a non-custodial wallet gives you total control over your assets. It means there's no risk of losing your funds in the event of a crypto platform hack or collapse. It would also mean your crypto didn't **get tied up** in a centralized crypto company's bankruptcy proceedings. Earlier this year, **Kraken** CEO Jesse Powell advised users to move their funds off centralized exchanges, but for different reasons. He was concerned that law enforcement officials could force crypto exchanges to **freeze** certain accounts.

OUR TOP CRYPTO PLAY ISN'T A TOKEN - HERE'S WHY

We've found one company that's positioned itself perfectly as a long-term **picks-and-shovels** solution for the broader crypto market — **Bitcoin, Dogecoin, Ethereum** and all the others. In fact, you've probably used this company's **tech** in the past few days, even if you've never had an account or even heard of the company before. That's how prevalent it's become. Sign up today for **Stock Advisor** and get access to our exclusive report where you can get the full scoop on this company and its **upside** as a long-term investment.

It's worth noting that Coinbase has its own non-custodial wallet called Coinbase Wallet which would not be impacted by any bankruptcy proceedings. There are several different types of non-custodial crypto wallets, each with their own **pros and cons**. Broadly speaking, they divide into **hot wallets**, which are connected to the internet, and **cold wallets**, which are kept offline. Cold wallets are more secure and often physical hardware devices that can be bought for as little as \$50. Hot wallets are things like MetaMask that you install on your browser, or a mobile wallet that's installed on your **phone**.

Nonetheless, some investors prefer custodial wallets because they don't want the responsibility of securing and managing their crypto. Becoming your own bank is not as simple as it may seem. When you move your digital assets to an external crypto wallet, there's no **handy** 'forgot password' button as

there is on a centralized exchange. If you forget your master password or **seed phrase**, or lose access to your wallet in another way, you may not be able to get your crypto back. Indeed, billions of dollars worth of **Bitcoin (BTC)** are stuck in inaccessible crypto wallets.

Should Coinbase and other crypto exchange customers be worried?

Coinbase CEO Brian Armstrong reassured customers on **Twitter** that the company wasn't in any danger of going bankrupt and that their funds are safe. "We have no risk of bankruptcy," he said. "For our retail customers, we're taking further steps to update our user terms such that we offer the same protections to those customers in a **black swan event**."

Coinbase's quarterly results come the same week that **Terra's decentralized finance ecosystem collapsed** and Bitcoin hit a 16-month low. To be clear, Coinbase is a very different product from Terra. Unlike Terra, Coinbase is a centralized crypto exchange that's listed in the **U.S.A** and regulated by the **SEC**. Nonetheless, Terra's collapse is a stark reminder that there's very little in the way of protection for **cryptocurrency investors** in the event of platform failure, and that even seemingly established players can fail.

Coinbase has to be transparent about these types of risks because it is required to do so by the SEC. Other platforms are not listed companies and don't have to come clean. If your crypto assets are in a custodial wallet with Coinbase or another crypto platform, it's worth researching what protections are in place for your funds. For example, some platforms have third-party insurance against hacking, but it isn't clear what would happen if the platform collapsed. Personally, I've already emailed the crypto exchange I use most to ask what would happen if it went bankrupt.

Bottom line

Ultimately, the best way to protect yourself is to **get the hung of** the system and to move funds into an external crypto wallet. However, this won't suit every investor. If you aren't confident of keeping your password and seed phrase safe, at least make sure you understand and trust the custodial services you're using.

Appendix 6, Interview 3: Walmart WMT reported Q2 2022 earnings on August 17, 2021. Read the transcript of the earnings call here.

Rob: (00:00)

Greetings welcome to Walmart's **fiscal** 2022 second quarter **earnings call**. At this time all participants are in listen-only mode. A question and answer session will follow the formal presentation. If anyone should require operator assistance during the conference, please press star zero from your **phone** keypad. Please note, that this conference is being recorded. At this time, I'll now turn the conference over to Dan Binder with Investor Relations. Dan, you may begin.

Dan Binder: (00:26)

Thank you, Rob. Good morning and **welcome** to Walmart's second quarter fiscal 2022 earnings call. I'm joined by members of our executive team, including Doug McMillon, Walmart's president and **CEO**, Brett Biggs, executive vice president and chief financial officer, John Furner, president and CEO of Walmart U.S., Judith McKenna, president and CEO of Walmart International and Kat McLay, president and CEO of Sam's Club.

Dan Binder: (00:57)

In a few moments, Doug and Brett will provide you an **update** on the business and discuss second quarter results. That will be followed by our question and answer session. Before I turn the call over to Doug, let me remind you that today's call is being recorded and will include forward-looking statements. These statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from these statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the factors identified in our filings with the **SEC**.

Dan Binder: (01:30)

Please review our press release and accompany slide presentation for a cautionary statement regarding forward looking statements, as well as our entire **safe harbor** statement and Non-**GAAP** reconciliations on our **website** at stock.walmart.com. It is now my pleasure to turn the call over to Doug McMillan.

Doug McMillon: (01:48)

Good morning and thanks for joining us. Results for the second quarter were strong. Excluding divestitures, we saw revenue growth of 7.6% in constant currency, **leveraged** expenses, and grew operating income ahead of sales at 24.1% in constant currency.

Doug McMillon: (02:06)

Recent quarters have demonstrated more than ever that our **omni-channel** strategy is the right one. As we serve customers, and enrich **consumption basket** regardless of how they want to shop. There are occasions when people want to visit a store, times when they want to pick up, and times when they want to have it delivered. We're going to keep innovating and executing to get better at all three as our

diversified omni model positions as well to gain share and high-growth markets around the world. I want to thank our associates for the work they did to deliver these results. They continue to step up and serve others in an inspiring way.

Doug McMillon: (02:40)

Since the pandemic began, we've been clear that our priority is the safety of our associates and those who shop with us. We think it's important that as many people in the U.S. get vaccinated as soon as possible and vaccines be made widely available around the world. As the Delta variant spread, and as the potential for future variants persists, we made the decision to require our U.S. teams a above store and club level to become fully vaccinated by October 4th. At the same time, we **doubled the cash incentive** to get vaccinated for hourly associates in the U.S. to \$150. We're grateful to those associates that are already vaccinated.

Doug McMillon: (03:21)

I'm confident in the fundamental strength of our business, even as we navigate the benefits from economic stimulus in the U.S. for both this year and last year. We've proven our ability to serve customers and challenging environments in across multiple channels, formats and countries. The phrase, serving customers, has traditionally meant one thing at Walmart. But today, it includes serving marketplace sellers, our advertising partners, and those that want to use our fulfillment services or proprietary **software**.

Doug McMillon: (03:52)

Our advertising business in the U.S., Walmart Connect, nearly doubled during the quarter versus last year with active advertisers up more than 170%. And this isn't confined to the U.S., we're growing ad businesses and Mexico, India, Canada, and most recently, in Chile.

Doug McMillon: (04:10)

Our fulfillment services for marketplace sellers continues to scale too. We're on track to hit full year double digit **GMV** penetration by year end. We also announced during the quarter, that we'll serve other businesses through certain in-house technologies used for pickup and delivery. Our partnership with Adobe is an example of that. These are a few examples of how we're using our assets to scale new businesses within the company, and build new streams of revenue and profit.

Doug McMillon: (04:40)

Our **tech** and product teams have made a lot of progress modernizing our technology and way of working. We're starting to see the **fruit** generated by their efforts as we build innovative solutions that have utility across the enterprise. We're starting to see more examples of where one idea or one tech product can benefit more of our businesses and faster.

Doug McMillon: (05:01)

Cloud powered checkout comes to mind. This technology enables seamless experiences for customers and associates like mobile Check Out With Me, **Scan & Go** and **self checkout**. More than 30 applications across five countries are leveraging cloud powered checkout for **retail transactions**. Things like building a 360 view of the customer using machine learning is important for our business in the US, but it's also important in other markets. That's why we're now leveraging this technology in Mexico and in Central America. The Ask Sam **app** that you've heard us talk about, was originally built for Sam's Club associates. Now the same concept has been adapted for use in super centers. It helps our associates be more productive and better serve customers. I'm really pleased about the work our tech teams are doing to unlock value across the business.

Doug McMillon: (05:53)

Now, **look**, let's move on to segment results. I'll begin with Walmart U.S. The underlying business is strong, even as we navigate the many effects of the pandemic, as well as government stimulus this year and last year. Customer behaviors changed during the quarter, as people were shopping with us more in-stores than **online**. As that shift occurred, we gained market **lion share** in grocery. Even as **e-commerce** growth slowed, as we layered on top of tremendous growth last year, we feel good about our two year stacks of comp sales and e-commerce growth with lunching **hyperbolic discounts** on online shopping. The good news for us is that we can serve them either way. And of course they get to choose.

Doug McMillon: (06:32)

We also saw nearly triple digit growth in **ad**. sales, through Walmart Connect and added thousands of new sellers on our e-Commerce marketplace during the quarter. I like the progress we're making with Walmart Fulfillment Services too. We saw 150 basis points, sequential improvement in **GMV** measured as a percentage of marketplace GMV. Recall earlier this year, we announced a step up in CapEx spending with heavy emphasis on supply chain in the coming years. This will mean additional capacity and automation from our largest fulfillment centers to our stores. These investments are aimed at increasing assortment to broaden our appeal with customers and get product positioned and picked efficiently to deliver it faster.

Doug McMillon: (07:13)

These investments will increase capacity, help support the growth of Walmart Plus and improve productivity. From our merchandising point of view, we launched new private brands in healthcare and pet categories. The new insulin product we're offering is a huge win for customers. We call it, ReliOn, and it will save customers up to 75% off the cash price of branded insulin products. Sam's Club in the U.S. continues to impress. 19 years ago, I got the opportunity to become the chief merchant at Sam's. And I can confirm there hasn't been a time, in at least 19 years, when Sam's has had this much momentum. They also have strengthened so many key metrics, including our most important membership metrics.

Doug McMillon: (07:57)

We saw that story, continue this quarter with membership income growth of 12.2%. The fourth consecutive quarter of double digit growth. Total membership counts are a record high and overall renewal rates. And those for Plus members continue to be strong. Similar to Clubs in

China and Mexico, members are shopping with us in Club for pickup and delivery. Sam's is an innovation engine for the company, and they're showing us all what's possible with tech products like Scan & Go.

Doug McMillon: (08:27)

For our businesses outside of the U.S., we continue to see strong results and continuing markets through a combination of top-line growth and operating discipline. Excluding divestitures, net sales increased nearly 13% in constant currency. E-commerce continues to play a bigger role for us. Net sales penetration for e-Commerce was about 19% in Q2, an increase of more than 700 basis points from last year. We're strengthening our omni-channel approach in Mexico, China, and Canada. In Mexico, we launched Walmart Pass, a membership model where customers get unlimited same-day delivery from stores, completed the roll out of Scan & Go to all Sam's Clubs, added new sellers to the marketplace, and grew our online SKU count by 30%.

Brett Biggs: (11:58)

Thanks Doug. Our strong second quarter and the solid start to the third quarter positioned us to deliver great year financial results while making steady progress against our strategic priorities. Our results continue to demonstrate the power of the omni strategy, providing customers with new products, services, and tools with the avoidance of price mechanisms.

Brett Biggs: (13:36)

No matter how customers want to shop, we're here for them. In some periods in-store shopping will lead the way. And in some, e-commerce we'll lead the way. While we're always striving for more in each part of the flywheel, I'm pleased with the overall growth of the business. In Walmart U.S. Comp sales grew 5.2%, and transactions grew more than 6% as customers are returning to the convenience of one-stop store shopping. E-commerce sales grew 6% in Q2 and 103% on a two year stack.

Brett Biggs: (13:48)

We continue to build a very sizeable e-commerce business around the world. In fact, we're on track to deliver \$75 billion in globally commerce sales this year, and on our way to a hundred billion in the near term. We're also seeing continued strong us markets or gains in grocery, which is a key part of our business. Sam's Club members are increasingly utilizing curbside pickup for online orders and the adoption of Scan & Go technology in Club is at an all time high. The success of scan and go at Sam's is one of the reasons we included this as part of the Walmart Plus offering.

Brett Biggs: (15:08)

Now let's discuss Q2 results. As a reminder, the previously announced international divestiture significantly affect year over year comparisons. So my comments today will focus on the underlying business, excluding the effect of divestitures. COVID costs remained elevated, but significantly lower than last year.

Brett Biggs: (16:18)

Gross margin rate declined 22 basis points. Reflecting category mix shifts at Sam's Club, and format mix shifts in international. But Walmart us gross margin increased with favorable mix and strong Walmart Connect results. SG&A expenses leveraged 78 basis points. Reflecting strong sales, lower COVID costs and a 36 basis point benefit from last year's adjusted items. Partially offset by increased wage investments in the U.S. Adjusted operating income on a constant currency basis was up 15.1%, leading to strong adjusted EPS of \$1.78 with a 3 cent benefit from currency.

Brett Biggs: (16:59)

As anticipated, free cashflow declined about \$8 billion, due primarily to inventory increases from improved in stocks and higher CapEx. We repurchased 2.4 billion of stock in Q2 and 5.2 billion year to date, which is up significantly from last year. This is one of the largest quarters for buybacks over the past two years, demonstrating our financial strength and belief in the bank or company.

Brett Biggs: (17:26)

Now let's discuss the quarterly results for each segment. Walmart U.S. had another strong quarter. Underlying business trends continue to be solid, including strong grocery market share gains, according to Nielsen, and an acceleration of store traffic. In fact, comp sales increased each month through the quarter, and we're off to a good start with the back to school season. On top of extraordinarily growth last year, e-commerce sales were up 6% and have more than doubled over the past two years.

Brett Biggs: (18:56)

Our e-commerce marketplace is also expanding and we, we expect to make hundreds of thousands of additional items available for fulfillment services this year alone. The Walmart business model is evolving and these newer businesses are contributing to results in a more meaningful way. Walmart U.S. gross profit rate improved 20 basis points with lower markdowns and strong advertising revenue. Partially offset by increased supply chain costs, margins were also helped by administering COVID vaccines this year and lapping last year's COVID related closures of vision and auto care centers.

Brett Biggs: (19:29)

We're continuing to see a bit more cost inflation than normal, but our merchants are working with suppliers and monitoring price gaps to keep prices low while managing margins. Operating income was strong up about 12% on an adjusted basis. Inventory increased 20% due to lapping COVID related inventory effects last year and strong sales growth this year. We continue to monitor industry trends related to transit and port delays. Our merchants continued to take steps to mitigate challenges.

Brett Biggs: (22:34)

Now, let's turn to guidance. We're closely monitoring the evolving COVID impacts around the world. Guidance discussed today as soon as

a continued strong us economy with no new significant government stimulus for the remainder of the year all of the guidance discussed excludes the impact of international divestitures.

Brett Biggs: (22:54)

We now anticipate higher full year sales growth due to the strong first half performance and an expected good back half of the year. With consolidated net sales growth expected to be up six to 7%, versus prior guidance of a low to mid single digit increase. Walmart U.S. comp sales are expected to increase five to 6%, representing about \$20 billion of growth.

Brett Biggs: (23:17)

We anticipate Sam's Club comps to increase 7.5 to 8.5%, excluding fuel in tobacco, and international constant currency sales growth of seven to 8%. We're also raising full year guidance for operating income and EPS. On a constant currency basis, we expect full year consolidated, adjusted, operating income to increase 11.5 to 14%, which is a material step up from our prior guidance of high single digit growth. And even more significant increase from our initial guidance in February.

Brett Biggs: (24:14)

The third quarter has started off well as back to school shopping is underway and we expect grocery market share gains to continue. We now anticipate Q3 adjusted EPS in the range of \$1.30 to \$1.40. With Walmart U.S comp sales, excluding fuel increasing between six and 7%. Again, I'm very pleased with the second quarter results and feel good about the underlying momentum of the business. Thank you for your time and interest this morning, and we'd be happy to take your questions.

Rob: (24:47)

Thank you. At this time, we'll now be conducting a question and answer session. If you'd like to ask a question, please press star one on your phone keypad and a confirmation tone will indicate your line is in the question queue. You may press star two if you'd like to remove your question from the queue. For participants using speaker equipment, maybe necessary to pick up your handset before pressing the star key. One moment, please, while we pull up the questions. Thank you. And our first question today comes from the line of Bob Drbul with Guggenheim. Please [inaudible 00:25:18] the question.

Bob Drbul: (25:19)

Hey guys. Good morning. I guess the question that I have is you guys talked about inflation running through. I was just wondering if you could maybe give us some categories that you're seeing the most pressure, how you're adjusting with price and what you're seeing competitively with pricing throughout the business. That would be helpful. Thank you.

John Furner: (25:38)

And Bob, good morning. It's John. Just a couple of things. First, I want to say thanks to my team for the quarter they just completed and the work they've done to position the business so well for now and in the future and our merchant team that's as broad as the team at Walmart. And unfortunately, **they, they** have a lot of levers that they can use all across the business to make sure our value is right for customers. We've seen strengthened food, in general merchandise and other categories.

John Furner: (26:06)

And as the environments change, the team, they've just done an amazing job reacting to so many things over the last 18 months and continue to do so. And they're been quite deliberate about ensuring that our value remain strong. I'm happy to report that our price value is as strong as it has been throughout the pandemic and above what it was before the pandemic began.

John Furner: (26:29)

And so the teams doing things like driving strong businesses in apparel and home and general merchandise, in addition to food, help them mix out. Inventory management is another key to this. We finished the quarter up about 20% an inventory which I think we're well positioned going into the rest of the year based on where the inventory is. And we've had strong sell-throughs, the comp sales always help.

John Furner: (26:52)

So with the cost pressures that we do see across the supply chain, I mean, you heard Brett mentioned that we're doing things like chartering vessels and securing supplies that we to ensure that we are ready for the third and fourth quarter. And we've seen some inflation to low single digits, but the thing I watched that I think is just most important is that, we see our unit share and categories like food growing faster than our dollar share, to ensure that we can position ourselves well in terms of retail value for the customer and play a role in keeping inflation down for the country.

Bob Drbul: (27:26)

Thank you.

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4. Crime and Justice

Appendix 7, Text 4: If Abortion Is Illegal, Will Every Miscarriage Be a Potential Crime? By Cecilia Nowell , MAY 6, 2022

A woman in Oklahoma was recently convicted of manslaughter after having a miscarriage. She likely won't be the last.

On a humid morning in early October, Brittney Poolaw sat in an Oklahoma **courtroom** waiting on a **verdict**. Instead of the jail uniform she'd donned over the past 18 months, she was in an **orange jumpsuit**. After less than three hours of deliberation, the jury returned with their decision: Poolaw was guilty of **first-degree crime**. She was sentenced to four years **behind bars**.

But Poolaw, a 20-year-old and a member of the Wichita Tribe, had not driven recklessly or shot a gun. She'd had a miscarriage. Poolaw will not be the last woman sent to prison for accidentally losing a pregnancy. Indeed, if the leaked **Supreme Court** decision overturning *Roe vs. Wade* is in fact its final opinion on the matter, cases like Poolaw's will likely become more common.

That's because, as Dana Sussman, deputy executive director of the National Advocates for Pregnant Women, says: "Not only did *Roe vs. Wade* establish that there's a **constitutional right** to abortion, it also rejected the idea that fetuses are people under the Constitution." The draft opinion, written by Justice Samuel Alito, is steeped in language that paints fetuses—no matter what stage of development—as people. And when we lend credence to the idea of fetal personhood, it creates "a situation in which, when there is perceived harm to a fetus, it can be a victim of a crime. You can't add fetuses to the community of individuals who are entitled to constitutional rights without diminishing the rights of the person carrying that fetus," Sussman says.

The connection between fetal personhood and **prosecutions** of pregnant people is well-established. While Oklahoma's manslaughter and murder laws have a provision preventing pregnant people from being prosecuted "for causing the death of the unborn child," there's an exception for cases where "the mother has committed a crime that caused the death." **NAPW** has identified more than 70 pregnancy-related prosecutions in Oklahoma since 2007, when it started counting cases in the state. Most have been related to illegal drug use, including the first conviction under the law: a 31-year-old woman charged with murder in 2007 after using **meth** and having a stillbirth.

Such prosecutions are becoming more common nationwide. Between 1973 and 2005, NAPW identified 413 cases in which a person was punished for allegedly harming the health of their fetus, including self-inducing an abortion. But in the last 15 years, the organization identified 1,254 cases—and that's almost certainly an undercount. The majority of cases involve low income women and **women of color**: According to NAPW's **pre-2005 data**, 71 percent of the women couldn't afford lawyers and, of the 368 women for whom information on race was available, 59 percent were women of color.

Poolaw, then about 15 weeks pregnant, was at home in January 2020 when she realized something was wrong and called an ambulance. On the ride to Comanche County Hospital, she told an **EMT**, without providing details, that she had previously used meth. She was never drug tested, and, after she miscarried, left the hospital without incident. But her admission that she'd used drugs must have **set off alarm bells**. A medical examiner tested the fetus and found traces of meth in its liver and brain.

