THE PRAGMATICS OF PUBLISHERS' INTENTIONS ON THE LINGUIST LIST JOURNAL PUBLICATION CALLS

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ABSTRACT

The Linguist List Web site is a forum where professionals exchange academic information, especially those related to conferences, calls for papers for journals and books, mailing lists and job opportunities. While all these are constructed in scholarly language, the ones with the most distinguished linguistic form, often with pragmatic meaning, whose proper interpretation has implications for linguists' careers, are calls for journal articles posted by publishers. Scholarly information on the Linguist List site has covered site description and scope of operation, but little scholarly work has been attempted on the pragmatic features of the posts, especially journal calls, in spite of its impact on academics' professional life. This study, therefore, examined the locutions and illocutionary acts performed in the journal call discourses on the site with a view to establishing the link between the linguistic forms and pragmatic functions in the discourse and their implications for linguists' publication prospects.

The study adopted a descriptive design and Searle's speech act theory, utilising only the locutionary and illocutionary aspects of the theory because of their potency to show a link between linguistic choices and language users' intentions. Stratified and purposive sampling techniques were used to select 115 (25% of the 460 posts on the site) journal call posts which comprised pure linguistics (38), applied linguistics (56) and interdisciplinary linguistics (21) on 17December, 2011 from http://linguistlist.org/browse-journals.cfm. Data were subjected to pragmatic analysis.

Two levels of locutions were found: lexico-semantic and syntactic levels. The lexico-semantic level covered vocabulary which pointed to the scope of the journals (SJ), academic practice (AP), publication process (PP), editorial composition (EC) and peer-review (PR). Paradigmatic features (synonyms related to PP, SJ, and subscriber's status (SS); antonyms revealing research methodology (RM), SJ, PP, and SS were observed. Syntagmatic elements included collocates which showed JT, SJ, RM, PP, paper solicitation (PS), journals utility (JU), and journals' access types (AT). At the syntactic level, sentence types revealed simple, compound, complex and anomalous sentences. Except synonyms related to JS and SS which were peculiar to interdisciplinary journals, all other features were common to all the posts. Seven illocutionary acts manifested in the journal posts: Explaining, Preferring, Describing, Mentioning, Proposing, Restricting and Claiming. In the SJ, JU, SS, and PP, the publishers Explained, Preferred, Described, Mentioned and Proposed. They Claimed in PS, AT, JU and PP; and Restricted in SJ, RM, SS and PP. One level of pragmatic communication occurred in the discourse: Indirect communication achieved through non-IFID-(Illocutionary force indicating device) driven acts. While Explaining, Describing and Mentioning acts pragmatically guided scholar-audience's choice of journals and professional output; Proposing, Preferring, Restricting and Claiming intimated them with the expected scholastic standards of the journals, charged them with self-evaluation and check listing prior to submission, and hinted at the possibility of failure.

Locutions and pragmatic functions of publishers' discourse on the Linguist List Web site symbiotically revealed the linguistic forms and pragmatic communication of publishers. These unveil the publishers' intentions and the implications of their effectiveness or otherwise for academic publications in the posted journals.

Key words: Linguist List, Illocutionary acts, Locutions, Journal Publication Calls, Publishers' intentions.
Word count:500

CERTIFICATION PAGE

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to the Almighty God.

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MEANING

LL	Linguist List
LLS	Linguist List Site
LLJPC	Linguist List Journal Publication Calls
SJ	Scope of the Journals
PP	Publication Process
AP	Academic Practice
EC	Editorial Composition
PR	Peer-Review
SS	Subscribers' Status
RM	Research Methodology
JT	Journal Type
PS	Paper Solicitation
AT	Access Type
JU	Journal Utility
JL	Journal Location
HJ	History of the Journal
AQ	Articles Quality
IC	Indirect Communication
IFID	Illocutionary Force Indicating Device
Conj	Conjunction

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background to the Study

Internet technology has developed to the extent that virtually every field of study has information available on it on the Internet. The Internet provides electronic mail service (E-mail), which allows messages to be sent from one person to another or others. It is also useful in many other ways but the focus of this study is on its services as a research tool.

Many websites are created on the Internet to facilitate research in diverse fields of study. One of such research websites is the *Linguist List* (henceforth LL) site, which provides a forum where linguists can discuss linguistic issues and exchange information, with regards to conference announcements, publications and calls for papers for publication in journals, books, mailing lists, as well as job opportunities. The language which the linguists use to convey their messages via posts on this site is scholarly. The post that possesses the highest degree of this kind of scholarly language is the journal calls, which are made available for readers on the *Linguist List* site *<http://linguistlist.org/browse-journals.cfm.>*. This site gives a day-to-day update on available linguistic journals that readers may decide to subscribe to. The language used by the publishers (the writers of the posts) of the journals in conveying their intentions to readers in this discourse is the focal point of this research work. The LL operates on the internet which makes it possible and convenient to disseminate information concerning their publications, conferences/seminars, call for papers or discussion of current trend in linguistics to thousands of their members scattered all over the world within same time and access at one's convenience.

This chapter, therefore, discusses language functions, academic language, and academic writing because the study is based on the publishers' use of language which is targeted at scholars/academia. Based on this fact, it is in place to discuss how academics carry out language functions through their communication, precisely the written form. Thus, it is pertinent to review how language is used on the internet so as to give insight to the language used on the Linguist List Site. Additionally, the history of the Linguist List will also be reviewed in this chapter in order to give a platform to understanding the aim and operation of the site, coupled with its academic practice, in order to have an

overview of the activities the academics engage in and how these project their use of language on the LLS.