Still, prosecutors were never able to prove that the drug had ended the pregnancy. In fact, the medical examiner testified at Poolaw's trial that he had noticed another compelling possible cause: congenital abnormalities in the developing fetus.

here's another reason this Supreme Court decision could lead to more miscarriage prosecutions: Self-induced abortions and miscarriages—which occur in one in four pregnancies—can look identical. If someone shows up at the hospital and says they're having a miscarriage, doctors might suspect there is more going on. In other words, pregnancies that don't result in birth become suspect in places where abortion is **outlawed**. That might sound extreme, but consider El Salvador, where abortion is completely banned. More than 140 people, mostly impoverished women living in rural regions, have been incarcerated for illegal abortions—many of whom insist they merely miscarried. In Poland, where a court last year imposed a country-wide, near-total ban on abortion, a new bill proposes requiring doctors to report all pregnancies and **miscarriages** to a registry controlled and monitored by the government, raising fears it will heighten scrutiny of and prosecutions over pregnancies that don't end in birth.

If you think that can't happen in the United States, consider this: In 2019, during a hearing as part of an investigation that threatened to close Missouri's lone abortion clinic, the head of the state's department of health testified the office had created a spreadsheet tracking Planned Parenthood abortion patients' menstrual periods using state medical records. The purpose: To investigate "failed" abortions—people who had gone in for an abortion but were still pregnant and not getting their period—in an attempt to prove that abortion complications are common (they aren't). And since the leaked Supreme Court draft, Louisiana has taken the lead in saying what's coming next, via a **bill** saying people who get abortions can be charged with **homicide**.

"There's no medical way to tell the difference between a miscarriage and a medication abortion. And so the difference between whether someone gets reported isn't anything medical," says Rafa Kidvai, who directs the legal defense fund at the reproductive justice group If/When/How. "And that's obviously about race, about Blackness, about indigeneity, or anyone that feels suspicious." "**It's so disheartening** to see someone being **persecuted** and prosecuted over something that is a result of systematic oppression and colonization," says Camie Jae Goldhammer, a doula and member of North Dakota's Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate and the founder of Hummingbird Indigenous Family Services. "Since first contact, the bodies of Indigenous women have been **policed**," whether that was through genocide or the removal of children through the boarding school system. "Indigenous women have always been expendable."

Few states have taken steps to protect *against* pregnancy-related prosecutions. In California, in late 2021, more than 40 organizations formed the California Future of Abortion Council with the support of **Gov.** Gavin Newsom to take on the task of providing **policy recommendations** to further his goal of forging a "**Reproductive Freedom State**" for a post *Roe* era. In January, the state's **attorney** general acted on one proposal **enacted** by the council, directing local law enforcement to stop prosecuting people for their pregnancy losses. Colorado and Illinois have also recently taken steps to protect pregnant people from prosecutions, and more states may soon follow in light of *Roe's* rollback. "Laws that explicitly prohibit criminalization on the basis of pregnancy and pregnancy outcomes are critical," says Sussman. "Without the protections enshrined in *Roe*, there will be little preventing prosecutors from criminalizing pregnancy in states without such protections."

In January, the Oklahoma Court of Appeals dismissed manslaughter charges **lodged** against a woman in a similar situation to Poolaw, finding that the prosecutor could not establish that the **mom's** methamphetamine use was a substantial factor in her pregnancy loss—however, Comanche County has appealed. Poolaw must make a decision about whether she wants to **appeal** her case to the same court. If she does, and the court orders another **trial**, she risks being **reconvicted** and resentenced, potentially facing the maximum manslaughter sentence: life in prison.

Appendix 8, Interview 4: Give us Your DNA, Panorama, 11 Oct 2007, BY JEREMY VINE

S1/JEREMY VINE: Hello, I'm Jeremy Vine and this is Panorama. The **DNA** database is increasing at the rate of one person a minute. Report a crime, even be a victim of it, and the police can ask to **swab** you - and why not?

MAN: **I'd** want them to take my DNA because if anyone ever murdered my family I'd want **'em** to get caught by the DNA.

VINE: It can clear the innocent and solve the **thorniest crimes**.

GILL SMITH: He would not have been caught had it not been for DNA, he would still be out there now if it wasn't for DNA.

S2/VINE: So isn't it time we put the whole country's DNA on the database once and for all?

MAN: We've now got the world's largest database. There is an argument that says if we have everybody on a database we'll solve more crime, and I think that's right.

VINE: Just a few cells swabbed from inside the mouth is all that's required to produce your DNA profile. Over 4 million such genetic **fingerprints** are permanently held on police file, even though a quarter of them belong to people who have never been **convicted** of a crime. But why stop there? Surely if everyone had to give up their DNA for the records the benefits would be immense. Let's take an example. We begin in Lincoln with a perfectly ordinary crime.

S3/ VIVIAN: A little DNA can work miracles for the police. In Lincoln the trail that was to lead to a killer began with one family's ruined Christmas in 1995. So this is where it all starts?

VIVIAN: This is the beginning of a mystery, but you never knew it at the time.

DCI GRAHAM WHITE: **No, no,** not at the time. This was perhaps you could say an every day occurrence. A burglary occurred here just before Christmas in 1995. Normal burglary, **loads and loads** of Christmas presents and other things like that stolen.

VIVIAN: And the only thing that's special about it happening in 1995 is that's the year the DNA database is set up. That's the year that the DNA database was started, so at that time not just Lincolnshire but nationally forces were getting into the swing of taking DNA samples from suspects arrested for things like this, house burglaries.

S4/ VIVIAN: Old fashioned detective work led them to a man called Stephen Hughes, a serial burglar. He was convicted, and because of that?

DCI WHITE: His DNA went onto the national DNA database for the very first time.

VIVIAN: DNA has led to a scientific revolution in **policing**.

Chief Constable TONY LAKE
Chairman, National DNA Database

Whenever there is a crime even some of our most junior officers will expect and will be looking for the **forensic** opportunity. In burglary, for example, before we had the use of DNA we would expect there to be a detection rate of around about 14-15% for a burglary. If DNA is left behind at a burglary that jumps then to about 45-46%, so 3 times the chance of an increase in detection.

S5/ VIVIAN: And that's the police case for widening the database still further. The more citizens who are on it, the more crimes get solved. There are over 4 million people's DNA on the database now, especially of the **ex-cons**. Another is added by the police roughly every minute, normally after an arrest. This is the **custody suite** in Lincoln Police Station.

DESK SERGEANT: **Okay** Stephen, you've been arrested for a recordable offence, as such we propose to take your fingerprints, your photograph and your DNA.

VIVIAN: In England, Wales and Northern Ireland DNA samples are taken by the police and kept for recordable offences. That covers anything from drink driving to murder and from mature to **jailbait**. It doesn't matter if this man turns out to be innocent, his DNA will still go on to the database. If he hadn't agreed to a swab the policeman would be allowed to pull out 10 strands of hair from his head instead.

MAN: If you've got people's DNA on file and you find some then they've got the match haven't they, you know. It's quite helpful really.

S6 / VIVIAN: So you think it keeps you and other people safer?

MAN: **Yeah, yeah,** it does, yeah.

VIVIAN: You don't think there are any risks attaching to it at all?

S7/ MAN: Well, not really, no. They can't really stitch you up can they?

VIVIAN: And no-one arrested here raised a single word against it.

And now your records will go on the national DNA database?

WOMAN: Yeah.

VIVIAN: .. for a hundred years.

WOMAN: **Yep.**

S8/ VIVIAN: **No problem?**

WOMAN: No problem, no.

MAN: I'll have to get mine done. I'm in favour of it.

S9/ VIVIAN: Not a moments worry about it?

MAN: Not a moments worry about it, no.

VIVIAN: Taking Steven Hughes' DNA was to turn out to be critical. Seven years later there was an apparently unrelated event. A young woman went missing.

DCI WHITE: Kim Newson is last seen at about 1:50 am on the 5th of March, when she had actually been babysitting at premises here, and left there at about that time, some time after 2 o'clock, and took the short walk up Rosemary Lane here, and onto Monk's Road to her flat at number 35. It would have taken her 2 or 3 minutes to have walked home.

S11/ VIVIAN: But there's no crime at this point, there's just a missing young woman, and you can't make it into a crime.

DCI WHITE: **No, no**, that's right. She's not reported missing to us at any rate until later the following day.

VIVIAN: But her father thought there was something wrong from the beginning. She'd missed a family get together.

S12/ BARRY NEWSON

It was a definite **okay** every fortnight when I went down to town to see her. And just for her not to be there, and then we phone her and her phone was off. Well it is? whether to say it's out of character, it just was not right.

VIVIAN: Stephen Hughes lived in the flat below Kim Newson. He had a criminal record for burglary, but there was no reason to associate him with her disappearance.

DCI WHITE: We can get a lot of investigations, a lot of enquiries, and Stephen Hughes naturally was interviewed during the course of that process.

S13/ VIVIAN: But at this point all you've got is a missing young woman and that's that.

DCI WHITE: That's right. We've got a missing young woman, we're dealing with it, taking it seriously. All we're interested in at that stage is tracing her, and hopefully finding her **safe and sound**.

VIVIAN: The UK has the largest DNA database in the world. DNA samples are brought here to the forensic science service in Birmingham. Evidence in the case of the McCann family is being analysed here. The **FSS** analyse swabs from police stations, and evidence from crime scenes like items of clothing with sweat or saliva on them, and murder weapons.

S14/ PAUL HACKETT

Forensic Science Service

The technology has moved on, on a number of fronts, both in terms of the speed at which we can establish a DNA profile, and the sensitivity. So the quantity of material that's required is now much smaller than it was 10 years ago.

IVIAN: So, in ordinary language, you're getting more results in less time, from less and less physical material?

HACKETT: Absolutely right. Faster results, from less material, in more cases.

S15/ VIVIAN: And as the technique has been developed the rules have changed as well to allow more and more people's DNA to be kept. Should the process go on to its logical conclusion, with everyone's DNA stored on a database? This case seems to say yes. It was to demonstrate the power of a universal database in action. A young woman went missing in Chipping Sodbury, near Bristol.

VIVIAN: On Christmas Eve 1995 Louise Smith had been to a local nightclub with friends, and then she disappeared. She was 18. There were brief images on **CCTV**, and after that nothing, so the police began a search for her. It was deep midwinter. They called in volunteers to help them. 10,000 people responded.

GILL SMITH: It was incredible, the view, you seeing all these thousands of people just walking **in rows, in rows**, across fields and? although it was upsetting it was?

S16/ ROB: Well we knew that people?

GILL: You couldn't describe it really.

ROB: we knew that people cared. That they were trying to put themselves in our shoes, and trying to do some good, trying to help.

LOCAL MAN 2: Obviously this was all to do with a process of elimination, and I readily agreed to that.

LOCAL MAN 3: No. **Yeah**, I agree, yeah. Don't worry me, I've got nothing to hide.

S17/ VIVIAN: The law at the time obliged the police to destroy everyone's DNA sample afterwards, unless they were the killer. After a process of elimination that lasted 14 months the police tracked a local man, who twice failed to give his DNA, to South Africa, got his sample, and got a match. David Frost was found guilty of the murder of Louise Smith and **sentenced** to life. He'd never been in trouble of any kind before. His DNA wouldn't have been on the database even now. But in one small town something close to a universal database had been created, and the killer had been found.

ROB: The DNA picked him out of a crowd and said "you were there."

GILL: He would not have been caught had it not been for DNA. He would still be out there now if it wasn't for DNA.

VIVIAN: That's what you feel?

ROB: Absolutely. That is the case.

GILL: I know, I know. And I can't think of anything worse than not having Louise's killer locked up.

S18/ VIVIAN: Had there been a national database at the time we were told that it would have taken a maximum of two weeks to identify her killer.

VIVIAN: 4,500 samples of DNA had been collected and destroyed. Rob and Gill Smith began a campaign to change the law so that the DNA profiles of volunteers, including the **witnesses** and the victims of crime, could be kept with their consent. And they won, and there has been change after change since. So now when anybody's arrested for a wide range of offences, their DNA sample is kept even if they're innocent.

Chief Constable TONY LAKE

Chairman, National DNA Database

This is not a database that is made up of convicted people, this is an intelligence database. This is a database which is made up of people who have come into contact with the police service, and the law as it stands says that if people are **arrested** for a recordable offence, namely an offence for which you could go to prison, we retain that DNA.

S19/VIVIAN: Except in Scotland. If you live here the law is different. In Scotland DNA profiles are only kept if people are found guilty of a crime. They have resisted the move towards a universal database, and a member of the Scottish Parliament accuses Westminster of changing the UK law on the basis of emotion.

JEREMY PURVIS MSP

Liberal Democrat

I think the British Government has overreacted to what has been, on occasions, very serious and very emotive offences. And it is quite hard to resist, especially if it's from immediate family. I reject the English and Welsh approach. I do not want my DNA retained by the State. I don't believe my constituents do if they're innocent.

S20/ VIVIAN: His constituents were enjoying the show in Selkirk. The Scottish Government announced a review today, but many Scottish politicians oppose any change. They say the rest of the UK is moving uncritically towards a universal database.

PURVIS: Too many people have been sleepwalking into a situation which is going to be undermining fundamental civil liberties in England and Wales.

VIVIAN: Policemen don't want to be accused of threatening civil liberties. There are senior officers outside Scotland who are calling for a compulsory universal database to solve more crimes. But the police want to be popular too, and they don't want the database widened if the price is losing public support.

S22/ VIVIAN: In the poll we asked about that as well. 'Would you approve or disapprove if DNA samples were taken from all newborn babies?' 64% were against that idea, and that underlines how sensitive the whole issue is.

LAKE: The danger is that if we were to proceed to a universal database, without a lot of consultation and discussion, then I think that we run the risk of losing the trust of the public.

VIVIAN: In Lincoln Kim Newson was still missing. Now DNA was to reveal the next piece in that jigsaw. There was another burglary, this time at a local restaurant and bar.

DCI GRAHAM WHITE

Lincolnshire Police

What the offender did was he took quite a quantity of spirits and cigarettes, and then actually went to a street just round the corner here and sorted through it basically and took what he wanted and abandoned what he didn't? what he didn't need.

S23/ VIVIAN: Now he didn't leave his fingerprints all over the place there did he?

DCI WHITE: Nope.

VIVIAN: He didn't leave his DNA there?

DCI WHITE: No.

S25/ VIVIAN: But what did he do that gave it away?

DCI WHITE: We found a glove amongst the property, and it was from the glove that we obtained his DNA. Because it was saliva that we found on the edge of the glove which gave us his DNA, we believe that what he did was rather than take his gloves off normally he actually put the end of the glove into his mouth and then pulled his hand out of the glove and then discarded it. And it's from that that we get the result that the DNA matches that of Stephen Charles Hughes.

S26/ VIVIAN: Bingo! Stephen Hughes lived in a flat just below Kim Newson. The DNA sample taken 7 years earlier identified him as the burglar, so the police searched his home, and there they found evidence of a much more serious crime.

Reconstruction

DCI WHITE: We found a copy of the birth certificate belonging to Kim Newson in a jacket pocket in his flat. There was staining on the birth certificate, the forensic tests that were conducted on it confirmed that it was Kim Newson's blood. Also in the blood was what looked initially like a fingerprint, or a palm print, but on further analysis it was decided that it was actually a footprint. And so Hughes was asked to provide an imprint of his footprint, which he did, and that was found to match as well. From that point on the missing person investigation became a murder investigation.

S27/ VIVIAN: He was driven to the police station and charged. The Greater Manchester Police had been trawling through unsolved cases, and they'd matched his DNA with blood found at the scene of the crime. At least they thought they had. Ray's DNA profile was on the database because he'd once been involved in a domestic dispute, but he'd not been charged. The Duty Solicitor took one look at Mr Easton and knew he wasn't the Bolton burglar.

MIKE PULSFORD

Solicitor I met Mr Easton, he was shaking, he was clearly distressed, and I learnt that he was suffering from Parkinson's Disease. He was adamant that he'd never been to the Manchester area, didn't know where Bolton was, and in fact he had a full time career, i.e. his wife, and he didn't leave his house without her. I was absolutely bemused, as were the officers who'd come down from Greater Manchester to interview him.

VIVIAN: To commit the burglary Ray Easton was supposed to have broken a kitchen window and then climbed through it.

In your state of health then, could you have got through a kitchen window?

RAY: I wouldn't have thought so. I can't get through my own front door sometimes.

S28/ VIVIAN: His solicitor was only too happy to agree to a police request for a second DNA test. He thought it would clear his client's name.

PULSFORD: Two months later we're back in the police station, he meets his bail date, and I'm told, and I'm astounded to hear that in fact the second specimen of blood has matched the sample taken from the burglary.

VIVIAN: What was happening to Ray Easton now had gone well beyond a joke.

PULSFORD: Here was a man arrested in his home address, he was frightened, he was not in good health, he was kept in a cell until interview. Of course he had no previous convictions, but a dwelling house burglary normally carries a custody. And? although he had health problems. Prison was a real risk, yes it was.

S29/ VIVIAN: Ray Easton's nightmare lasted 4 months, then the Crown Prosecution Service wrote to say they were satisfied he couldn't have committed the offence. But in that case what had happened? Either there was an administrative error, perhaps a sample had been wrongly labelled, or there was a chance DNA match and Ray Easton had the same DNA identifying points as the real culprit. It can happen.

PAUL HACKETT

Forensic Science Service

I think that's extremely rare that that would happen, but you can't rule it out. There's nothing unreliable about the system that we use right now. It's very powerful, very, very robust, and it's absolutely perfect for the use of the UK and the size of the population we have in the UK.

VIVIAN: DNA profiles depend on identifying points. The more points the safer the match. Reading these results is itself not an exact science.

Professor ALLAN JAMIESON

Director, The Forensic Institute

The method for assessing whether a particular area of DNA is present in a profile or not is essentially subjective. It's down to whether an analyst can see the peak or doesn't see the peak.

S30 VIVIAN: And he warns that as forensic techniques for retrieving traces of DNA become more and more sophisticated the risks of errors are increasing.

JAMIESON: I think that everyone is unaware of the potential problems in DNA evidence. I think that everyone wants to believe that it works because it has been so successful, but the danger is that we are now pushing the specificity and the sensitivity into areas that need questioned. My opinion is that people put too much faith in DNA, they're giving it an infallibility which it does not have.

HACKETT: Nobody's saying that as human beings we're infallible, but we've taken, in forensic science, every single measure possible to eliminate error and eliminate risk.

VIVIAN: But besides chance and scientific error DNA evidence can be planted.

19th January 1999

GEORGE ELLIS: [Emerging from High Court] All the suffering I've gone through, like I was banged up for 2½ years for something I never done.

VIVIAN: George Ellis was imprisoned for an armed robbery. At his trial he said he was innocent, and that his DNA had been planted by a detective from the Metropolitan Police Flying Squad. He was **freed on appeal**.

S31/ STEPHEN KAMLISH QC

Barrister

Chief Constable TONY LAKE

Chairman, national DNA Database

The Crown Prosecution Service do not prosecute anybody on the basis of DNA evidence alone. And where there are microscopic parts of DNA?

VIVIAN: It can be the most compelling evidence in court

LAKE: It is often compelling evidence, but is up to a **jury** and a judge, and certainly a judge to direct a jury on the basis of the reliability or the quantity of DNA which may be about, and therefore the interpretation which a jury may be expected to place on that.

VIVIAN: DNA can solve terrible crimes. In Lincoln the police believed Kim Newson had been murdered. They had a suspect, they'd found her blood in Stephen Hughes' flat, but they hadn't found Kim's body. She lived near the river.

S32/ DCI GRAHAM WHITE

Lincolnshire Police

VIVIAN: And after all that's happened what do you think about DNA?

NEWSON: I think it's got to be one of the best breakthroughs in science ever, I really do. Yeah, absolutely, to put things to rest. You know, this guy was just so convincing. There had to be something like the formidable DNA that got it? that done it.

VINE: Vivian White reporting. So, have you changed your mind? Would you let somebody take out one of these swabs, insert it in your mouth and get a sample. You can say no - unless of course you're under arrest.

Next week, the Jihadi's story. A British Muslim who became a political extremist tells us why he's **changed his mind**.

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5. Sport

Appendix 9, Text 5: 'Real Madrid beat Liverpool 1-0 in the UEFA Champions League final' by Phil McNulty 22 May 2022

Kick-off at the Stade de France in Paris was delayed by over half an hour with Liverpool ticket-holders seen waiting in huge queues, and French police later using tear gas on crowds. On Monday, French authorities complained of what they called "**industrial-scale**" **ticket** fraud amid a row over the game's policing. French sports minister Amelie Oudea-Castera said there were "no problems" regarding Madrid supporters and the Spanish side had controlled their travelling **fans** better than Liverpool, who had let their supporters "**out in the wild**".

Liverpool chairman Tom Werner has since written a letter to Oudea-Castera "demanding an apology" for her comments. **UEFA** said in a statement: "Evidence will be gathered from all relevant parties and the findings of the independent report will be made public once completed. Upon receipt of the findings, UEFA will evaluate the next steps."

France's interior and sports ministers acknowledged difficulties in managing crowds at the final but have been pointing blame for the chaos at fans with fake tickets and local youths trying to **force their way** into the stadium. However, a spokesperson for France's independent police commissioner's union (**SICP**), Mathieu Valet, told the **BBC's** Newshour that "supporters without tickets or with fake tickets were not the main problem". "It's clear that we needed more police - we **didn't** have enough on the ground," he said.

Liverpool were seen as favourites to avenge their loss to the Spanish giants in the 2018 final in Kyiv and they began to take control of the game. However, Thibaut Courtois warrants enormous credit, having pulled off a string of fine saves to **keep Liverpool at bay**. Mohamed Salah was denied on multiple occasions, though it was Sadio Mané who went closest in the first half – this time Courtois had a post to thank for completing the job.

Liverpool dominated territory and shots very clearly during the first half, by ten outshooting to one. They pressed in their usual well-coordinated 4-3-3, and prevented Real from completing any **long possessions** or successfully building from the back. Meanwhile, Real could not break down Liverpool's possession game at all. The meek attempts at pressing were easily overcome by Liverpool's **center backs**, who could pass to Thiago with ease. Thiago could then find the forwards—Díaz, Mané, Salah—with tense line-breaking passes that could through Real's open **pressing lines**.

However, Real still had a few situations where they could make it past Liverpool's **high line**, with Valverde and Vinicius going behind Liverpool's fullbacks. Once such situation led to Real's clearest chance of the half towards the end: a pass to Benzema led to a mix-up between Konaté and Alisson that led to a goal that was overruled by **VAR**.

During the beginning of the second half, the pace of the game slowed down but Liverpool continued to dominate and produce shots. However, Mendy, Carvajal, Militão, and Casemiro continued to keep danger away from **the box**.

Karim Benzema, the Real's **striker**, did have the ball in the net before half-time only for VAR to intervene. The Merengues' celebrations were given full voice just before the hour, however, Federico Valverde's **cross-shot** picking out Vinicius in space at the back post. Madrid's No20 could not miss. Brazil **winger** Vinicius Júnior applied a close-range finish in the 59th minute from Federico Valverde's drive across the face of the Liverpool goal, **securing a win** on Saturday that gave Madrid coach Carlo Ancelotti a record fourth European **Cup title**.

The half-hour that followed saw more Liverpool attacks, including major chances from Salah and Jota that were brilliantly stopped by Courtois. However, Real Madrid had arguably their best performance of the season **defending the box**, clearing most of the danger that came into the box. Real Madrid could have **scored** a second goal in several situations, including a major **counterattack** from Ceballos, and a set piece where Casemiro missed the final pass.

Real have **sailed close to the wind** in the **Champions League** this season, most notably when they needed two goals to survive against Manchester City in the semi-final with 90 minutes gone. Finally, **Real** became European champions for a record-extending 14th time after **beating** Liverpool 1-0 in a Champions League final and they **won fair and square**.

For Liverpool, this cannot be called a disappointing season - they have been truly outstanding - but there is no escaping the fact it reached a disappointing conclusion on two major fronts in an unsavoury environment in Paris.

Appendix 10, Interview 5: 'FIFA and COE', PANORAMA, BBC ONE, 10/7/2022

JEREMY VINE: Hello I'm Jeremy Vine and this is Panorama. Tonight, the real winners in world football, and the losers.

Q1/ ANDREW JENNINGS: How much?!

SHAKA HISLOP: Less than £500 a man.

VINE: How one of the men who'll decide if England get to bid for the World Cup next week was branded a liar, and one question, does **FIFA's** supposedly independent **referee** have the balls to clean up world football?

English football fell off a bit of a cliff last week, but **let's** look on the bright side shall we. There is a world cup to bid for and if England win the right to host it, then the team will automatically have a place in the finals. Doubtless they'll line up alongside Scotland. But it's a **muddy** business and no one knows that better than Andrew Jennings.

Q2/ANDREW JENNINGS: England beating Russia at the new home of English football, that was before the **wheels fell off**. Wembley looked a bit different last time England hosted the World Cup and Bobby Moore led 11 working class **lads** to victory. Bringing the tournament back here might be our only chance of winning it. So what's England's chances of success? Will we have to resort to the kind of tactics that our Bobby would never have approved of?

It is here that the world's greatest game took its first positive steps.

JENNINGS: We played the heritage card last time we bid, but videos don't win world cups.

ALAN TOMLINSON, Professor of Sport

At the heart of FIFA's big decisions are lots of interests of individuals and groups from different parts of the world, and it's not always the "good of the game" to quote FIFA's own slogan that is influencing the eventual decision.

JENNINGS: These are the stars of the game. But these are the men with the power. That decision rests with them. Some have been accused of pocketing bribes, their boss of bosses won power in a dodgy election, and tonight we'll hear how another was branded a liar by a judge, and this is their fortress. The World Cup currently rotates between continents, it's not Europe's turn next. The men who sit here look likely to open bidding for the 2018 World Cup and eventually decide if England gets it. I've been asking questions about corruption at FIFA for years, and I'm not the only one. Two years ago the police raided its offices as part of a corruption investigation.

Zurich Airport, May 2006

Q3/ JENNINGS: Good morning President Blatter. Why did FIFA repay the **ISL** bribes? Did you ever take bribes from ISL?

JENNINGS: Football's rulers have a credibility problem. But who cares? After all, FIFA have been putting on the greatest sports show on earth for years without fail? the World Cup. So does it really matter what some of them get up to? To some people it does. Earlier this year a new man was named to represent the four home nations at FIFA. For years he's worked quietly for the good of the game, fighting Glasgow's sectarianism and rescuing this grand old stadium. His name is John McBeth. He broke a football taboo and spoke frankly about FIFA to journalists, just before taking up his appointment.

JOHN McBETH, President, Scottish FA 2003-07, He asked me about the cup for FIFA and they asked ethically could I possibly be taking up a job with FIFA with when there was so much corruption in the place. I said to him well I understand the allegations against FIFA but I wanted to ask the question was that so, or was it purely a story.

JENNINGS: **hmmm** You also said if you shook hands with some members of the FIFA Executive Committee you count your fingers afterwards. What did you mean by that?

McBETH: There were one or two people on that Executive Committee that I wouldn't trust as far as I could throw them.

JENNINGS: Another comment by McBeth made the headlines. He said that while by and large the four British countries know what fair play is, as soon as you hit Africa it's a slightly different **kettle of fish**. They're poor nations and they want to grab what they can. I presume the Caribbean is much the same.

McBETH: I was talking about the **football people** that I've met and dealt with in Africa and I the Caribbean and these places. It was football people I was talking about. I wasn't talking about the nation.

Q4/ JENNINGS: Not all the men who run football are tainted by allegations? but many are. Last year Panorama was told that former FIFA President Joao Havelange had taken at least one big bribe? **no, no**, not from Tony, from a Swiss sports marketing company. Executive committee member Nicolas Leoz from Paraguay has been forced to deny taking bribes from the same firm? ISL. Next year the trial of some of its executives we'll hear about **kickbacks** to FIFA, up to £20 million in the 1990s. I've been told that the liquidator of ISL has found evidence that could leave ex-President Havelange and Ricardo Texeira, a committee member from Brazil, with some difficult questions to answer. In Brazil a parliamentary inquiry said that Texeira's football association was a den of crime. Signor Texeira denies all allegations. Vote rigging helped Sep Blatter become FIFA President in

1998. The man casting the vote for Haiti was someone else, an aide to Vice President Jack Warner. He could lose his chance to host the cup if FIFA decides to open the bidding to all.

BBC World Service, August 2007

Nobody in Europe likes England. England, who invented the sport, has never had any impact on world football. For Europe, England is an irritant and it's no fault of theirs, it's just natural.

Q5/ JENNINGS: So what will England's bid team have to contend with as they plot to bring football home?

ALAN TOMLINSON: I think wonderful new stadiums is not enough. Having great sporting infrastructure isn't the main thing in this sort of process.

Q6/ JENNINGS: **What is?**

TOMLINSON: What is, is an awareness of the real politics if you like of the FIFA world, and of the interest that really drive a lot of the voters and the key decision makers at the heart of that world.

JENNINGS: It means trying to do deals with the **voting blocks** and individual voters. And sometimes getting out the check book and delivering what the voters ask for. Jack Warner, Soccer boss of the Caribbean and Central and North America controls three votes, just as he did for the 2006 vote.

Q7/ Did Jack Warner do well out of the English bid?

TOMLINSON: Jack Warner did very well, he's a very, very experienced operator in this world and what he got out of the English bid was forms of football development support and money and expertise and so on, and some business were the centre of excellence that he's located in Trinidad. But this is something that was paid for essentially by FIFA, moneys that Jack Warner himself controls with his own family and runs it like a personal business.

JENNINGS: It worked. In the first round we got his vote, and you get demands to play unwanted friendlies against the national teams of some voters. Saudi Arabia's vote demanded a game at Wembley. We had to say yes. We had to pull Manchester United out of the FA Cup and send them off to play in a FIFA competition in Brazil. Malta's FIFA voter, Dr Joseph Mifsud also wanted a match with England ? he got one. Thailand's voter wanted an English football coach ? the FA helped pay for him. All this was above board. Some of football's money was spread around the world. A few delegates got a bit fatter. But that didn't **cut any ice** with FIFA. They produced a report saying our stadiums were no better than South Africa's.

TONY BANKS MP, Commons Select Committee, We were **spitting blood** to put it... I mean the language was pretty ripe, certainly was coming from me. It was... I just examined it to be a total stitch up, an absolute stitch up.

JENNINGS: In the World Cup bidding game England sometimes looks like amateurs. The Germans played all out to win. Our old rivals did **big arms** and business deals in Saudi Arabia, Thailand and South Korea.

TOMLINSON: The Germans operated very, very effectively on the world stage, offering business and investment deals in particular countries where voters lived. The England bidding team was never operating in that sort of sphere.

Q8/ JENNINGS: England lost the political game but was there more? The Germans went after more **floating voters**. Six weeks before the vote they set up some curious deals with a sports marketing company. Lucrative TV deals for matches that were unusual in more ways than one. A friendly was arranged between Germany's top club buyer, Malta, home of one of FIFA's crucial voters. The deal was made by the German owned sports marketing company CWL. And here's the secret contract. **CDL** had been paying money to the Maltese Association for years under existing contracts. But this one off contract left the account number and sort code blank, but specifically named President Jo Mifsud. The payment was scribbled in, a quarter of a million dollars. The money was to be paid into a trust account in June. But our sources say that Dr Mifsud didn't tell anybody in Malta about his coup for another four months. Then, during a row about his dealings with CWL he produced a contract and the money then appeared in the Maltese FA's accounts.

Contracts were offered to two other voters. Had their votes been bought? Dr Mifsud told Panorama it was none of our business and that most of our facts were wrong. Others involved denied wrong-doing.

ZEP BLATTER: And the winner is Deutschland.

JENNINGS: England went out in the first round, then the vote turned into a shambles. The New Zealand voter suddenly walked out before the final round. That allowed Germany to beat South Africa by one vote. Corruption at FIFA is a taboo topic. When reports of what John McBeth had said **hit the news stands**, FIFA Vice President Jack Warner erupted. He accused McBeth of sensational phrases, unsubstantiated claims and pure bigotry. McBeth found himself accused of racism.

McBETH: I'm not a racist bigot and I think it probably says more about Jack and him trying to deflect away the criticism that I was making of corruption. So what I was talking about was the difficult.. the different ethical standards that are throughout the world because I do understand in Africa, and we have dealt with African nations, that they are **penniless**, the majority are poor. There are some quite rich but the majority poor, and they need help, and I can understand that, and I wanted to understand the thinking behind that, and I also know that money gets misappropriated.

Q9/JENNINGS: Did you have any personal experience in your time as Chairman of the Scottish Football Association of funny goings on involving senior FIFA people?

McBETH: **Yep** well it depends how you interpret it. I mean Jack Warner came across to Scotland to play Trinidad and Tobago came to play Scotland at Hibernian's ground, in Easter Road in Edinburgh, and after the game he asked me to make a cheque out to his personal account for the game. I said we don't do that, it should go to the Association. I then found out later that he had approached several of the other staff in my organisation...

JENNINGS: Your Scottish officials.

McBETH: **Yeah**, to do exactly the same thing. But of course when I got back to Hamden I instructed our accountant to send it to the Trinidad and Tobago Football Association and if they owed him money then they could pay it to him. The best I could put on there was that he was acting as an agent for Trinidad and Tobago and...

Q10/ JENNINGS: And did you ever act as an agent for Scottish football when you were its Chairman?

McBETH: Never, never, that would never happen.

JENNINGS: No response to us from Mr Warner. His votes have been vital in keeping the boss, Sepp Blatter in power. With John McBeth on FIFA's Executive Committee some of its members might have had a problem.

McBETH: I hoped that I would, if I'd come across corruption, I would have tried to stop it, and if I couldn't stop it, I would have to expose it.

Q11/ JENNINGS: How do you think that went down in Zurich?

McBETH: Well I don't think they liked it too much.

JENNINGS: Mr Warner, good morning. Welcome to Zurich.

No wonder, Jack Warner has got a track record for breaching FIFA's ethics rules.

JENNINGS: Can we ask you yet again, how much profit did you make selling World Cup tickets this year?

Last year FIFA's ethics committee found him guilty of touting thousands of World Cup tickets to his family travel company in Trinidad. McBeth managed to get hold of a copy of the meeting's deliberations.

McBETH: I came to the conclusion at the end of it that he was as guilty as sin. I then realised that that ethics committee reported to the Executive Committee, and as far as I could see, the Executive Committee turned round and said Mr Warner has been working under a delusion... a misunderstanding for the last 15 years and they gave **a slap on the wrist**.

Q12/ JENNINGS: Why would you spit on me?

WARNER: Because **you're garbage**.

JENNINGS: Last year FIFA abolished the Ethics Committee but found Jack Warner guilty. They set up a new one to enforce a code of ethics. Thank you so much Mr Warner.

It bans FIFA officials from taking bribes. They must be honest at all times. It says they mustn't abuse their position for personal gain, and avoid any conflict of interest between their work for FIFA and their own personal business. The man in charge? Our own Seb Coe. I went to Trinidad to meet a man who had high hopes of his fellow athlete. Shaka Hislop has played in goal for Reading, New Castle and West Ham. Last year he played for Trinidad and Tobago in the World Cup. They were national heroes, but what happened to the money?

SHAKA HISLOP, Trinidad & Tobago World Cup Squad, Well before the World Cup we negotiated with Jack Warner for a percentage of the commercial revenues generated as a result of our taking part in the World Cup. When we got back we were told that that amassed less than £500 a man.

JENNINGS: How much?!!!

HISLOP: Less than £500 a man.

JENNINGS: Warner said there was only 22 million Trinidad dollars to share out. The players claim the figure is more than 200 million.

HISLOP: We wanted to have somebody independent have a look at the books and tell us whether those figures were right or wrong, which of course Mr Warner and the TTFE flatly refused. So we had to hire a lawyer and initiate court proceedings.

Q13/ JENNINGS: What did Jack Warner say about you when he heard that you'd hired lawyers to fight your case?

HISLOP: Well we were immediately labelled as a mercenary few', he accused us of being greedy, of holding the **TTFE** to ransom and effectively we were ruled out of any future participation in international football.

JENNINGS: The blacklisted players were prevented from playing in the regions equivalent of the European Championship, CONCACAF's Gold Cup. What is the effect on your colleagues, your fellow players?

HISLOP: Well certainly footballers have a very short career and of course the Gold Cup is the marked event of the region, and second only to the World Cup for players of this region to showcase their talents to other clubs, to scouts, to managers in an effort to advance their own careers, and the also were robbed, robbed of that right.

Q14/ JENNINGS: Warner now says he'll lift the ban on them. Could this be a case for the man fronting FIFA's new improved ethics committee? The committee will soon be looking at how it can ensure fair play during the bidding for future world cups. Gordon Brown wants 2018 for his legacy. The FA are convinced they'll get fair play from FIFA if they bid. But does Mr Brown know what he's getting us into? Anticipation £30.

JENNINGS: Last year in a New York court room a spotlight was shone on how FIFA really play the game. For 16 years MasterCard was a sponsor of the World Cup. If you're a **fan** you'll remember them: no card and it was the back of the queue for tickets. MasterCard's contract guaranteed them first refusal to sponsor the 2010 and 2014 World Cups. FIFA had to offer them the deal first. But FIFA were secretly playing away. On April 6 last year they went behind MasterCard's back and signed with Visa. MasterCard were outraged. They asked a New York court to overturn the deal. FIFA was accused of serious foul play. The judge said they'd broken their contract with MasterCard deliberately. It got worse. In her written judgement the judge found FIFA officials had lied not just to MasterCard but in court. American Chuck Blazer of FIFA's Executive Committee was one of them.

JUDGE: Mr Blazer's testimony was generally without credibility based on his attitude and demeanour and on his evasive answers on cross-examination.

Reconstruction from written judgement

JENNINGS: The judge said some of his testimony was "fabricated ". In other words, Blazer had committed perjury. He wasn't the only one having difficulties in the witness box. The man who led FIFA's marketing team, Jérôme Valcke admitted lying to MasterCard and to Visa. MasterCard's lawyer spelt it out.

MARTIN HYMAN: [MasterCard Lawyer] Disraeli once said there were three kinds of "lies darned lies and statistics. " We have learned from the FIFA Marketing Group that there are more. We have learned about the six degrees of prevarication, white lies, commercial lies, bluffs, pure lies, straight untruths and perjury. Mr Valcke even lied when testifying about his lies. But in FIFA's world that's perfectly **okay**.

Q15/ JENNINGS: So did MasterCard get fair play from FIFA? The judge agreed Jerome Valcke and others had lied and lied again. FIFA had breached its contract with MasterCard. With the court's judgment **in my hand** I went to Switzerland, home of FIFA, to talk to legal expert Dr Marco Balmelli. He specializes in commercial and criminal law and is a member of the Basel Institute of Governance which campaigns for ethical standards in business.

Dr MARCO BALMELLI, Basel Institute on Governance In terms of football spoken, they foul played during the whole negotiations.

Q16/ JENNINGS: Red card all the way?

BALMELLIE: Of course.

JENNINGS: That's what the judge gave them, didn't she.

BALMELLI: Of course because she said they have to perform their agreement with MasterCard.

JENNINGS: And it got worse.

Reconstruction from written judgement JUDGE: Mr Valcke and his team's dealings with FIFA's long-standing partner MasterCard, constitutes the opposite of fair play and violates FIFA's own requirement that its negotiators deal honorably with its business partners.

JENNINGS: President Blatter was forced to act. He announced FIFA had **parted** company with Jerome Valcke.

FIFA launched an appeal, got the case referred back to the courts in New York, but then thought better of it. Rather than face another beating from the judge, Blatter settled the case with MasterCard and paid them 90 million dollars to go away. But that isn't the end of the affair. During the trial an even more serious allegation surfaced.

BALMELLI: They alleged FIFA having falsified documents and deceived the court.

JENNINGS: When MasterCard warned Blatter they'd sue if he signed with Visa, he replied: "Too late, I've already done it. " But he hadn't. Blatter didn't sign with Visa's Chief Executive for another 24 hours on April 6 last year. But when the case went to court FIFA produced a contract dated three days earlier on April 3rd.

BALMELLI: This is the same piece of evidence, one is produced by Visa, this one produced by FIFA and obviously we have a different date with a different handwriting, and then you turn the page then we have different signature from the same Mr Rodriguez.

JENNINGS: So the boss of Visa has got two different signatures.

BALMELLI: The Judge said that even untrained eyes can recognise that's not the same person who signed the document.

Q17/ JENNINGS: If these documents are falsified, what is the implication?

BALMELLI: Then it's a crime in Switzerland, it's a serious crime with a sentence up to five years.

JENNINGS: Five years in jail?

BALMELLI: Mmm hm.

JENNINGS: If England do bid to host the World Cup, do you think they'll get fair play from FIFA?

BALMELLI: I mean England is, the proverb says, the mother of football. So they should try to reform it first, otherwise they risk waste a lot of money in a bidding procedure.

JENNINGS: Could be a waste of time without FIFA being cleaned up first.

BALMELLI: A waste of time and a waste of money.

JENNINGS: Allegations of criminality, falsifying documents, is this the organisation England has to trust if we bid to stage the World Cup? At least FIFA's disgraced salesman lost his job, until it was time to give him a better one. He's now General Secretary, the second most important man in world football, despite breaching FIFA's ethical codes. His appointment was approved by the Executive Committee, the same power brokers who award the World Cup. But not this one. John McBeth was ditched by his British colleagues. They feared the fuss could lose us our seat. England's Geoff Thompson grabbed it and joined in welcoming Valcke back to the fold.

JOHN McBETH: President, Scottish FA 2003-07, Jack Warner had said I was a racist and a bigot and until this day neither FIFA, the English, Scottish, the Irish or the Welsh have asked me what did I say.

JENNINGS: What hope then for FIFA policing itself and ensuring fair play when countries like England bid for future World Cups. We asked Lord Coe repeatedly for an interview. We promised not to discuss active cases, no dossiers across the table, no trick questions. All we wanted to know was what was he doing to support his claim that he cared passionately about football and the way it's run. Shaka Hislop had similar questions.

SHAKA HISLOP, Trinidad & Tobago World Cup squad, We wrote to FIFA asking them to refer to the Ethics Committee because we felt we'd done nothing wrong.

Q18/ JENNINGS: Why the Ethics Committee?

HISLOP: Because we felt we certainly had broken no rules and were being heavily punished for it.

JENNINGS: And is your complaint going to the Ethics Committee?

HISLOP: No, they wrote back to us and said that it was an in-house problem and that Mr Warner would have to decide on whether he broke any rules.

JENNINGS: And what about the MasterCard allegations?

Dr MARCO BALMELLI, Basel Institute on Governance It's certainly very serious and it's a prime example for an Ethic Committee to look into.

JENNINGS: They should be taking it up?

BALMELLI: Of course, I hope they already did.

JENNINGS: And if they don't

BALMELLI: Then it's a question... is it only a farce, or is it a real Ethics Committee?

JENNINGS: John McBeth was denied his right to talk to the committee when his UK colleagues dropped him. Three clear cases for football's Mr Clean. But none reached his desk. Can Lord Coe even choose what to investigate. He wouldn't tell us. He refused to grant us an interview. He said he always intended to keep a low profile, and there was a key meeting coming up which he didn't want to pre-empt. Interview requests should be directed ? yes, you've guess it ? to FIFA.

Lord Coe, good morning, BBC Panorama.

COE: Good morning.

Q19/ JENNINGS: Lord Coe, just a moment, could you reconsider your refusal to grant us an interview?

COE: [Ignoring question, turns and greets officials] Hello, how are you.

JENNINGS: [valiantly pursuing as Coe heads off] Lord Coe, what's the point of an independent ethics committee if you wont talk about FIFA's scandal?

HISLOP: We are the footballers, we are the ones who step over the white line, and FIFA were saying that all of a sudden the administrators had become far more important than the players.

JENNINGS: Do you have any rights?

HISLOP: I certainly believe so, and I certainly feel that Seb Coe, as an ex-athlete would understand that. He would understand the pressures that athletes face. He would understand how helpless we feel when faced with the almighty administrator.

VINE: Andrew Jennings chasing the story. Later this week Richard Cable and the Prime Minister's bid ambassador will be wining and dining Sepp Blatter at a football function in Sheffield. Jennings? Not invited.

On Thursday Alan Johnston talks to me exclusively about kidnap, captivity and release in a Panorama special. Don't miss that.

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6. Politics

Appendix 11, Text (6): '2022 House Overview: Still a GOP Advantage, but Redistricting Looks Like a Wash' by David Wasserman January 4, 2022

The surprising good news for **Democrats**: on the current trajectory, there will be a few *more* Biden-won districts after redistricting than there are now — producing a **congressional map** slightly less biased in the GOP's favor than the last decades. The bad news for Democrats: if President Biden's approval ratings are still mired in the low-to-mid 40s in November, that **won't** be enough to save their **razor-thin** House majority (currently 221 to 212 seats won by democrats.).

The start of 2022 is an ideal time to **take stock** of the nation's cartographic makeover. New district lines are either complete or are awaiting certification in 34 states totaling 293 seats — the majority of USA **House** (this includes the six states with only one seat).

A *Cook Political Report* with Amy Walter analysis finds that in the completed states, Biden would have carried 161 of 293 districts over Donald Trump in 2020, an uptick from 157 of 292 districts in those states under the current lines (nationally, Biden carried 224 of 435 seats). And if Democrats were to aggressively gerrymander New York, or courts strike down GOP-drawn maps in North Carolina, the outlook would get better for Democrats. However, the partisan distribution of seats before/after redistricting is only one way to gauge the process. Because Democrats currently possess the lion's share of marginal seats, estimating the *practical effect* of new lines in 2022 still points towards a wash or a slight GOP gain.

As we've written all cycle, redistricting was never going to be the GOP bonanza depicted in some sky-is-falling narratives on the left wing party. Yes, Republicans wield the authority to redraw 187 seats compared to 75 for Democrats. But that's less lopsided than in 2011, when Republicans had nearly a five-to-one advantage. And many GOP-controlled states are already gerrymandered, limiting Republicans' ability to wring them for additional gains.

In Texas, Republican mapmakers' main objective was to shore up their own vulnerable incumbents, not seize a lot more Democratic seats. Republicans passed on going nuclear in Indiana and Iowa, and for parochial reasons appear unlikely to dismantle remaining Democratic seats in Kansas, Kentucky and Missouri. In fact, so far Republicans have only gone on offense in Georgia, North Carolina and Ohio — all of which face court scrutiny. Meanwhile, Democrats unabashedly gerrymandered Illinois, New Mexico and Oregon. They scored highly favorable maps from commissions in California and New Jersey. Republicans' only mild commission "wins?" Arizona and Montana. And five states where the GOP had exclusive authority back in 2011 — Louisiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Wisconsin — are now under split or commission control.

Which Party is "Winning" Redistricting? It Depends Which Metric You Use

Perhaps the most useful metric of district-level partisanship is the Cook Political Report's PVI (Partisan Voter Index), which measures each district's performance in the last two presidential elections *relative to the nation as a whole*.

Even though Biden carried 224 of 435 seats in 2020, the current House map has a slight pro-GOP bias: the *median* district, held by Democratic Rep. Lauren Underwood (IL-14), voted for Biden by 2.4 points, two points to the right of his 4.4 point national popular vote margin. Nationally, according to the PVI, there are 230 districts that lean more Republican than the nation as a whole, compared to 205 districts that lean more Democratic. So far, completed states look surprisingly rosy for Democrats. There are 15 seats that have "flipped" from GOP-leaning to Democratic-leaning.

However, the oldest rule in the book is that you can't gain a seat you already hold. Looking under the hood, Democrats already hold 11 of the 15 "newly Democratic-leaning" seats, meaning only four are pickup opportunities. By contrast, Republicans only hold one of the nine "newly GOP-leaning" seats, giving them eight map-enhanced pickup opportunities - twice as many as Democrats. At least in 2022, that's a GOP advantage.

New Jersey's new map is a perfect illustration: three seats move from GOP-leaning to Democratic-leaning (the 3rd and 11th CDs) versus one seat that "flips" from a PVI of D+1 to R+2 (Rep. Tom Malinowski's 7th CD). In the long term, that's probably a great trade for Democrats. In a clean sweep, Democrats currently hold *all four* of those seats, so the likeliest 2022 outcome is a 9D-3R split, a loss of one for Democrats versus 10D-2R today.

Virginia is another good example. Democratic Rep. Abigail Spanberger's 7th CD moves from R+3 to D+1, improving her chances of winning reelection. But the newly Democratic-leaning seat would be a hold for her party, not a gain. By contrast, Democratic Rep. Elaine Luria's 2nd CD gets redder, moving from R+1 to R+3. The seat already leaned slightly GOP, but now Republicans have an even better chance of winning it in November. Also worth factoring in: the states that gained or lost seats in the Census are, so far, more or less canceling each other out. The six newly created districts lean GOP 4-2 - not much different from the five eliminated seats, which lean GOP 3-2.

What to Watch for in the Months Ahead

It's still too early to render a final verdict on redistricting. There are still 16 states that aren't complete (or near-complete), not counting the handful of states with high-stakes litigation pending. Republicans could still target Democratic seats in Florida, Tennessee and New Hampshire, and far less likely in Kansas, Kentucky and Missouri. Democrats could offset all of that in New York. Here are the three biggest remaining variables to watch:

1. Will state courts strike down GOP maps in North Carolina, Ohio or elsewhere?

In the past week, the Ohio Supreme Court and a North Carolina trial court held oral arguments in cases brought by Democratic-backed plaintiffs against GOP-drawn maps. In both states, there's good reason to believe the state's top justices will strike down hyper-Republican maps on state constitutional grounds, with control of 2-3 seats at stake in each.

In North Carolina, Republicans passed a map that would result in a 10R-4D or possibly even 11R-3D split, up from 8R-5D today. But Democrats hold a 4-3 majority on the state's top court, at least until this fall's judicial elections. Just as North Carolina courts struck down a previous GOP gerrymander in 2019, the court (which has already delayed the 2022 primary) could order the legislature to revisit the lines, or take over the process altogether.

In Ohio, Republicans' enacted map could result in a 13R-2D split in 2022, even more lopsided than the current 12R-4D split. But the state's new voter-passed anti-gerrymandering law says maps must not "unduly favor or disfavor a party or incumbents." Chief Justice Maureen O'Connor, regarded as the court's swing vote, has previously taken issue with GOP redistricting plans. A remedy is shady, but could cede Democrats two or three more seats.

2. How much will Florida's anti-gerrymandering law constrain Republicans?

Theoretically, Florida is Republicans' biggest redistricting weapon in the country, and the process will start in earnest when the legislature convenes next week. The Florida Supreme Court, charged with enforcing the state's "Fair Districts" anti-gerrymandering law, has taken a hard right turn in the last few years. Still, there is some internal GOP disagreement in Tallahassee.

The most aggressive draft published by Florida House Republicans could give the GOP a 19R-9D advantage, up from 16R-11D today, though several seats would still be competitive. Other drafts published by Republicans Senate appear to pay more deference the "Fair Districts" law and might top out at 17R-11D or 18R-10D. Likewise, Republicans in Missouri, New Hampshire and Tennessee appear to be debating how magnanimous (or not) to be.

3. How aggressively will Democrats attempt to gerrymander New York?

Believe it or not, this is the first time since the early 20th century that Democrats have held unified control of Albany in a redistricting year. And, that could turn into a windfall for the party: if the state's new commission deadlocks, as expected, Democratic legislators could pass a map that imperils up to five GOP seats, carving the current 19D-8R map into a 23D-3R domination.

However, the quiet failure of a Democratic-backed constitutional amendment last November means Democrats' two-thirds majorities will have an exceedingly tight timeline (starting in mid-February) and almost no room for defections to pass the gerrymanders of their dreams. If incumbents refuse to cede turf or enough legislators balk, courts could take over, forfeiting the party's chance to seize up to four additional seats in the Empire State.

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Appendix 12, Interview (6): Boris Johnson interview with BBC's Laura Kuenssberg 24 June 2019

Boris Johnson - the favourite to become next Conservative leader and prime minister - has spoken exclusively to BBC political editor Laura Kuenssberg. Here is the full transcript of their interview.

Q1/Laura Kuenssberg: So Boris Johnson what would you do on day one in Number 10 to make sure we leave the EU at Halloween?

Boris Johnson: I would make sure that we have a plan that will convince our European friends and partners that we are absolutely serious about coming out and the key things that you got to do are to take the bits out of the current withdrawal agreement, which is dead, take the bits that are serviceable and get them done. And that is number one.

The stuff about European Union citizens, the 3.2 million, they need to be properly protected. I wanted that done the day after the referendum, you may remember. Their rights should be enshrined in an unconditional way in UK law, number one.

Number two, you should look at the various other things that you could do to make progress with the bits of the withdrawal agreement that we have. I think the money is more difficult. I think the £39bn is at the upper end of the EU's expectations, but there is it, it's a considerable sum. I think there should be creative ambiguity about when and how that gets paid over.

The important thing is that there should be an agreement that the solution of the border questions, the Irish border, the Northern Irish border questions, and all the facilitation that we want to produce, to get that done. All those issues need to be tackled on the other side of 31 October during what's called the implementation period.

Q2/LK: But the implementation period, as it stands, is part of the withdrawal agreement and you've said that you wouldn't sign up to the withdrawal agreement and it's dead. Those two things can't both be true.

BJ: No, because you're going to need some kind of agreement and that's certainly what I'm aiming for in order, as you rightly say Laura, to get an implementation period. And I think, actually, that politics has changed so much since 29 March. I think on both sides of the Channel there's a really different understanding of what is needed. And on our side of the Channel we've got MPs in both the major parties who recognise that their parties face real danger of extinction at the polls and - you know - Labour went backwards in the recent council elections - unless we get Brexit over the line. And so I think there's going to be a willingness to move this thing forward.

Q3/LK: But what is it...?

BJ: On the other side of the Channel, obviously, where you know they're watching this very carefully and we need obviously for both sides to come together, they've not got 29 Brexit MEPs in Strasbourg. They have the £39bn that they're they're keen to get. And, frankly, they also want Brexit to be done.

Q4/LK: They want it done in the EU, but they do not want it done at any cost. And time and again whether it is Jean-Claude Juncker, President Macron, any EU leaders, they have been crystal clear. There is no kind of deal without the backstop, an insurance policy for Northern Ireland. So what evidence do you have you can get around that?

BJ: Because I think that it is what the gentlemen have also said and what people have also said in all European capitals - and of course, in the [European] Commission - is that nobody wants a hard border in Northern Ireland and indeed nobody believes that it will be necessary. And so what we need is to hold that thought, which is true, which is agreed amongst all.

Q5/LK: It's what people want, but that's very different to what people get, Boris Johnson.

BJ: And make sure that we reach the solutions that are achievable as both sides have said, as the Commission has said. The facilitations that can be reached, make sure that we deal with the solutions to the Irish border question and any other border questions because the Irish border question in microcosm stands for all the other facilitations that we'll do around the EU.

Q6/LK: But as one big solution to the Irish border question which as you suggest is absolutely at the root of this, there is no solution ready right now.

BJ: You're right, Laura, that there's no single magic bullet. But there is a wealth of experience, a wealth of solutions. And what's changed now is that there is a real positive energy about getting it done.

Q7/LK: Where's your evidence for that?

BJ: Well, because I think on both sides of the Channel there's an understanding that we have to come out, but clearly Parliament has voted three times against the backstop arrangements that you rightly describe. And at present the UK, and any UK government, with this appalling choice of either being run by the EU whilst being outside the EU, which is plainly unacceptable, or else giving up control of the government in Northern Ireland. There is a way forward which I think, actually, to be fair all the candidates in the Conservatives contest broadly endorsed, which was to change the backstop, get rid of the backstop, in order to allow us to come out without this withdrawal agreement, and as far as I understand the matter, that is also the position of my remaining opponent.

Q8/LK: But Boris Johnson, everybody wants this to be sorted. Of course they do. Not least the public. But what you're basically saying is 'we'll cross our fingers because I think the situation is different so we could get a deal done.' You're not giving us anything concrete that actually suggests it's possible.

BJ: No, that's not true at all, actually Laura.

Q9/LK: But do you accept that your plan would require agreement from the European Union, political goodwill, and why do you think they would do that when if the UK had just walked away from a deal that has taken them three years to put together?

BJ: Several reasons. First of all, don't forget, that as I say they got the Brexit MEPs they don't particularly want. They want us out, they've got the incentive of the money. They've also got to understand, Laura, is what has changed and what will be so different is that the intellectual capital that had been invested in the whole backstop had really come from the UK side. We were committed to it. We actually helped to invent it. We were the authors of our own incarceration. Take that away. Change the approach of the UK negotiators and you have a very different outcome.

Q10/LK: And if you can't do that?

BJ: And simultaneously of course, and you know what I'm going to say, the other tool, the other tool of negotiation that you should use, not only the incentives of getting this thing done, moving it over the line, getting the money across and all the rest, but you have the extra incentive of course that the UK will be ready to come out as you know on WTO terms.

Q11/LK: And if you cannot get the agreement that sounds like you're crossing your fingers, you are clear we would leave you would take us out at Halloween without a deal an absolute guarantee?

BJ: You have to be, of course, my pledge is to come out of the EU at Halloween on 31 October. And the way to get our friends and partners to understand how serious we are is finally, I'm afraid, to abandon the defeatism and negativity that has enfolded us in a great cloud for so long and to prepare confidently and seriously for a WTO or no deal outcome. You've got to understand, Laura, listening to what I just said, that is not where I want us to end up. It is not where I believe for a moment we will end up. But in order to get the result that we want, in order to get the deal we need, the commonsensical protraction of the existing arrangements until such time as we have completed the free trade deal between us and the EU that will be so beneficial to both sides. The commonsensical thing to do is to prepare for a WTO exit.

Q12/LK: And Boris Johnson are you, would you really be willing as prime minister to face the consequences of no deal which could mean crippling tariffs on some businesses? Now in the real world, as prime minister and I know you dispute how bad it would be, but are you willing to face the consequences of what a no deal might mean for the people of this country?

BJ: In the real world, the UK government is never going to impose checks or a hard border of any kind in Northern Ireland. That's just number one. Number two in the real world the UK government is not gonna impose tariffs on goods coming into the UK.

Q13/LK: But it's not just up to the UK...

BJ: Hang on, Okay, I'm coming to that point...

LK: ... not just up to the UK?

BJ: Of course that's right Laura. It's not just up to us, it's up to the other side as well. And there is an element of course, a very important element of mutuality and co-operation in this. And we will be working with our friends and partners to make sure that we have an outcome that is manifestly in the interests of people, of businesses, communities on both sides of the channel.

Q14/LK: You think you could get a no deal through Parliament?

BJ: Well I do. I mean you've got to be very clear. I think Parliament now understands that the British people want us to come out and to honour the mandate that they gave us. And I think that MPs on both sides of the House also understand that they will face mortal retribution from the electorate unless we get on and do it. Again, what has changed since 29 March is that my beloved party is down at 17 points in the polls. Labour isn't doing much better as I say with superhuman incompetence Corbyn managed to go backwards in the recent council elections.

Q15/LK: OK, well let's move on because there are plenty of things we want to talk on. So let's move on. Can you just tell us what happened at your partner's home a couple of nights ago?

BJ: I... would love to tell you about all sorts of things Laura, but I've made it a rule over many, many years and I think you've interviewed me loads of times, I do not talk about stuff involving my family, my loved ones. And there's a very good reason for that. That is that, if you do, you drag them into things that, really, is, in a way that is not fair on them.

Q16/LK: But now you hope to be in Number 10, things are changing. Does your privacy mean more to you than the public's ability to trust you? Because part of trust is being open, it's being accountable, it's being transparent.

Q17/BJ: Yes I get that, I totally get that. But my key point though is that the minute you start talking about your family or your loved ones, you involve them in a debate that is it is simply unfair on them.

LK: But you seem to care about privacy, but you seem to care about your privacy so much that yesterday a photographer, or someone with a phone, just happened to stumble upon you in the middle of the Sussex countryside. I mean are you just trying to have this both ways?

Q18/BJ: Look! I repeat my my key point too which is that over many, many years, and you can look back at innumerable statements I gave when I was mayor, I just do not go into this stuff, and there's a good reason for it. But it's actually I think what people want to know is what is going on with this guy? Does he, does he, when it comes to trust, when it comes to character, all those things, does he deliver what he says he's going to deliver? And that is the key thing.

Q19/LK: Well let's look at your record then, let's look at that then. Because there are plenty of people even in the Conservative Party who worry that you do not stick to what you promise.

BJ: Well I think they're talking absolute nonsense. When I was mayor, when I became Mayor of London, when we said we would do something, we, I may say delivered not just x, but x plus 10.

Q20/LK: But you said you would keep all ticket offices, you closed every single one. You said that you would build more affordable houses - yes, you built more houses...

BJ: We did

Q21/ LK: ... but the definition of affordable housing changed.

BJ: Oh, nonsense.

Q22/LK: You said you've done rough sleeping and the number went up.

BJ: We built more affordable homes than under Labour. When you talk about the Tube we increased capacity on the Tube by about 30%. The biggest investment in infrastructure that I think the city has seen. I pledged to reduce crime. We reduced crime by about 20%. We reduced the murder rate which is a statistic that is very difficult to fudge, we reduced it by 50%.

Q23/LK: You said you'd lie down in front of bulldozers at Heathrow and now you're wobbling. Most importantly, when it came to the British citizen Nazanin Zaghari-Radcliffe you put her in danger by being careless with the facts.

BJ: No, look. Take Nazanin Zaghari-Radcliffe and the other very difficult consular cases that we have with Iran. I think, of course, people will want to point the finger of blame at me if they possibly can, but actually all that does is serve to exculpate, lift the blame of the people who are really responsible, who are the Iranian Revolutionary Guard. And if you look, talk about overachieving in the Foreign Office, we were told that we had to orchestrate, and we did, an international response to the poisonings by Russia in Salisbury, and we thought we would be lucky to get 30 Russian spies expelled around the world in support of the UK by other countries. We actually got 153 spies expelled around the world, I don't think there's ever been a diplomatic coup like.

Q24LK: But so often people worry that you're just a bit scrappy with the truth, or [it] almost seems, sometimes, you enjoy offending people.

BJ: No, no, I don't enjoy offending people.

Q25/ LK: If you are prime minister do you think it would be acceptable for a prime minister to say things like Muslim women in full veil look like bank robbers, or Commonwealth citizens are "flag-waving picanninies"? Do you think, if you move in to Number 10, will you change? If you're lucky enough to become prime minister, will you be a different kind of politician?

BJ: What I pledge to, you know, and what I think the people of this country want to hear, is I will be a politician who sticks by what I believe in. Yes, occasionally I may say things as I've said before that, causes offence, and I'm sorry for the offence and I'm sorry for the offence I caused, but I will continue to speak my mind because I think people deserve to hear what's going on in my head. They deserve to hear my approach to things.

And you talk about my commitment to delivery. Actually look at the difficult things that I've taken on and done. Nobody thought we could win in London either in 2008 let alone in 2012 when the Tory Party was actually 17 points behind in the polls and I overhauled that deficit. Nobody thought we could win the European Union referendum in 2016. And I played a role with others in getting that over the line.

Q26/ LK: Why is it then do you think some people have doubts about you?

BJ: By the way, nobody thought the Olympic Games would be a huge success, and the Paralympic Games. I remember people writing them off, I remember people saying it was all going to be a fiasco. And they were a fantastic success.

Q27/ LK: We're just, we're very much running out of time.

BJ: And if I have one message, forgive me, but I believe that we had amazing success when I was Mayor of London in using infrastructure, education, technology and bringing the greatest city on earth together and lifting people up across the city, closing the opportunity gap in London, giving people tools, whether it's better transport, better education, to take advantage of all the incredible things going on in this city. When I began we had four of the six poorest boroughs in London in the UK. After two terms, when I ended in London, there were none of the 20 poorest boroughs in the whole of the UK. The whole city came up and it was people on the lowest incomes who'd been helped by, by our living wage, who'd been helped by massive investment in public transport, who'd been helped by better education. It was they whose life expectancy had gone up the fastest and whose wealth had also increase. And I'm incredibly proud of that, incredibly proud of that.

And what I want to do now, if I possibly can, and if I'm successful in this contest, and become leader and prime minister, what I really want to do is to bring our country together which has felt divided, which has felt a bit directionless, which has I think because of the failures of the political class, lost a sense of purpose and lost perhaps a bit of a sense of self belief. I want to bring this incredible country together to release the potential of the whole of the UK. That's what I want to do.

Q28/ LK: Just one of the other people who was very closely involved in the Olympics, of course, was your opponent Jeremy Hunt. What do you make of Jeremy Hunt?.

BJ: And I pay tribute to Jeremy and enjoyed working with him then as I enjoyed working with him in government and who knows, look forward to working with him in the future.

Q29/ LK: What do you make of him? Today he's saying you're a coward.

BJ: Look, you know I just always invoke the 11th commandment of Ronald Reagan which is "thou shalt never speak ill of the dead of a fellow Conservative". And you know what I want to do is talk about my basic message which is to unite our country, bring the country together. Brexit was partly about objection to the one-way ratchet of European Union and democracy. Yeh, of course it was partly about immigration, but it was about huge parts of Britain feeling that they didn't have the same advantages, the same care, the same love, as London and the southeast, and that they were being a bit left behind. Well, that's an economic mistake. It's a political and it's a social mistake. We need to bring the country together. Infrastructure, education, technology. Give everybody the chance they deserve.

Q30/ LK: And you really think you can do that when some people see you as the most divisive politician?

BJ: Believe me they said that in 2008 before I became Mayor of London. The Guardian - highly reputable newspaper - ran a whole subsection in which people promised to flee the land or at least the city if I became mayor, eight years later most of them were still there. Many of them had gone to work with me and I had higher approval ratings by far when I left my office as mayor than when I began. And I ran London, yes of course, I believe in the democracy of our country and yes of course we are going to get Brexit done by 31 October.

But be [in] no doubt that at heart I am a centre-right progressive modern Conservative and I will govern from the centre right because that is from the centre because that is where you win. That is where the broad mass of the people are. They understand that you need a dynamic market economy to pay for fantastic public services and infrastructure. And you need fantastic public services and infrastructure, great NHS, great education, to enable

business to have the confidence to invest. And Jeremy Corbyn only understands one half of that. He's only interested in taxation and spending. He has no care, no love, no interest for business and for the wealth creators on whom we all depend. And you've got to have that balance in your government.

Q31/LK: Well, we will see, if before too long, you'll be able to make that case to him across the despatch box.

BJ: Thank you.

LK: Thanks very much. Thank you very much indeed.

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7. Military and War

Appendix13, Text (7): 'Small wins buoy Ukraine; West says Russians losing momentum', By Oleksandr Stashevskiy, May 16, 2022

KYIV, Ukraine (AP) — Almost three months after Russia shocked the world by invading Ukraine, its military faces a **bogged-down** war, the prospect of a bigger **NATO**, and an opponent **buoyed** Sunday by wins on and off the battlefield.

Top diplomats from NATO met in Berlin with the alliance's chief, who declared that the war "is not going as Moscow had planned. "Ukraine can win this war," NATO Secretary-General Jens Stoltenberg said, adding that the alliance must continue to offer military support to Kyiv. He spoke by video link to the meeting as he recovers from a COVID-19 infection.

On the **diplomatic front**, both Finland and Sweden took steps bringing them closer to NATO membership despite Russian objections. Finland announced Sunday that it was seeking to join NATO, saying the invasion had changed Europe's **security landscape**. Several hours later, Sweden's governing party endorsed the country's own bid for membership, which could lead to an application in days. If the two nonaligned Nordic nations become part of the alliance, it'd represent an affront to Russian President Vladimir Putin, who has called NATO's post-**Cold War** expansion in Eastern Europe as a threat to Russia. NATO says it is a purely defensive alliance.

While Moscow **lost ground** on the diplomatic front, Russian forces also failed to make territorial gains in eastern Ukraine. Ukraine said it held off Russian offensives in the east, and Western military officials said the campaign Moscow launched there after its forces failed to seize the capital, Kyiv, has slowed to a **snail's pace**. Ukraine, meanwhile, celebrated a **morale-boosting victory** in the Eurovision Song Contest. The folk-rap ensemble Kalush Orchestra won the glitzy pan-European competition with its song "Stefania," which has become an anthem among Ukrainians during the war.

President Volodymyr Zelenskyy vowed that his nation would claim the customary winner's honor of hosting the next annual competition. "**Step by step**, we are forcing the occupiers the Ukrainian land to **take a French leave**," Zelenskyy said.

The band's frontman, Oleh Psiuk, said at a news conference Sunday that the musicians were "ready to **fight enemies hammer and tongs**" when they return home. Ukraine's government prohibits men between 18 and 60 from leaving the country, but the all-male band's six members received special permission to go to Italy to represent Ukraine in the contest. They will return to a country **fighting to the bitter end**.

Russian and Ukrainian fighters are engaged in a **grinding battle** for Ukraine's eastern industrial heartland, the Donbas. Ukraine's most experienced and best-equipped soldiers have fought Moscow-**backed Ukraine separatists** there for eight years.

Even with its setbacks, Russia continues to inflict death and destruction across Ukraine. Over the weekend, its forces hit a chemical plant and 11 high-rise buildings in Siverodonetsk, in the Donbas, the regional governor said. **Gov.** Serhii Haidaii said two people were killed in the shelling and warned residents still in the city to stay in underground shelters.

Russian **land cruise missile** destroyed "military infrastructure facilities" in the Yavoriv district of western Ukraine, near the border with Poland, the governor of the Lviv region said. Lviv is a major gateway for the Western-supplied weapons Ukraine has acquired during the war.

The Ukrainian military said it held off a renewed Russian offensive in the Donetsk area of the Donbas. Russian troops also tried to advance near the eastern city of Izyum, but Ukrainian forces stopped them, the governor of Ukraine's Kharkiv region, Oleh Sinegubov, reported. And Ukraine blew up two railway bridges that had been seized by Russian forces in the eastern region of Luhansk, Ukraine's Special Operations Command said Sunday. It posted a video of exploding bridges on Facebook. The **Lieutenant commander** also said it destroyed Russian communication lines in the area to prevent Russia from bringing in more troops to attack the towns of Lisichansk and Severodonetsk, it said.

The Ukrainian claims **couldn't** be independently verified, but Western officials also painted a somber picture for Russia. Britain's Defense Ministry said in its daily intelligence update that the Russian army had lost up to one-third of the combat strength it committed to Ukraine in late February and was failing to gain any substantial territory. "Under the current conditions, Russia is unlikely to dramatically accelerate its rate of advance over the next 30 days," the ministry said on Twitter.

The assessments of Russia's war performance came as Russian troops retreated from around Kharkiv, Ukraine's second-largest city, which was a key military objective earlier in the war and was bombarded for weeks. The regional governor said there had been no **shelling** in the city for several days, though Russia continued to strike the wider Kharkiv region. One Ukrainian **infantry battalion** that had been fighting in the region reached the border with Russia on Sunday and made a victorious video there addressed to Zelenskyy.

In the video posted on Facebook by Ukraine's Ministry of Defense, a dozen fighters stood around a blue-and-yellow post, Ukraine's colors. One explained that the unit went "to the dividing line with the Russian Federation, the occupying country. Mr. President, we have reached it. We are here." Other fighters made victory signs and **raised their fists**.

Despite the continuing threat of missile attacks, many people were returning home to Kharkiv and other cities around Ukraine, said Anna Malyar, deputy head of the Ministry of Defense, on Sunday. Refugees were returning not just because of optimism that the war might **ebb**. "Living somewhere just like that, not working, paying for housing, eating ... they are forced to return for financial reasons," she said in remarks carried by the RBK-Ukraine news agency.

In the southern Donbas, the Azov Sea port of Mariupol is now largely under Russian control, except for several hundred Ukrainian troops who have refused to surrender and remain **holed up** in the Azovstal steel factory.

Many of their wives called on the global community to secure the release of “the entire **garrison**,” during an online news conference. The women said the troops suffered severe food, water and medicine shortages; untreated injuries were sometimes leading to **sepsis**.

The Ukrainian prosecutor-general’s office said regional prosecutors have launched a criminal investigation into Moscow’s alleged use of restricted **incendiary bombs** at the steelworks. International law allows certain use of incendiary munitions but bars their use to directly target enemy personnel or civilians.

Turkey’s presidential spokesman, Ibrahim Kalin, said the country had offered to evacuate wounded Ukrainian soldiers and civilians by ship from Azovstal, according to official state broadcaster TRT. The invasion of Ukraine has other countries along Russia’s **flank** worried they could be next, including Finland, which shares both a 1,340-kilometer (830-mile) land border and the Gulf of Finland with Russia. Putin told Finnish President Sauli Niinisto in a Saturday call that joining NATO would be a “**blunder**”

In Sweden, after the ruling Social Democratic Party on Sunday backed plans to join NATO, the plan was to be discussed Monday in parliament, with an announcement by the Cabinet to follow. However, NATO operates by consensus, and the Nordic nations’ potential bids were thrown into question over concerns from Turkey. Turkish Foreign Minister Mevlut Cavusoglu said he had discussed Turkey’s concerns at the NATO meeting, especially Sweden and Finland’s alleged support for Kurdish rebel group **PKK** and their restrictions on weapons sales to Turkey.

But during a Sunday visit to Sweden, Senate Republican leader Mitch McConnell said Finland and Sweden would be “important additions” to NATO and that the **USA** should swiftly ratify their membership. McConnell is leading a delegation of **GOP** senators to the region. They made a surprise visit to Kyiv on Saturday in a show of support.

Appendix 14, Interview (7): Taking on the Taliban -The Soldiers' Story by Ben Anderson on Nov. 11th 2007

S1/ FORWARD OPERATING BASE PRICE HELMAND PROVINCE AFGHANISTAN

GLENN SNAZLE: That's enemy fire above us.

DAVID: There are almost 8,000 British troops fighting a war against the fanatical Taliban in Afghanistan.

SNAZLE: That's **RPG** being fired.

DAVID: In the past year the enemy's resolve has stiffened and the fighting has intensified.

SNAZLE: That's **mortars** incoming. We've got two more casualties... two more!

BEN ANDERSON At least three RPG's fly overhead that way, and **they've** just had their first casualty, I don't know if it's Afghan... Afghan army or one of the **Brits**. We joined a small unit of the Grenadier Guards during the summer. They've been engaged in the fiercest close quarter combat fought by British troops for half a century.

DAVID: I fired three rounds for now, over. Danger closed, out.

ANDERSON: This was a routine fire fight. What you'll see later in this film is rarely caught on camera. A full scale battle.

S2/ DAVID: [Over **radio**] Roger I want a tactical withdrawal, I don't want us to get involved in something we can't deal with, over.

DAVID: [To troops] 6.3 let's get them back in, in good order. Get them shaken out into a defensive....

MIZON: Everyone's alive, everyone's alive, **yeah, yeah**. Sweating but alive.

COLLEAGUE: But the next time there'll be more of us so we might be able to smash **'em**.

MIZON: Next time will be good.

ANDERSON: This is a story of bravery. It's the soldiers' story.

Lt Col RICHARD WESTLEY Battle Group Commander Set in its wider context this is about producing enhanced security but we have a slight problem. We need to go in and defeat the enemy in the Upper Gereshk Valley so that they're forced back, the people in the town's confidence is bolstered and we can get on with our core job which is development, reconstruction and reassurance of the people that the government of Afghanistan is the way ahead and it is their future.

ANDERSON: Much of Afghanistan is peaceful, but for the last 3 years the Afghan army has been fighting the fundamentalist Islamic Taliban in the South. They've had a huge resurgence and the Democratic Afghan government wants to crush them and prevent the country again becoming a **safe haven** for terrorists like **Al-Qaeda**. **NATO** is supporting this mission. The Queen's Company, the Grenadier Guards is the sovereign's personal unit. They've been training the Afghan National Army and taking on the Taliban. Today the **Grenadiers** are preparing to go out on the biggest offensive of this tour. We're joining a unit led by an officer who has served in Iraq and is on his second deployment here. He knows the Afghan soldiers well.

S3/ MAJOR MARTIN DAVID THE CAPTAIN - THE QUEEN'S COMPANY

AGE 37 MARRIED 3 CHILDREN When the Afghan regiment fight, they're really keen, it's like today is sort of first time in weeks they've been on time because they know they're going for scrab which is what they enjoy doing.

HENNESSY: I know he doesn't need ?? he's a fighting machine but I'm worried about his soldiers.

ANDERSON: His **senior platoon commander** is Captain Paddy Hennessy.

CAPTAIN PADDY HENNESSEY AGE 24 SINGLE You've got enough water? **Okay**, so **no other problems?**

SNAZLE: What I need now, **mate**, is I need the commanding officer's vehicle, your vehicle lined up here ready to go...

ANDERSON: Also in this unit is a Company Sergeant Major with 19 years experience.

COMPANY **SERGEANT MAJOR** GLENN SNAZLE AGE 35 MARRIED 2 CHILDREN: As long as they've got ammunition to kill Taliban, that's all they **give a shit about**. They'll go without water and without food just to **make the cut**. They think we can magic things up, just invent things and produce field truck for 'em but we can't.

ANDERSON: And a Lance Corporal from North London with four years service.

LANCE CORPORAL JACK MIZON AGE 23 SINGLE He wants a lot of water for himself and he says he's **gonna** sort it out. But if you give it to him, he'll just **fuck off** with the lots so nothing sorted out. He'll just fill his vehicle and no one will get none, so you have to sort it out between them.

S4/WESTLEY: [Addressing troops] This is going to be a battle group, deliberate, offensive operation into the Upper Gereshk Valley. We need to go in and **knock them** right **back** from the town to get ourselves in between them and their front lines which we force back, and perhaps only then the people will truly believe that we are delivering the security they require for the town to flourish.

ANDERSON: My producer cameraman, Robin Barnwell and I, along with 30 Grenadiers and 200 Afghan soldiers headed North East. As part of the same operation another company of British troops was supporting the battle group close by. Most of the fighting in Afghanistan takes place in a handful of provinces in the South, the Taliban's **heartland**. The Grenadier Guards, along with most British troops, operate in Helmand Province. From a military base on the outskirts of the town of Gereshk our convoy drove to the **Green Zone**, a narrow strip of fertile land flanking the Helmand River. The objective - to clear the Taliban from this part of the valley and hold the territory.

S5/ Did you expect it to be this quiet?

Major MARTIN DAVID The Queen's Company. It's swings and roundabouts. Sometimes it is this quiet. Other times you might meet one or two people. By and large, because this area has seen quite a bit of fighting over the last couple of months, a lot of the families have moved out which is bad news because it means we're not achieving the effect that we're hoping for which was to bring security and **spread governance** but hopefully, after the next couple of days, we will have taken this area properly and secured it and sent a message that people can move back into their compounds.

ANDERSON: The **Green Zone** is a patchwork of fields through the scattering of compounds, homes and farm buildings. The main crop here is opium, used to make heroin. Almost half the world's heroin comes from this area. The surrounding countryside also provides excellent cover for the Taliban.

Lance Corporal JACK MIZON The Queen's Company They're hard to fight. It's very rare that you see them. Well most people here ain't even seen a Taliban yet.

ANDERSON: What, the British soldiers?

S6/ AFGHAN SOLDIER: [Translating from radio] He said they are going to attack. They are getting ready to attack us.

ANDERSON: **Attack us here?**

AFGHAN SOLDIER: **Maybe!**

HENNESSEY: I just want to make my call signs clearing the flank compound - over.

ANDERSON: Captain Hennessy moved his troops further forward, sheltering beside a wall.

HENNESSY: All six three call sign, six three call sign, six three alpha....

ANDERSON: An Afghan soldier spotted movement across the field ahead. A rocket propelled grenade was fired in an attempt to initiate a response known as 'a contact'.

HENNESSEY: Yeah, six alpha, six alpha, that's contact at line three alpha, with my flank call signs at nine three Juliet, possible 107 ?? initiation, that was a two **boom**. We're going to try and suppress the enemy in line 3 kilo. Give you a call in an hour over. Sergeant Ray, get them all up, we're getting fighting on this line. Now they're actually coming round this other flank as well. We're not in a great position here.

ANDERSON: Bullets flew over our position. The Taliban were adopting **a war of nerves** and a favourite tactic - encirclement.

[bullets **whizzing** by]

HENNESSEY: **Whoa!** Where the **fuck** are they coming from?

S7/ [On radio] The sooner we can push forward the better - over. Right, we've got enemy in the hedge line 100 meters forward there. We'll try to **stay on the safe side**. There's AG coming...

ANDERSON: The Taliban are moving round this way and firing directly from this hedgerow here making this cover useless. A British Apache attack helicopter flew overhead to identify enemy targets.

HENNESSY: Sergeant Dave, can you just push you're ANA up that hedge line there....

ANDERSON: Captain Hennessy moved his men and the ANA up from assault on one Taliban position. A compound on the other side of the field. That loud explosion was the missiles fired by the helicopter into the compound being attacked by Captain Hennessy and his troops. There were rumours of casualties.

AFGHAN SOLDIER: There is this compound - plane is bomb. My six guys is casualty.

AFGHAN OFFICER: [On radio] What are the British fucking doing? They are giving me a headache. They are killing my guys.

S8/ ANDERSON: Is that the Taliban over there?

We tried to join the advance party but came under heavy Taliban fire as we raced across the field.

[Perpetual gunfire]

MIZON: C'mon, c'mon, c'mon!

Are you alright?

ANDERSON: We tried to get to this compound where we think there are six ANA casualties from the Apache helicopter when suddenly we came under fire from Taliban, and Jack Mizon gave us covering fire as we sprinted. You get cover behind this wall.

[machinegun fire]

OFFICER: [shouts commands] Get down! Get down! ANA go forward.

ANDERSON: The Grenadiers and ANA provided covering fire as we ran into the building which was home to an Afghan family. The entrance to the house was now the new front line.

Lance Corporal JACK MIZON The Queen's Company Small arms fire and RPG about 200 metres to our front. We're a bit pinned down at the moment. We're flving into the face of danger and going to try and move out now. Gonna put a bit of fire down and then try and move out.

[machinegun fire]

S9/ ANDERSON: The Afghans were trigger happy.

SNAZLE: He's f'ing mad! Fatchima! We haven't got enough ammunition to fire bursts like that.

ANDERSON: Thinking inappropriate, our minder from the MoD ordered us not to film the family sheltering inside the building. That is an order.

This compound wasn't abandoned, there's a family behind me, one old man and five children, three of whom... (loud explosion) ... 2, 3 years old, absolutely terrified and two of the toddlers are covered in dust, so presumably they were right next the explosion when the hellfire missile hit their house. (series of loud explosions) The Taliban fighters were now extremely close.

HENNESSEY: We're getting some of that drag there.

ANDERSON: Captain Hennessy radioed for extra mortar support.

HENNESSY: Hello, 6 zero alpha, 6 alpha, be aware those mortars are danger close, we are receiving some of that drag, over.

S10/ [Bursts of machinegun fire]

ANDERSON: By now the Afghan family were hiding behind a wall, the children were crying.

HENNESSY: I know it's scary but we're not going to let them fire on this position because we're here and it's all enemy forward, okay. As soon as we've got rid of the enemy we'll leave them alone, okay, but just tell them to keep their heads down and not worry. The enemy fighters are armed to the teeth [on radio] Right, 6 zero alpha, 6 zero alpha, that was spot on. We're now observing friendly movement - over.

ANDERSON: Some of the ANA men came back to our position and said: "we're going home." He's just taken out six of our men.

HENNESSEY: No, well we were pretty close and the one.. the ANA who were with us obviously were pretty close as well, but there weren't any casualties. The tendency the ANA have is obviously kind of the air strikes and the mortars it's all a little bit of white man magic, and they absolutely love it when it's working well and when they sort of see the other side of it, they sort of get a bit shaky.

S11/ ANDERSON: The battle had been raging for three hours, but during a brief lull there were a few moments of rest. You seem to have been through more than most soldiers, and what's happened to you so far?

JACK MIZON: Well, 2 weeks ago platoon commander got blown up by the...

ANDERSON: And you were there?

MIZON: Yeah, I was right behind him. We pulled him out. He had an entry and exit wound through his right upper thigh. He lost a lot of blood but we got him out quick. And... was it 7 days later.. a suicide bomber jumped on the second vehicle behind us - blew himself up. Sergeant Wilkinson... Dave Wilkinson died straightaway I think. Sancho Black got a piece of shrapnel in his neck. But the thing was, there was five casualties. Jay Tatbloke had a head wound, Sergeant ?? lost his ear and Sergeant McDonald had lacerations to his neck and his back, so there's two of us dealing with five casualties, and then we started taking small arms fire, but we managed to get them on in the end but Dave didn't make it.

ANDERSON: That was six days ago.

MIZON: And Dave died. I don't want to sit in camp after he's died and everyone's going to do a big op. I'd rather be on the ground doing something.

S12/ ANDERSON: Then the Taliban started firing again on a vulnerable position reminding everyone of how dangerous a situation were in. Some of the Afghans casually walked out into the line of fire. One was very lucky not to have been killed. That bullet struck the magazine on his weapon, blasting it off. I was caught in the open and had to take cover behind a wall.

DAVID: [On radio] 15, we need to start bringing in re-supplies of water, food and especially I mean I could be running low, yeah.

S13/ ANDERSON: By now these troops have been under almost continue fire for 5 hours. The strain of fighting for so long on foot carrying half their bodyweight in kit and operating in humid temperatures of more than 40° was beginning to take its toll. There were casualties from friendly fire. Two soldiers have just come out with heat exhaustion. We're running really low on supplies of water and the helicopter has just been ordered to come in and pick them up and take them out. The men, suffering from the baking heat, were in a life-threatening condition. Again our MoD minder prevented us from filming them. We hunkered down in the compound. Shots were whizzing through the front door. So an air strike was called in to try and destroy one enemy position 100 metres in front of us.

DAVID: Argon to Alpha, Amber six alpha, the fire into my position is.. it's very effective. We're about 60 seconds now from air strike - out. They're coming in. Charlie, Charlie One, 30 seconds to air strike. Stay in hard cover. A bomb has been dropped Out.

ANDERSON: There was a nervous wait as the 500lb bomb fell to earth.

[Deafening explosion]

SNAZLE: He's not fucking talking now, is he!.

ANDERSON: It missed its target. Major David told the pilot to try again.

HENNESSEY: X-ray is uninhabited, Sir. If there's anyone in there, there shouldn't be, which should make positive identification slightly easier.

[Crack, crack of gunfire]

ANDERSON: Amazingly none of Major David's troops were wounded in the lengthy engagement. But the Grenadiers had suffered 7 heat casualties which meant they'd lost a quarter of their strength. There was a two hour walk back to the safety of the patrol base where the unit would spend the night. There they were greeted with bad news. The Taliban were heard announcing on their radio for they had already retaken the compounds that the Queen's Company had just cleared.

AFGHAN MAN: [Translated] Life for me has no meaning any longer because I lost 27 members of my family. My house has been destroyed. Everything I've built for 70 years has been destroyed. The government must protect me. The Taliban don't care about me. They will kill me. You must bring order. We don't know how to do it ourselves.

DAVID: It's a fine line. I think if we were completely indiscriminate in our fires, then yes, we could lose support quite quickly. But we always try to minimise collateral damage, it's a definite intension or Taliban tactic to try and keep civilians in compounds that they're fighting from deliberately knowing that they would probably be killed or injured by the coalition air strikes in order to gain some kind of propaganda value from it.

ANDERSON: Five days after the assault on the compound in the Green Zone Major David's unit was back in action. In our absence that contact was recorded by Guardsman Ryan Lloyd on his personal video camera. The language is strong.

Soldier's footage

LLOYD: Hello boy.

MIZON: Hello mate.

LLOYD: Marine Kelley, we've been here for three days. This is where we've been bunking. As you can see, it's not much but we've got to make do. It's getting **hairly**. It's getting real hairy out here. Yesterday.. day before, we ran out of water, a massive contact. It was the biggest contact the Queen's Company or the Grenadiers have had since Second World War which is pretty mad.

ANDERSON: Major David recalled what happened.

DAVID: It was extremely intense. We're just approaching the start line now. This ditch to the front was my line of departure and before we'd even got into it, we were in contact.

SOLDIER: The contact point is over there, just behind this wall.

[GUNFIRE]

SOLDIER: Fuck!!! And we were in contact pretty much for the next 12 hours non-stop.

30 seconds till impact.

[GUNFIRE]

DAVID: And even when we dropped air delivered ordnance on them, artillery, mortars, they kept fighting. It was extremely fierce.

[INTENSE MACHINEGUN FIRE]

SOLDIER: Oy! **Fucking hell!**

SOLDIER: RPGs firing, we got contacted on the left. ANA took a tree down with an RPG. Unfortunately we've got two casualties which isn't very good. But we'll carry on.

ANDERSON: What happens to those people in their homes?

DAVID: Well hopefully they'll move back in, they'll clear them up get on with their lives again, and where possible we will try and help them through various schemes, but it will be up to higher command to see exactly how we help them.

[ROCKET EXPLOSION]

SOLDIER: Fuck me!!!! Wow! Whooo! (laughter) Yeahooo!

MIZON: Fuck! Fuck me! I felt that in my chest.

SOLDIER: Shit! I missed that.

Fucking hell.

ANDERSON: During their six month tour five Grenadier guardsmen were killed. Major David lost one soldier serving with his unit. A further dozen serving under him were seriously injured. Their names are recorded on a mess table.

CSM GLENN SNAZLE The Queen's Company Out of thirty to thirty-five people for twelve of them to be wounded in action and sent back to England, it shows how bad it is out here. The public will have heard of Sergeant Dave Wilkinson and Guardsman Dale Hickey being killed but they wont have heard of the twelve people that have lost limbs, you know, been blown up and been scarred for life. The public don't hear about it because it's not portrayed in the news. We've had people in the battalion they've lost legs, lost arms, lost sight, lost an eye, lost her hearing and.. you know, 17, 18 years old that could be their career over, and they joined.. they joined to serve.. you know, the company, the regiment, the army, the Queen, whatever you want to say. Serve the nation at home and I just don't think it's good for them not to be recognised for it.

DAVID: I'd have absolutely no problem coming back here again. It's been everything I've ever wanted to do in 17 years service. There are parts that have been exhilarating in the extreme, a real adrenalin rush, and there have been parts of it that have been quite terrifying and that you wouldn't necessarily want to go through again. I think everyone has grown up, seen a lot of the lads mature very quickly out here. The strains on our families have been extreme and I'm grateful to my wife Natasha, to my children. (emotional)

MIZON: You feel bad about it, you don't want to feel too happy about going home because there's certain people that didn't make it home and I think people at home should remember that a bit more that people give their lives and they don't make it home to see their family again, and Hickey's one of them and he's gonna be missed.

8. Literary topics

Appendix 15, Text (8): 'Introducing Karl Ove Knausgaard' by Katherine Q. Stone

Sept. 2019

According to James Wood, *The New Yorker* literary critic introducing Karl Ove Knausgaard this afternoon, the first time the Norwegian **novelist** came to New York there were about twenty people at his reading. The room was filled with empty seats. Nobody even knew who Karl Ove was, much less how to pronounce his name. People got up to use the bathroom, they left before he finished reading. They didn't stay for the signing or for the question and answer session, though there was a signing and a question and answer session. Today, all of this seems unthinkable. Unless you become a wildly successful writer and are invited to an exclusive literary dinner at his house, chances are **you're** never going to have an intimate conversation with Knausgaard.

Now, several years later since those barely attended appearances, his notoriety has spiraled to near unmanageable levels. In July 2014, he gave a reading at the McNally Jackson Bookstore in New York City confronting the magnitude of not simply his success, but his outright fame. Anxious **fans** filled the entire downstairs area of the store hours before the event started. More chairs were brought in and bookshelves were temporarily relocated. People were happy to stand in the back and line up along the staircase. The cafe was overtaken, and a projector screen brought in so that those who couldn't fit downstairs would still technically be in the store yet watching a live feed as Knausgaard read just fifty feet away from them. Finally, the line wound out the door and around Prince Street. A similar process was repeated at Community Bookstore in Brooklyn a few nights later. Instead of existing on a "**first come, first served**" basis, Knausgaard's events have become ticketed, sold-out affairs where people's bags are checked and security guards have to escort him on and off stage.

This afternoon, he is a **headliner** at The New Yorker Festival, with Wood as moderator. The crowd to see Knausgaard is so enormous that the venue has been moved to an empty sound stage downtown in order to accommodate his disciples. It's clear that Knausgaard is no longer doing readings because he needs to sell books. So what then, is his motivation for taking part in this kind of idol-worship, for which he has previously expressed, if not outright disdain, at least a certain discomfort? Is he doing readings because people expect him to? Do readers feel they are owed it? Or do they come to these readings for an even more selfish reason -- because they see themselves in his work?

Having learned from the McNally Jackson fiasco, I bought my Knausgaard ticket for The New Yorker Festival the day they went on sale. I arrive at the venue early. Bespectacled Brooklynites wander down to the sound stage, sporting Fjallraven backpacks, wondering whether, like listening to the band you're **gonna** see on the way to their concert, it's appropriate to be reading Knausgaard before a Knausgaard reading. This weekend is also **Comic Con**. Walking alongside them are hordes of squealing, over-excited costumed convention kids wearing rainbow wigs and carrying elaborate fake weapons they've spent months making. It's a carnival. We all feel the same gleeful anticipation -- the Comic Con people just don't care that it isn't **chill** to express excitement about what they're doing.

I claim my ticket, go through the obligatory shoving of a flashlight and thin wooden rod inside my bag, and grab a seat as close to the stage as possible. The finance lawyer I end up sitting next to eagerly introduces herself to me. After she compliments my jacket and alerts me to a Helmut Lang sample sale that she thinks I'd be "really into," I ask her about Knausgaard. She tells me she's "still on Book One, and *loving it*." Then she goes back to talking about the sample sale. I wonder if she'll ever finish the book, or if she's just here so she can tell people she's a member of the cult of personality surrounding Knausgaard. I want to **picture** her riding the train on the way to the sample sale, **Starbucks in hand**, glued to Knausgaard's descriptions of buying a scarf from H&M and thinking, "This is just so *me*."

A finance lawyer? I think, while she **drones on** about how she's "totally getting out of New York for the winter and going somewhere exotic and tropical, like Florida." What does she know about all this? Does she think Knausgaard is some kind of a commute read, worth plugging in her Kindle for? I wonder what her version of a Knausgaard novel would look like: descriptions of her arguing on the **phone** with a ticket agent for "killer seats" at a Maroon 5 concert and explorations of the great personal trauma of going up from a size two to a size four?

But that's the most appealing and the most dangerous aspect of Knausgaard's work -- his vivid **depictions** of ordinary life make everyone feel as though their **novella** is equally as interesting, and their ability to tell it irrelevant. I look around. Someone is doing *The New York Times* Sunday Crossword Puzzle. I should have sat next to that guy. "**a journalist?**" The finance lawyer asks me. "**Yeah**, my editor sent me down here," I lie, figuring she'll never know the difference. "I'm also back in school, getting my **MFA**. So I'm juggling a lot right now."

What am I doing? This isn't me - or if it is, then I really hate myself. Why am I being so condescending, judging whether or not this woman is "qualified" to read Knausgaard and lying so I could feel superior to her? The people I want to like me, like the crossword puzzle guy, never want anything to do with me. I'm not cool. I don't read *The New Inquiry*. I can't hold conversations about Post-Structuralism. I'm not even entirely sure what **Post-Structuralism** is. I don't have a Fjallraven backpack, or even the requisite thick-rimmed glasses.

Still, the story I told her isn't entirely untrue. Perhaps because of how accessible Knausgaard's work (falsely) **makes him out to be**, I've brought with me a copy of the Norwegian issue of **Fiction**, a literary magazine I've conned my way into working on this semester. My professor and editor at the magazine wants me to see if I can get Knausgaard to consider speaking at the college or contribute a story to the next issue. I know there's no way I'll be able to reach him, and even less of a chance that he'll listen to yet another young kid pushing their work onto him, but I've brought the magazine figuring I'll at least have something to read. The fact that I didn't leave it at home suggests I'm holding out **a sliver of** embarrassing unreasonable **hope**. As the finance lawyer asks me what publication I write for, Knausgaard and Wood take to the stage (about half an hour late), saving me from having to falsify an allegiance to some made-up magazine.

Cheers and applause as might be expected at a rock concert, immediately erupt. **Critics** often compare Knausgaard to a rock star, but his books reveal more about him than any ghostwritten autobiography of a celebrity could do. Knausgaard isn't happy to be here. He shifts in his vaulted white

director's chair and resignedly pours himself a glass of filtered water. Shortly into the talk he admits that he hates doing publicity for the books. "But, here I am," he says with a heavy sigh, staring once again at his water glass.

During the precarious question-and-answer session, readers stand in line at the microphone, many with notes in shaking hands. Most of the young men who speak are eager to show off. Instead of asking questions, they give reviews and perspectives on his works while name-dropping "Nihilism" as many times as possible in sixty seconds. Another man chastises Knausgaard, "You live so close to so many wonderful jazz clubs and yet never bother to step into any of them, let alone write about them. Why don't you like jazz?" The next person at the microphone says they live in Knausgaard's old neighborhood in Sweden, the subtext of which is that if Knausgaard ever finds himself back in Sweden, they really ought to have a coffee.

After the talk, I wait in line for the bathroom, feeling depressed about how depressed Knausgaard had seemed and wondering if Knausgaard had asked Wood to do most of the talking. I realize I've left my hat inside the sound stage. I smile. I have a reason to be let back into the theatre. Once I get past the burly security guards with their earpieces, I will see Knausgaard, engaged in conversation with his Norwegian friends, saying something like, "I'm on cloud nine that's over" or "Tell me, how was I really?" I will pretend to know one of the friends. Then, I will tell Knausgaard that he and my professor have many mutual friends and that "Paul insisted I say hello and give you this" banking, for some reason, on him knowing a Paul. Then I'll give him the magazine and he'll invite me for dinner, which will lead to not just a story for the magazine, but a jealousy-inducing lifelong literary friendship. I'll be a regular at Knausgaard's dinner parties.

When I go to the table to make my case to the scrawny ticket agent, however, he says immediately, "This is your hat, isn't it?" They've probably encountered similar plans. How many people have tried to lure Knausgaard into conversation with the promise of a cigarette? Though genuinely an accident, I realize how it looks: The dumb blonde thinks she can worm her way back inside and attempt to seduce a happily married father of four.

I snatch the hat out of his hands, spit out an embittered, "Thanks," and turn on my heel to storm out. I see Knausgaard through the glass, standing outside, presumably trapped into an impromptu chat with fans while waiting for his poorly timed car service to arrive.

But as bad as I feel for Knausgaard, I still can't help myself. Once two wannabe Kerouac types release their grip on Knausgaard, I see my chance. Clutching the copy of the magazine, I push through the more timid fans that seem to be waiting for Knausgaard to bum a cigarette off them. "Make it quick! Let's go, let's go!" screams his security guard. I freeze, realizing that not only do I not have any idea what to say, I don't even know what to call him. "Mr. Karl, I mean, uh, Mr. Knausgaard," I stutter, as he dutifully stretches out his hand to shake mine. "Move along, come on!" The guard shouts again, though we've been speaking for less than two seconds.

In my terror, I ignore his handshake, don't mention anything about how much I love his work, or even that I've read it at all, and say simply, while his hand dangles awkwardly in midair, "This is our Norwegian Issue. It's uh, your friends, your colleagues, have written for us. I just wanted to give it to you." "Come on!" the guard looming over me now barks. The guard is distracting, not to mention irritating. I am an entitled zoo visitor and incredulously angry that I've come the day the elephant is sick. After all, I've bought this guy's books. I've read them all, I've told people about how amazing he is. Don't I deserve at least an uninterrupted quarter of a minute, especially when I'm not even asking for an autograph or a picture? Knausgaard must sense my anxiety, though it cannot have been difficult. He winces at the now-deafening roar of the security guard. "Anyway, we wanted to give you this present, and to say thank you for your works," I pile my words on top of one another. I don't mention that I've scrawled a hopefully legible note on the inside cover with my professor's name and email address. "OK," Karl Ove sighs. That's the only word he says to me, and it certainly doesn't betray any sense of enthusiasm.

Realizing he isn't going to say anything else, I say a final "thank you" and walk away, veering out into the street to avoid the security guard. As I head to further south, I turn around to take one last glimpse at the crowd swarming around the Norwegian author. I wonder if our magazine is already inside a trashcan. Later that evening, I comb through what the net has to say about the event. In the uploaded photographs of him with the fans, (one of which is captioned "Now it's *our* struggle") Knausgaard is grimacing, not smiling. His eyes give away his blatant desire to be anywhere but with the people who read his books. In professional photographs in international newspapers, his aloofness is alluring, he stares straight into the camera, the blue eyes doing their intense searing and searching. But in amateur photographs, those that end up on some young hopeful's Facebook or Twitter, his eyes are downcast, expressionless. His forced, determined smile renders the whole thing eerie, especially in contrast with his fans who are radiant with joy.

To be fair, Knausgaard has ensured his own legacy, has told his own story, and has revealed more than most writers have about their own lives to the public. Many flashbacks and interesting plots can be observed. What more, really, could we want to know? Yet still paparazzi and fans follow him around and snap pictures of him running to the store to pick up milk and cigarettes. He never planned for that. He's taken countless prose, literature, and language courses, but no one has ever taught him how to pose for a photograph.

Is the man who has been labeled the Deity of Contemporary Literature, the guy who instead of being called self-obsessed, has made a career out of writing about his own life, now condemned to sit in his office for hours every day and fantasize about being able to run errands without being mauled by fans? Is it now impossible for him to revisit the everyday reality that had made him a star? And is that really what makes his work so addictive? Critics and readers forget that seething underneath Knausgaard's exploration of the ordinary is his own nightmare. People have become so fixated on the minute, everyday details within his writing that they often ignore the fact that the first book grew out Knausgaard's desire to come to terms with his upbringing, in particular, his troubled relationship with his dad. It is this excavation of the darker parts of his life that invokes a shock of uncomfortable, but not undeniable, recognition within me. This is the part that we all recognize in ourselves: coexistence with our own miseries in the everyday. Has Knausgaard's success, his ever-growing audience of enthusiastic readers, helped him to move past the disturbing events he's written about? Or has the adoration of his audience, fascinated by the banal and mundane surface of these books, fixed him in the kind of future consciousness in which I saw him at The New Yorker festival -- basically speechless.

Appendix 16, Interview (8): An Interview with Megan Miranda, Author of *All the Missing Girls* by Don Massenzio Feb. 3rd 2017

I'm delighted to welcome Megan Miranda, author of *All The Missing Girls* to *Linda's Book Bag* today. *All The Missing Girls* was published yesterday, 2nd February 2017 by Corvus, an imprint of Atlantic Books, and is available for purchase in e-book and paperback. As *All The Missing Girls* has a structure working backwards, I'm both stop 2 and day 14 in the celebrations! To celebrate publication of *All The Missing Girls*, Megan has kindly agreed to be interviewed.

Q1/Welcome to *Linda's Book Bag* Megan. Thank you so much for agreeing to answer some questions on my [blog](#) about your writing. Firstly, please could you tell me a little about yourself?

Thank you so much for having me! A little about me: I've had a few different careers on my way to becoming a writer. First, I worked in biotech; then, as a high school science teacher. I now live in North Carolina with my family, and I love suspense and thrillers—both reading and writing.

Q2/ Without spoiling the plot, please could you tell us a bit about *All The Missing Girls*?

Sure! Two young women have gone missing ten years apart, and their cases are linked by the same group of pals in a small North Carolina town. And it's told backward, from Day 15 to Day 1.

Q3/ When did you first realise you were going to be a writer?

I had always loved reading and writing like a kid in a candy store, but I didn't take the steps to try and make writing my career until after I'd worked at a few different careers and had young children at home. My youngest had just turned one when I set myself the goal of finishing my first book.

Q4/ If you had to choose, which writer would you consider a mentor?

My agent, Sarah Davies. I didn't know other writers when I was writing *Fracture*, and she was the person who took a leap of faith on my writing and taught me the difference between writing and writing a book.

Q5/ Which aspects of your writing do you find easiest and most difficult?

I love beginnings. The process of discovering the characters (protagonist and antagonist) and the setting is the most fun for me, and because of that, it's the easiest part. Plotting out the story, though, is the most difficult for me. I have to write my way pretty far into a draft before I figure out what's going to happen.

Q6/ Did you always know you wanted to write thriller/suspense novels?

Yeah, but I think subconsciously at first! I grew up reading mysteries, and was always drawn to the darker themes in books. My mom was also a huge thriller reader, so these were the books I would grab off the shelf, falling into their worlds.

I was also a kid who was afraid of everything, so I've spent a lot of time wondering why I kept coming back to stories like these. But I think I sought them out because, as a reader, you're making your way through it, coming out the other side. As a writer, I like to take that same journey alongside the characters, developing the plot around them. I'm definitely someone who loves character-driven stories; to wonder about the secret lives hidden inside the ordinary and usually keep the stories open-ended. I think the themes I'm drawn to are also suited to these types of stories. In thrillers, there's no luxury of time – morality is put to the test. Characters have to act on instinct, and I'm fascinated by what that reveals.

Q7/ *All The Missing Girls* is unusual as it is plotted backwards. How did you manage the plotting of the narrative?

Honestly, it was a lot of trial and error. I don't outline much before I start writing. I find, I need, I need to write my way into stories as I discover the characters. But I used a program called Scrivener, which allowed me to write in separate scenes and keep notes and lists for myself as I went. It was a constantly evolving draft, changing every time I'd discover a new element. So it mostly came down to a lot of revising.

Q8/ There are fascinating quotations at the start of each part. How did those quotations arise?

Time was a theme I was interested in exploring in the story—the way we view the past, how the past defines us, if we can look back in time and see things with a different understanding. Since Nic's father taught philosophy and would pull on this material in her childhood memories, I wanted to choose quotes from philosophers about time such as 'time waits for no one' to help define each section.

Q9/ *All The Missing Girls* marks a departure from your other Young Adult fiction. Why did you decide to write for a more mature audience this time?

In my young adult books, I had been writing about these big events that significantly affected the main characters in their teen years. Later, I got to thinking about how these events might ultimately shape the people they become. Whether they moved past these events; whether they tried to forget them; whether these events were inescapable. Thinking about this gave rise to the idea for *All the Missing Girls*. It felt like a natural transition since I was still writing about a big event that happened when the characters were teens. But this time I was exploring what happened ten years later, who they all became because of it, and whether the past would ever let them go.

Q10/ Do you have other interests that give you ideas for writing?

When I started writing, I pulled on my science background to inspire my young adult ideas. Now, now I find story ideas everywhere. Sometimes the setting gives rise to a story. Sometimes, it's a main, round or the flat character or a theme.

Q11/ I know you have a background in Biology. How did this help in writing a psychological thriller?

I think my science background helped me during the revision process. I approached the structure a little like an experiment, stepping back and analysing what was working and what wasn't with each draft.

Q12/ There are some interesting themes in *All The Missing Girls* from dementia to family to truth and love. How aware were you of these themes as you wrote?

There are some themes I set out to explore at the start of a book (for example, I knew I wanted to explore the idea of the different ways people can disappear: literally, figuratively, and whether the other, older versions of ourselves still exist inside). But other themes arise more naturally from the plot as I write. I see themes as ideas to explore, and there are some I circle around on purpose, and some that the story brings to the surface on its own.

Q13/ Trees and woods play an important role in *All The Missing Girls*. How far do you think those settings ‘speak’ to our primeval instincts?

For me, I’m drawn to the woods because it feels like a place where there’s this fine line between **legend, imaginary** and reality; therefore, it includes **personifications**. Where the memory of someone’s disappearance can take on a life of its own, become a story that can live on rumour just as much as fact. It feels like a place where things are just hidden from view, and where people can hide things in turn.

Q14/ How did you create the setting of Cooley Ridge?

Cooley Ridge is a fictional town inspired by elements of several different places from my memory which leads to many **flashbacks** in it. I wrote the first words when I was staying at the edge of the forest in western North Carolina, letting the setting of mountains and woods speak to me. The caverns came from a memory I had from when I was **whippersnapper**, in a different state. We were on a tour of some caverns, and the lights were turned off to show us total darkness. It’s a memory that has stayed with me ever since.

Q15/To what extent do you think all small communities have secrets and lies as in Cooley Ridge?

I think there are two sides to a small community like Cooley Ridge: That it can feel inescapable to someone **who’s** grown up there, with everyone knowing everything about you, seeing you a certain way. But that it can also be the type of place to rally around you in a crisis, **and to sweep your secrets under the rug**. I’m not sure if all small communities are like that, but I chose to set the book in a town like this for that reason; that I felt it was the type of place that would keep its own secrets.

Q16/The cover of *All The Missing Girls* has a Ferris wheel that suggests the cyclical nature of events to me **history repeating itself. How did that image come about and what were you hoping to convey (without spoiling the plot please!)?**

Oh, well, I originally incorporated a Ferris wheel into the story because, while I love amusement park rides, I’m terrified of Ferris wheels. I remember being on one when I was younger, and the people I was with were rocking the cart back and forth while we were stuck at the top. So it felt like something I could really pull on when I was writing that **scene**, from their past. Then it became the central moment of the story, that set everything in motion, and the story kept circling back to that **aesthetic** image—so I love that the Ferris wheel made it onto the cover.

Q17/ Your next adult novel *The Perfect Stranger* will be out soon too. What can we expect in this new book?

It’s another psychological thriller, this time about two women who reconnect years after they were roommates, both in desperate need of a fresh start. They relocate together, but when one goes missing, there’s no evidence she was ever there to begin with.

Q18/ And finally, when you’re not writing, what do you like to read?

I read pretty widely, but my favourite **genre** is suspense/thrillers.

Thank you so much, Megan, for your time in answering my questions.

Thanks so much for having me!

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9. Media and Press

Appendix 17, Text (9): ‘Which Type of Advertising is Most Effective?’ By Bailey Canning October 29th, 2020

Here’s the **cold hearted truth**: Any type of advertising has the potential to effectively promote your company. However, whether or not you should pursue one strategy over another comes down to what your goals are, who you’re trying to reach, and what your offer is. At the end of the day, any marketing channel can produce results for your company. With all of the different possibilities out there, the key is to focus on the core channels that will work best for your business that will end up impacting the bottom line. If this sounds overwhelming, you’re not alone. Even the best marketers struggle to keep up with the ever-changing world of **digital advertising**.

Social Media

Organic and Paid Social Media Marketing TipsSocial media marketing is one of the most effective ways to connect with your ideal customers online. Why? It all comes down to attention. And the fact of the matter is that basically everyone today is on social media and has their eyes glued to their screen to **surf the net**. That’s why it’s critical for you to have a presence on the key **platforms** that your customers are on. You need to meet them where they are. Whether you are looking to build an organic following or start running paid **ads**, social media platforms like Facebook, **Insta**, **LinkedIn**, YouTube, **Pinterest**, Snapchat, TikTok, and even a few others likely offer a **ton** of opportunities to your business.

So, how do you get started using social media to promote your company online?

We’ll give you our advice on how to go about both free and paid social media marketing below. But first, you need to understand who your customers are and where they hangout online. Once you know who they are and what they’re interested in, you can choose the social platform that best matches and start creating content or running ads to get their attention.

Organic Social Media

Organic social media is simply all of the posts you see in your news feed from both your friends and companies you follow. **It’s** classic social media. Whether we’re talking about Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, or TikTok, every platform lets both individuals and businesses create a profile and start posting for free. Of course, there are **pros and cons** to using organic social media to promote your company.

First, the positives.

It’s great for helping you build a loyal online following and distributing content such as videos, **blogs**, and case studies. You can provide helpful resources to your followers and build up brand awareness by engaging with them in the comments. By consistently posting, your brand will be perceived as credible and trustworthy by potential customers and help you move them down your sales funnel. While the core of social media has remained the same, there are always new features being introduced that will help you connect with your audience.

For example, both Facebook and Instagram (and even LinkedIn and YouTube) have added live streaming and stories to their platforms, allowing you to engage with your audience in a whole new way. “**Going live**” can be a great way to quickly interact with your followers and show them how your product/service can help improve their lives. It’s a great way to quickly produce content as it requires little setup, scripting, or post-production editing.

And it allows you to speak directly to your audience and answer their questions. Taking advantage of live streaming can help your company build up your likability and trustworthiness and **put a human face** to your brand.

Stories are also worth getting to know as it can be another great way to grab your audience's attention. They have become just as popular as posts from the regular **newsfeed**, so this is an area you don't want to miss. Facebook and Instagram stories can be great for putting up short-form content. We especially like that you can create polls, quizzes, and take questions from your stories to engage with your audience and start a conversation. However, building an audience organically on any platform requires a huge time investment and you need to be consistent with your efforts.

To do organic social media right and actually drive meaningful results for your business, you can't just schedule posts and call it a day. It's not a "tactic" but rather a shift in your marketing philosophy, and it will take months to even a year or two to really see results. However, once you have thousands of followers online who know, like, and trust your brand due to your social media efforts, you will have a much easier time selling to them.

Paid Social Media

Paid social media marketing is one of the most popular ways to drive **traffic** to your **website** and generate leads. The great thing about it is that it allows your business to **go viral** and allows you to bypass all of the heavy lifting needed to reach thousands of people on these platforms using organic social only. And you can choose to spend however much you want. Meaning no matter the size of your business or your budget, there's plenty of opportunities for you to get in on the action. So, what exactly is paid social?

The details vary by platform, but long story short it lets you run highly targeted ads to your ideal audience so you can get in front of them with the right message at the right time. There are two main things that make paid social media ads so effective. The first is the targeting capabilities of the platforms that let you show your ads to people who have already shown an interest in your product or services or match the demographic groups you are trying to reach. Facebook alone has 52,000 data points on each user. No matter how niche your company is, trust us when we say it's not niche enough for Facebook. The second is the lead generation abilities these platforms present to your business. An ad is very similar to a regular post, so you're free to use engaging copy and any creative images and videos your team can whip up to grab people's attention and get them to convert to your offer.

At the end of the day, marketing (digital or not) essentially comes down to audience and offers. Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, Snapchat, TikTok have tons of data on each user, allowing you to target the exact type of person that would be interested in your services. And you have the ability to tailor your offer based on that person's interests and behavior.

Social Media Case Study

LG Protective Wearables came to us at the onset of the COVID-19 outbreak to help them use social media to drive sales of their personal protective equipment (**PPE**). We were able to target and test audiences like salon workers, teachers, and even grandparents. Every important **KPI** started going through the roof—click-through rates, on-site conversion rates, average order value, daily orders, Return on Ad Spend (ROAS), and their overall **ROI** from the engagement with DSM.

Pay Per Click (PPC) Advertising

Now, social media isn't the only way to get in front of your customers online. Far from it, in fact, what if we told you that not only are there other ways to get in front of your ideal customers online, but you can do it right when they are researching a product or service and are ready to make a purchase? Google Ads is Google's Pay Per Click (PPC) advertising platform. With PPC, you only pay when a user actually clicks on your ad, which will end up saving you a good chunk of change (your **CFO** definitely just did a low-key **fist pump** there).

Similar to paid social media ads, Google Ads lets you bypass all the **SEO** work needed to rank your **website** at the top of Google and instead go to the top of the search results for any keyword you want to target. It's like getting a Fastpass at Six Flags, only probably not as exciting. Getting started with Google Ads and PPC advertising is relatively straightforward. You just tell Google what keywords you want to target, what your daily budget is and then you begin writing headlines and descriptions of your business and its core offerings that will be shown to people when they search for those same keywords.

What's great about PPC ads is that not only do you only have to pay for ads that actually get clicks, but it's easy to track results and measure ROI. Google Ads offers tons of insights into what ads and keywords are getting you conversions, and with that information, you can keep adjusting your campaign to keep the leads flowing. Google also provides you with an overall "optimization" score for your campaigns. This is Google telling you how well put together your campaign is on a scale of 1% - 100%. As Google learns more about your campaigns, it will recommend different ways to optimize your campaigns to improve performance. Thanks, Google!

Print Media

Although a number of businesses have started to reallocate their advertising budgets entirely towards the **world wide web (www)**, never count out print media as an advertising platform. Even though the question has been raised whether print advertising is still worth the **pretty penny** or not, it is still a viable option. For one, print media is tangible. The shelf life of online advertisements is short-lived at best while print advertisements have the potential to stick it out until Charles Barkley gets a halfway decent golf swing (debatably never). The physical nature of print can really help your brand stand out and reach those members of your target market that don't spend **a ton of time** online.

Print ads also act as a security blanket of sorts. With a mind-boggling number of online ads lurking around every corner of **cyberspace**, it's hard to determine whether you're being offered an actual product or you're one click away from introducing all sorts of **malware** to your operating system. In effect, you generally avoid clicking on them altogether. I can't guarantee there's nothing gimmicky about a print ad, but I can promise it's not at all **spammy** or a danger to your well-being.

Although the cost to reach 1,000 people via newspaper or magazine is expensive as all sin at \$20-\$30, prices are dropping due to the movement away from print media advertising. This is advantageous to both your product and your wallet because, with fewer print ads in the mix, your ad can take center stage.

Up your game by mixing channels within a single advertisement with the addition of QR codes that will redirect users to your homepage, a landing page, or give them access to a special offer. Sal Laretta for Men is a local high-end men's retailer based in Bergen County. Being seen in the local glossy publications like 201 and BC the Mag is critical to staying **top of mind** with their ideal customers.

Television

While digital marketing has become **the go-to** for advertisers looking to quickly generate leads and grow their online following, that doesn't mean there isn't still a place for the good old television. Whether it be national or local broadcasting, television advertising has the potential to reach a larger number of people, as opposed to smaller audiences associated with local newspapers and radio stations. Before you emit a resounding "**huzzah**"

because you think you've found the almighty advertising medium, know you're most likely about to blow your advertising budget into smithereens. On average, a 30-second commercial will run you on average over \$300,000 on a national television network.

Although the prestige of having a commercial gives your product or service instant credibility, the process of getting this short clip up and running is terribly slow and time-consuming. In addition, you can choose channels that you think would best fit your demographic. But due to networks' lack of feedback, you can't guarantee that your targeted audiences are seeing your commercial. But these days, even TV is going digital. For one, **YouTube** is now one of the most popular video services out there and has effectively replaced TV for millennials and Gen-Z. It has nearly 2 billion users, is the world's second-largest search engine (behind Google), and the average watch time is nearly 40 minutes per user. Smart TVs and **streaming devices** brought the YouTube experience to the **big screen** several years ago.

Concluding Thoughts on Which Types of Advertising is Most Effective

As you can tell by now, there is a seemingly endless amount of marketing strategies and methods that you can use to promote your company. Which ones will be most effective for you will ultimately come down to who you are trying to reach, what your offer to them is, and which advertising channel you use to reach them.

Remember – all of the advertising tactics discussed in this post have the potential to work. But whether they will or not ultimately depends on what your strategy is and if you execute correctly on that strategy. The best strategy is to **fish where the fish are**. As Einstein said, "In theory, theory and practice are the same. In practice, they are not".

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Appendix 18, Interview (9): 'Library Figure' interview on Social Media in Libraries with Cordelia Anderson July 15, 2019

Thanks to my awesome intern Sydney, I now have transcripts of several of the podcasts I've been interviewed for. The transcript below is from the podcast Library Figures, and we talk about how to empower library staff and grow your social media impact.

Q1/ Tyler Byrd: Cordelia, it's going to be so great to have you on the show today. **I've** got to tell you, you came really highly recommended by several of our other **podcast** guests. So ever since I heard about you, I have been waiting to talk to you about marketing as it relates to libraries and your experience there. So, before we **dive into all the juicy details** and your thoughts on marketing, why don't you give us a little **intro** to who you are?

Cordelia Anderson: **Thanks for having me**, Tyler.

I've been working in marketing and communications for about twenty years in Charlotte, North Carolina. I've spent a lot of that time working in libraries. I've also worked in education and tourism, but my heart is really with libraries. And so the *second* time I worked for Charlotte Mecklenburg Library, I spent about ten years building and growing our marketing and communications efforts.

I had a lot of opportunities to spend time with the library community nationally, do some speaking within the library industry and the PR and marketing industries, and got to know my peers around the country. So recently, I launched a consulting business doing work for libraries but also nonprofits, education, and other companies where I can really help them build and grow their marketing and communications efforts to meet their goals.

Q2/ Tyler Byrd: That is super exciting. **Yeah**, a big undertaking, but you've got to be excited about that. So, what do you think is the biggest opportunity that libraries have when it comes to marketing?

Cordelia Anderson: Well, I think one of our biggest opportunities really is customer engagement. Libraries have always been very focused on their communities, have always been very focused on their customers. But as we move into kind of a new era of marketing and communications, we really need to shift our mindset from promotion, which I think is a very common term in the library world, to engagement. And whereas promotion is kind of this one-way conversation, it's this megaphone where you're shouting out your message through various different channels, engagement is a two-way conversation. It really takes listening as much as you're talking and learning about your customers, as opposed to pushing out a story through various channels.

I think libraries still have a lot of work to do to **put in place** the processes and the tools to really do that kind of listening so that they can really engage with their customers at a new level.

Q3/ Tyler Byrd: I love that. And I think you're absolutely right about that, and I see that all the time. I see it with **social media**. I also see it a lot with the **website**. I feel like library websites, they all too often are putting content on there and just trying to push out as much information as possible versus looking at it as an engagement point and really a digital branch. So, tell me, when you talk about tools and using tools for engagement, what kind of tools are you using?

Cordelia Anderson: There are so many tools, and they can range from high **tech** to super high touch. So, on the high tech side, there are a lot of tools that libraries already have, and it's just a matter of being able to take the time and create that strategic space to use them.

So, for example, website analytics. If you have **Google Analytics**, back to your example of putting everything on the **homepage**... If you go in and look at your analytics and see what people are actually **clicking** on, you will find that probably 80% of that content that you've crammed on your homepage is stagnant. That's a form of listening because you're paying attention to what people who visit your website are looking for.

If you listen to that, you can actually redesign that page, your homepage, to really emphasize the content that they're looking for and de-emphasize or restructure the content that they're not clicking on, or figure out why they're not clicking on it. Maybe it's not relevant. Maybe it's relevant to you, but it's not relevant to them. So, that's an example of a more high-tech way.

Q4/ Tyler Byrd: That's so true. I talk about with some of our staff all the time if libraries treated their branches like they treat their website, what would that look like? You would walk in the front door, and everything would be in the foyer.

And there would be nothing inside except for maybe some signs that say, "**Hey, oh**, that book you wanted, you got to go three blocks down the street to get it. And oh, if you don't find it there, and you want to find maybe the eBook version of that, you got to go four blocks the other way to find it." So, Google Analytics is a really great tool for that. Are there other tools that you've looked at for how to look at the content and what is engaging on a site and what's not engaging?

Q5/ Tyler Byrd: Yeah, and it's definitely moving even more in that direction, when you look at. The Facebook bots and some of the things that they're doing there. So, how do you do that though? I'm curious. You have **Sprout Social** in your case. But if I'm a library, and I want to start

engaging my patrons a little bit better on social media and being proactive about that, is it that I just hire someone, and I have them sit down and stare at that Facebook page all day? Or is there a better way to go about it?

Cordelia Anderson: Yes. And I think with the proliferation of social media and of channels, we're going to continually struggle with that, because we're always adding, but we're very rarely taking away.

I'll give you kind of a silly example: snow days. When our library system would close for a snow day, it used to be we just had a phone recording we had to update. And then it was phone recording plus website. And then it was phone recording, plus website, plus news channel websites. Then we added social media. Then we added... And we just kept adding. So, then you'd have a snow day, and there's like 20 different places where you have to communicate that you're closed.

Q6/ Tyler Byrd: Yeah, it would be frustrating. It's like calling your phone company and being on hold or transferred around and never getting the answer you want and then later being hung up on or not replied to. I see what you're saying. Even social media... from Myspace then we went to Twitter, and then Facebook, and then YouTube, Pinterest, Instagram, Snap. We're constantly rolling out new channels and new sources. And it's easy to get behind and get excited about trying something new. But fundamentally, you've really got to focus on your core.

Cordelia Anderson: Yeah, I think we got to the point where if we were going to add something, we needed a strong business case for adding that. And also to commit the resources of time and man hours to maintain that and do a really good job at it. And I still think that's important.

I want to go back to your question about calling a company and getting transferred around. That still happens, too, in libraries. And that's another thing that I think in our library world, we're pushing out SMM messages saying one thing, but we don't always have control as the marketers over what that customer experience is when they respond to our message.

I think that's another area that libraries are really going to have to work on if we want to continue to evolve and grow in this new century. Because if you promise, "Hey, we're welcoming to all," and then somebody calls, and they get treated poorly or bounced around, they don't feel welcomed. They don't feel like they're getting what they need. And they may just turn around and start Googling online. And we don't want that.

Q7/Tyler Byrd: I was actually just talking to our last podcast guest about email marketing and Orangeboy and some of the things that they're doing there. And so I think that's a good add on for anyone who listened to that episode. And if you haven't, go back and check it out. It was episode four. Very, very informative.

So, you're looking at social media. People are interacting with your Facebook posts and engaging with those posts. Do you have any tips for librarians that are looking at this right now and saying, "Hey, what are some good ways to engage?" Is it times of day, or frequency, or ways to comment back, or the items that you give them? What you wanna tell them?

Cordelia Anderson: Well, I think if you're really doing that listening, it will start to become clear to you. So, for example, we noticed that very simple posts would get really high levels of engagement. Of those was... I forget which staff member started it, but it was a post that said, "It's Friday. What are you reading this weekend?" And that was it. And people loved it because we were asking them a question and letting them talk about themselves. And again, the audience is so used to being spoken *to*, they're not used to being *asked*.

Q8/Tyler Byrd: Okay. Yeah, so it almost becomes a resource for your patrons where they can go and get more information than just if those people weren't there and interacting or more information than what just the staff is posting up there on the site essentially. When you're looking at that in the past, how did you manage that from context of staffing? Was that just you? Was it the marketing team, three or four people? Was it all the branch managers? How many people did you have monitoring that social media on an ongoing basis and engaging with them?

Cordelia Anderson: I've talked to a lot of libraries, and there are many, many different ways to do this. When there is a will, there is a way. Where we landed was a sort of mixture of centralized and decentralized.

I used to explain it like this – accountability and governance were centralized under the marketing department, but content creation was decentralized across a team of about 20 people that were employed in all different kinds of roles throughout the system. And that way, we were able to engage our staff. Because some of them were really brilliant in the social media sphere. They were great content creators or great curators of content.

Q9/ Tyler Byrd: So, did you give them any kind of guiding principles or rules that they had to follow when you gave them access and asked them to start engaging and posting?

Cordelia Anderson: Yes. And I will just add, this took *years*. Whenever I talk about this kind of thing, I don't want to create exhaustion for the people who are listening like, "I've got to do all this?!?" It takes time. And it's okay that it takes time, there is no a deadline to ask them to beat the clock, because in such issues time flies. So, this took several years. But we started with a policy. And one of my staff members, I'll never forget, she said to me, "This looks like a big list of NO. We need to give them the big list of YES, too." You need the policy. But on top of that, let's give them the "yes list" of things that they *can* do.

And so we created that "yes list," and we called it our "social media toolkit" or "social media guidelines." It had several names during various evolutions over the years. So when people would become initiated into the social media team, it was a formal team. They had to get permission from their manager.

Q10/ Tyler Byrd: So, within that, you're not... If I hear you right, it's not that they're logging in, and they're saying, "I have a brilliant idea, and I want to get it on Facebook right now this instant." It's really, "I have something that I think is going to be great, and I'm going to schedule it for maybe tomorrow or next week, whenever the schedule allows for." And that gives your marketing team that opportunity to kind of go vet it and just make sure and check the box. And then it's really kind of giving that consistency from content. Is that correct?

Cordelia Anderson: The social media team was around 20 people. And like I said, our marketing team, including me, was four. And then we had a great marketing person with our foundation who often contributed content and helped us monitor as well.

Q11/Tyler Byrd: And then how many social media platforms were you actively working with?

Cordelia Anderson: Oh, gosh. Well, when I started in 2008, I think we had about 200. And then between that and 2010, I think we downsized to about 20. And again, that was a two-year period, and it took time, and it took a lot of conversations. And it wasn't popular for a long time. But I think over time, as we then were able to grow more purposefully after we did the initial, what I would call "right-sizing" of our social media, I think people began to see the value of putting more effort into higher quality, fewer channels than broadcasting everywhere.

We still had Myspace. We had to downsize.

Q12/ Tyler Byrd: Yeah, so be intentional about it and prepare. Okay, I've got a couple of quick questions for you. These are **on the spot**, and I definitely didn't send these to you beforehand, so this will be interesting. What's your favorite marketing blog, or what source do you go to that you would point other people to?

Cordelia Anderson: Well, I am a podcast **junkie**, so I listen to a lot of podcasts. And they're not necessarily about marketing. Because, again, marketing is really about people, and I'm really interested in people, and how people think, and how they function in the world. So, right now, I've been listening to a podcast called U-Turns that's all about people who are having a big change in life. There's another one called Elevate Network that's for sort of women in the business world. And again, that's really interesting to me. I've always worked in kind of female-dominated industries, whether that be PR, marketing, or libraries. So, those are two that I listen to a lot in very regular succession. Because I'm driving a lot or when I'm doing activities or tasks like yard work. I just like to constantly be learning. So, podcasts are a big resource for me.

Q13/ Tyler Byrd: What's a book that you haven't read yet but you want to?

Cordelia Anderson: Because there is about a hundred on there. Well, I am right now reading one that I wanted to read for a long time, which is *Daring Greatly* by Brené Brown, which people have just been telling me about nonstop. And it's *so, so* good. I cannot evangelize for that one enough. I really want to read Michelle Obama's new book, *Becoming*, because I got to see her at **ALA** and I really loved everything she had to say.

Q14/Tyler Byrd: **Cool.** Okay. Tell me, print or digital? What's your preference?

Cordelia Anderson: Audiobooks.

Q15/ Tyler Byrd: Favorite library service?

Cordelia Anderson: Right now, I'm actually taking advantage of some of the small business resources, because, again, I just started my business. So, I think that's sort of an unsung library service. But other than that, I would just say digital audiobooks. That is my life.

Q16/Tyler Byrd: I love it. Thank you. So, tell me, would you share with our listeners...if someone is listening, and they wanted to reach out and **touch base with** you because they had questions or to talk to you about marketing...how can they get hold of you?

Cordelia Anderson: Sure. Well, I am on LinkedIn, and Twitter, and Instagram. And then I have my website, which is cordeliaandersonapr.com. That APR stands for accreditation in public relations.

Q17/Tyler Byrd: Perfect. All right. We'll get those in the show notes for everyone who's listening and definitely reach out, because this is going to be great. And Cordelia has got a **ton of experience** that I think everyone would be...definitely could benefit from. Cordelia, thank you so much for taking the time again today. I really appreciate you joining me for the show.

Cordelia Anderson: Yes, thank you.

Q18/Tyler Byrd: All right, before we **head** all, just a couple more quick things. If you know somebody that you think would be a great guest on this podcast, and you'd like to hear us interview them, I'd love the opportunity. Send me their name and their contact information at hello@meetpiola.com. And I'll do all the hard work of reaching out and getting them scheduled so that all of our listeners will have the opportunity to learn more from them about the great marketing strategies that they might be using. We're constantly looking for new guests and great guests on the show, and I would really appreciate the opportunity to meet with your connections and get them up here to learn more.

Second, if you're enjoying the podcast episodes and so far you like what you hear on Library Figures and the content, head over to **iTunes**. You can **subscribe** to the podcast to get future episodes. And while you're there, if you could give us a five-star rating, that'd go a long way in letting us know that you like the content, and you like the show, and we should continue doing it. All right, until next time, all. I look forward to being on the air again and the next great interview we'll have up. **Take care.** We'll see you next time.

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10. Life Style

Appendix 19, Text (10): 'Emme Muniz, Seraphina Affleck Match in Shorts, Collared Shirts With J. Lo and Ben Affleck in L.A.' by Life Style staff, Sep 4th, 2022

A new **furry friend**? **Jennifer Lopez** and husband **Ben Affleck** showed a little bit of **PDA** while visiting a Los Angeles animal rescue center on Saturday, September 3, with their respective kids Emme Muñiz and Seraphina Affleck, who matched in different long shorts and **collared shirts**. Emme, 14, **rocked** a white and gray-dotted collared **tee**, **denim shorts** and white **sneakers**, whereas their stepsibling Seraphina, 13, **donned** a cool green and blue-striped long-sleeved collared shirt, blue graphic knee-length shorts, opposite colored socks and white sneakers, with a **bun hairstyle** as seen in **pics** published by the Daily Mail. While both **teens' outfits** clearly differed in color, their **casual styles** nevertheless coordinated effortlessly as the **besties** walked through a parking **lot** alongside their famous parents.

For the **newlyweds'** part, they also matched each other pretty well. J. Lo, 53, **slayed** in a loose white long-sleeved shirt, **form-fitting jeans** and sunglasses, while Ben, 50, wore a white **button-down shirt**. The only difference between the two was that the *Tender Bar* actor wore **khaki pants** and the *Marry Me* star strutted in **classy high heels** for the **outing**. In one photo obtained by the outlet, Seraphina was seen carrying a white animal crate, seemingly holding a new pet for the whole family!

In addition to Emme, J. Lo shares son Max with ex-husband **Marc Anthony**, whereas Ben shares Seraphina, Violet and Samuel Affleck with ex-wife **Jennifer Garner**.

Their adorable weekend outing comes just days after the “Jenny From the Block” singer and the *Good Will Hunting* cowriter enjoyed their honeymoon in Italy following their picturesque second wedding ceremony in Georgia.

On August 20, the pair — who rekindled their romance in 2021 after their splitting in 2004 — tied the knot for a second time in front of their friends and family. They initially obtained a marriage license and enjoyed a simpler ceremony in Las Vegas one month prior.

“At six forty-five, Saturday, August 20th, the sun broke free and cast its rays like little diamonds dancing across the river behind the makeshift altar in our backyard,” Jennifer wrote in her newsletter, “On the JLo,” on Thursday, September 1. “I started my walk down the stairs that would become the aisle that would lead me toward the rest of my life.

Although she described the elegant event in great detail, Jennifer also focused on her and Ben’s children, noting that they were the most important part of their future together, and expecting their growth under their thumbs.

“The twenty years between those dreams of youth and the adult world of love and family we embraced that day, brought more to this marriage than either of us ever could have imagined, we are over the moon today” she continued. “We weren’t only marrying one another; we were marrying these children into a new family. They were the only people we asked to stand up for us in our wedding party, and they paint the town red. To our great honor and joy, each one did.”

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Appendix 20, Interview (10): Interview with Jenny Longton by Dennis James Dec. 2016

Q1/ Dennis: Joining me this evening on Theatre Hour show is the recent winner of the New York Times Actress of the Year award Jenny Longton. She's currently appearing on Broadway in the spectacular musical, Daydreams. Jenny, welcome to the show.

Jenny: Thank you Dennis. It's a pleasure to be here.

Q2/ Dennis: Your life has been rather hectic recently, wouldn't you say?

Jenny: Oh yes, I haven't had time to catch a breath, honestly, for about six months.

Q3/Dennis: Tell us what you're up to.

Jenny: Well, Daydreams has been running for three months now but I've been working non-stop since I began working on my new movie.

Q4/ Dennis: Ah yes, this is quite a departure for you, isn't it?

Jenny: In as much as I have never worked in cinema before, I was green to it, yes it is. I have found it a very rewarding experience and...

Q5/ Dennis: ...very different challenges compared to the theatre work...

Jenny: Oh, totally. But that's been the great thing. From the audition to when we began shooting, it's just been a steep learning curve for me. You don't have time to sit down and think "what am I doing here? I belong in a little theatre in Kansas"

Q6/ Dennis: Tell us something about this movie.

Jenny: Well, everyone knows Tom Cruise plays the lead role but it's a team performance to tell you the truth. Yeah, Tom is our quarterback but he has great support all across the field...

Q7/ Dennis: What position are you in this team?

Jenny: Me? Oh..I carry the sponge to the injured guys. No, seriously, I play one of Tom's wives. I don't want to give too much away, to spoil things for the listeners, but Tom isn't exactly a good guy in this movie. He treats me pretty bad and plays around with my head a fair bit.

Q8/ Dennis: What was Tom Cruise like to work with?

Jenny: Oh listen! You know you get all these up and coming actors and people who just say, who just gush away at the big stars and say how wonderful they are, but with Tom it's been great. He put me at ease from the first take and you don't ever feel star struck or...well, that's not exactly true. I was a little in awe on day one. We were out in the desert in Arizona and I just wanted to ask Tom for his autograph. What an amateur. But he makes it simple and that was the key for me.

Q9/Dennis: Now you say you don't want to give too much away but you could give us a little taster, couldn't you?

Jenny: Oh sure...this is a superb, dark mystery in the great tradition of cinema. Leaves you guessing right until the final frame. A lotta twists and turns in the plot. And, I gotta say, some great cinematography too. I just mentioned Arizona but we've been moving around in a lot of great areas like Texas, Montana, Oregon and so on.

Q10/Dennis: Hmmm...sounds like a bit of a road movie.

Jenny: Ha...no, no, but Tom is moving around a lot in the story. Mainly to get away from me - well, he can try, can't he?

Q11/ Dennis: Has the title been confirmed or a release date yet?

Jenny: The movie is gonna be called "Choices" and we are looking at a release date around Christmas. It is just a matter of time

Q12/Dennis: By the way, have done any plastic surgery recently? You look great with this sheath dress, slingback shoes, and your smoky eyes and heavv contour looks great on you.

Jennis: oh, thanks

Q13/Dennis: How do you fit in the filming with your work on Daydreams? It can't be possible, can it?

Jenny: I didn't think so either. Err, well, what we did was to do my location shots at the start of filming before Daydreams started, now I am filming either in New York or a little in Chicago too.

Q14/Dennis: So you are commuting between New York and Chicago?

Jenny: Yeah, yeah....

Q15/ Dennis: Oh, you don't sound....

Jenny: Well, I mean, it's not ideal. I miss Grace and Larry isn't...

Q16/Dennis: Your daughter and husband....

Jenny: Yes, being married with a child doesn't easily allow for you to be getting up at five in the morning for a flight to O'Hare. But we all know this is what I've wanted to do since I can't remember when.

Q17/ Dennis: A worthwhile sacrifice, wouldn't you say?

Jenny: Oh, positive in that respect. Yeah, sure. The Chicago scenes are almost done now anyway, so I'll be in the Big Apple in a month until the end of shooting.

Q18/ Dennis: Now, if we can just switch subjects a little.

Jenny: Hmm mm..

Q19/ Dennis: You raked up a lot of controversy recently when you criticized Broadway's policy on using women in major productions. Were you surprised at people's reactions to that?

Jenny: In what way exactly?

Q20/ Dennis: Well, it was said you were biting the hand that was feeding you and ...

Jenny: That wasn't fair. I am a true blue person.

Q21/Dennis: You don't think so?

Jenny: It was like I was supposed to keep quiet just because I worked there. Come on - get real. I work there so I have more right than anyone else to make the observations I did. You notice I called them observations, and NOT criticisms.

Q22/ Dennis: Observations that were quite, erm, let's say, erm - critical.

Jenny: I am far from being a lone voice in the wilderness in stating this opinion. It just happens that I'm well known, starring in a current musical, acting, erm, performing now in this movie with a star like Tom Cruise, and now the press are interested in what I have to say. Was this point any less valid two years ago when I made it?

Q23/ Dennis: Which you did?

Jenny: Oh, yeah, I can find you the article, or rather the square inch, that my comments appeared in. Look, I think women are getting a raw deal on Broadway currently and I would like to see something done to ensure the huge array of very talented female performers at our disposal are given the chance to strike gold. That's all I want. A level playing field for everyone.

Q24/ Dennis: If there are changes to these policies, will you still be around on Broadway or sipping champagne in Hollywood?

Jenny: Oh, no, my heart will always be on the stage. Doing this movie has given me a new aspect to my professional life, but I would never leave that, the theatre side of me I mean, behind.

Q25/Dennis: Jenny Longton, as always, it's been great speaking with you. The best of luck with all your projects and come back and see us as soon as possible.

Jenny: Just try and stop me! Thanks for having me on the show Dennis

پوخته

ناونیشانی ئەم نامەی دکتۆرایه بریتییە له 'له پەرەوێزی زاری ئاخوانتی دا: شیکاری دەربرینی تاییهت، زمانی باو، ئیدیهم، دەربرینی سواو و کورته له نیو بێردۆزی چەشنەزارەکاندا له چەند دەقیکی هەلبژێردراوی زمانی ئینگلیزیدا'. ئەم نامەیه هەولێکه بۆ شیکارکردنی هەر یەک له زمانی تاییهت، زمانی باو، ئیدیهم، دەربرینی سواو و کورته به مەبەستی جیاکردنەوهیان له یهکتری دا. جۆرنیک له لیکچون و تیکه‌لکێشی له نیوان ئەم پیکهاته زمانهوانیه ئاماژەپیکراوانەدا ههیه بۆ نمونه تیکه‌لکێشی له نیوان زمانی تاییهت و کورته‌دا، کورته له‌گەڵ زمانی باو، زمانی باو له‌گەڵ زمانی تاییهت‌دا، ئیدیهم له‌گەڵ دەربرینی سواو‌دا. بەمەش ئهو کەسانه‌ی که بایه‌خ به به‌کارهێنان و لیکۆلینه‌وه به‌م پیکهاتانه‌ی زمان دهن زۆر جار سەرکه‌وتونابن له جیاکردنەوهیان له یه‌کتریدا، وه هەندێ جار یه‌کێک له‌م پیکهاتانه‌ی ئاخوانتن به ناسناوی هه‌له‌ دستنیشان ده‌کهن.

ئەم نامەیه پشتدەبەستیت به رێبازی جۆری له هەلسەنگاندن و شیکارکردنی ئەم پیکهاته زمانهوانیه ئاماژەپیکراوانه‌دا. بۆ راستاندنی گریمانەکان و ولادمانه‌وه‌ی پرسیاره‌کانی توێژینه‌وه، ئەم نامەیه په‌یره‌وی مۆدیلیکی داتا‌شراو ده‌کات بۆ شیکارکردنی پیکهاته زمانیه ئاماژەپیکراوه‌کان دا که له بیست ده‌ق دا وەرگیراون (ده‌ده‌قی نوسراو و ده‌ده‌قی زاره‌کی تۆمارکراو) له ده‌چەشنه‌زاری جیاوازا‌دا. ئەم شیکارکردنه‌ هاوکارده‌بیت له دیاریکردنی راده‌ی تیکه‌لکێش و لیکچون له نیو هه‌ریه‌ک له زمانی تاییهت، زمانی باو، ئیدیهم، دەربرینی سواو و کورته له‌گەڵ یه‌کتری، دستنیشانکردنی خاسیه‌ته‌کانیان و کێشانی سنوریکي جیاکاری له نیوانیاندا.

ئەم نامەیه به‌م دەرئه‌نجامه‌ گه‌یشتوه که لیکچون و تیکه‌لکێشی له نیوان زمانی تاییهت، زمانی باو، ئیدیهم، دەربرینی سواو و کورته به‌ گه‌رفتیکی زمانه‌وانی گه‌وره هه‌ژمارده‌کریت و زۆر جار دهنه‌ هۆی به‌دحالییون له کاتی به‌کارهێنانیان و توێژینه‌وه‌کردن دەرباره‌یان دا. دەرئه‌نجامیکی تری ئەم توێژینه‌وه‌ ئه‌وه‌یه که خاسیه‌ته زمانه‌وانیه‌کانی ئەم پیکهاته زمانیه‌، سروشتی ئه‌رکه‌کانیان له نیو ده‌قه‌کاندا، سروشتی ئەم کۆمه‌ل و گروپانه‌ی که به‌کاریانده‌هینن، له‌گەڵ ئاستی نافه‌رمیه‌تی هه‌ریه‌کیکیان رو‌لی گه‌رنگ ده‌گیرن له جیاکردنەوه‌وه‌ هه‌لاوی‌ردکردنی هه‌ر یه‌ک له‌م پیکهاته زمانه‌یانه‌دا.

المخلص

هذه الأطروحة التي تحمل عنوان "في هوامش اللغة المحكية: تحليل العبارات الاصطلاحية الخاصة، العامية، والتعابير، الكليشيهات والمختصرات ضمن نظرية صنف نصي في نصوص إنجليزية مختارة" محاولة لتحليل العبارات الاصطلاحية الخاصة والعامية والتعابير والعبارات المبتذلة والاختصارات لرسم الحدود فيما بينهم لان هناك نوعا من تداخل بين هذه العناصر المحكية المعنية، مثل تداخل العبارات الاصطلاحية الخاصة مع الاختصارات، والاختصارات مع العامية، والعامية مع العبارات الاصطلاحية الخاصة، والتعابير مع العبارات المبتذلة. لذلك، لا يوفق المهتمون باستخدام مكونات اللغة المحكية في رسم خط فاصل بينهم او في اختيار تسمية مناسبة لعنصر معين بين عناصر اللغة المحكية المعنية.

تستخدم هذه الدراسة المنهج النوعي في إجراء عملية تحليل عناصر اللغة المحكية المعنية. للتحقق من الفرضية والإجابة عن أسئلة المثارة في البحث، اعتمدت هذه الدراسة نموذجًا مصممًا محدودًا ليتمكن من إدارة عملية تحليل جميع عناصر اللغة المحكية المعنية المستخرجة من عشرين نصًا (عشرة نصوص مكتوبة و عشرة تفاعلات أصيلة مسجلة) من عشرة اصناف النصوص المختلفة. يفيد هذا التحليل في تحديد مدى تداخل العبارات الاصطلاحية الخاصة، العامية، والتعابير، العبارات المبتذلة والمختصرات مع بعضها البعض، و تحديد خصائصها الحصرية، وبالتالي رسم خطوط فاصلة فيما بينها.

توصلت الدراسة إلى استنتاجات مفادها أن التداخل بين العبارات الاصطلاحية الخاصة، والعامية، والتعابير، و العبارات المبتذلة والمختصرات يمثل مشكلة كبيرة وعادة ما يتسبب في سوء الفهم عند استخدام تلك المصطلحات أو دراستها، و توصلت الى نقطة ختامية أخرى وهي أن السمات اللغوية، والوظائف السياقية، وطبيعة المجموعة التي يتم استخدامها فيها، ودرجة الطابع غير الرسمي لكل عنصر من عناصر اللغة المحكية المعنية تساهم بشكل كبير في رسم خط فاصل فيما بينها.



کۆماری عێراقی فیدرال
حکومەتی هەریمی کوردستان
وەزارەتی خوێندنی باڵاو توێژینەوهی زانستی
زانکۆی کۆیه

له پهراويزی زاری ئاخاوتنی دا: شیکاری دەربرینی تایبەت، زمانی باو،
ئیدیەم، دەربرینی سواو و کورتە له نیو بێردۆزی چەشنەزارەکاندا له
چەند دەقیکی هەلبژێردراوی زمانی ئینگلیزیدا

دکتۆرا نامەیهکه

پیشکەشکراوه به ئەنجومەنی فەهکەلتی زانستە مرۆفایەتی و کۆمەلایەتییهکان/زانکۆی کۆیه
وەک بەشێک له پێداویستییهکانی به دەستپێنانی بر و انامەي دکتۆرا له زمانی ئینگلیزی و زمانهوانیدا

له لایەن

بهختیار عومەرفەتاح

به سەرپەرشتی

پ.ی.د. سەلاح موحەمەد سألح



جمهورية العراق الفدرالي
حكومة اقليم كردستان
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
جامعة كويه

على هامش اللغة المحكية: تحليل العبارات الاصطلاحية الخاصة، العامية، التعابير،
العبارات المبتدلة والمختصرات ضمن نظرية الصنف النصي في نصوص إنجليزية
مختارة

اطروحة مقدمة الى مجلس فاكلتي العلوم الانسانية والاجتماعية/جامعة كويه وهي جزء
من متطلبات نيل شهادة الدكتوراه في اللغة الانجليزية وعلم اللغة

من قبل

بختيار عمر فتاح

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