1.2   Language Functions

Halliday et al (1964:224) give a descriptive definition of language as a patterned social activity of human beings, displaying patterns of substances (phonic and, at least, potentially graphic), form (grammar and lexis) and context. In this definition, the meaning potential in the coding process is absent. This made Halliday revise his definition in 1985 by defining language in connection with lexico-grammar. According to him,

> Language is a system for making meaning: a semantic system with other systems for encoding the meanings it produces. The term "semantics" does not simply refer to the meaning of words; it is the entire system of meanings of a language, expressed by grammar as well as vocabulary (---).

Louis (1961) views language as an instrument with which human beings form thought, feelings, mood, aspiration, will and act; the instrument by whose means they influence (others) their environment. This definition buttresses the major function of language as key to the prehistoric relations among people and nations. Osisanwo (2003) maintains that language is the human vocal noise or arbitrary graphic representation of this noise, used systematically and conventionally by members of a speech community for communication. This definition sheds more light on the sound system of human language.

Halliday (1970) proposes three levels of language functions; namely the ideational, the interpersonal and the textual. The ideational function of language is the use of language to express one's experience of the real world and the inner world of one's consciousness. It represents the speaker's meaning potential as an observer. It expresses the process, the world of thought and feelings; objects, actions, events, quality, state and the relation of the metaphysical. Language is seen as the means through which a speaker encodes his/her own individual experience in addition to his/her cultural experience. The interpersonal function is the use of language to establish and maintain social relations. These relations include conversational interactions. This function is also a tool for socialisation. The speaker expresses his/her own attitude and the behaviour of others in the environment. People greet, condemn, sympathize and felicitate with members of their community through language. The textual function is used to provide

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speaker's / writer's experience, mood, and feelings in a text that is situationally and culturally relevant to the environment. It is this function that provides the quality of coherence and cohesion (relating text to the context of situation and the preceding, and the succeeding text) in what we say. "Textual" differentiates a functional language (natural) from a non-functional (unnatural) language.

It is pertinent to discuss how these three levels of language functions are carried out in academic language. It has been observed that academic language is more abstract in written discourse than spoken discourse. There are two main language functions peculiar to journal publication call posts, which are our focus on academic writing. These are ideational and textual language functions.

The ideational function can be said to be the core language function on the journal publication call posts. The journal publishers pass information about their intentions concerning the field of discourse (journal publication calls). The tenor employed in carrying out ideational language function is a kind of subordinate- superior relationship level. The publishers play the role of superior, while the subscribers are presented as subordinate. The publishers pass information/ ideas on the scope of the journals, publication process, editorial composition, and research methodology which they propel the subscribers to adhere to in order to get their contributions published. The publishers, therefore, explain, prefer, describe, mention, propose, restrict, and also make some claims for the subscribers to decode their intentions.

There are linguistic manifestations of textual functions in journal posts which are revealed through the choice of vocabulary. The journal publishers make use of vocabulary pointing to academics, scope of the journals, publication process, editorial composition, and journal access type, thus creating cohesions and coherences in the journal posts.

Academic language use on LL journal publication call posts is void of interpersonal language function. This could be because its mode of discourse is written (posts), and as earlier stated; the tenor relationship observed in LL journal publication call posts is a subordinate-superior relationship. The details of which shall be revealed in subsequent discussions.

1.3   Academic Language

Academic language, according to Phyllis Kuelin (2003), is a language that aims to inform rather than entertain. It is the language used in textbooks, classroom, and academic forum, like the LL. It is different in structure and vocabulary from the everyday spoken English of social interactions. Low academic language skills have been shown to be associated with low academic performance in variety of educational settings. Academic lectures and texts tend to use longer, more complex sentences than used in spoken English. It is more abstract, more formal and has more specific vocabulary than everyday language. It is also much less common. It is regarded as academic jargons which are developed by understanding the specific language registers and specialist vocabulary associated with each subject, as well as a wide range of related ways of using the language modes. For example, transactional writing, descriptive writing, reading and public speaking. Academic language is more prominent in writing than in speaking. This will lead us to discussing academic writing.

1.4   Academic Writing

Academic writing in English is linear; this means that the writing has one central point or theme, while every other part contributes to the main line of argument, without digression or repetition. Mytekah (2013) highlights eight main features of academic writing that are often discussed. These are discussed below:

A.   Complexity: Written language is relatively complex than spoken language. Written language has longer words, it is lexically denser and it has more varying vocabulary. It uses more noun-based phrases than verb- based phrases. Written texts are shorter and the language has more grammatical complexity, including more subordinate clauses and more passive sentences.

B   Formality: In academic writing, formality denotes compliance with established form or procedure that is required in academia. The use of colloquial words and expressions are often avoided.

C.   Precision: In academic writing, every information depicts exactness and relevance; facts and figures are given precisely in a concise way.

D.   Objectivity: Written language is generally more objective than the spoken one. It, therefore, has fewer words that refer to the writer or the reader. This means that the main emphasis is on the academic information that the writer cum speaker wants to give and the argument raised in the message rather than themselves.

E.   Explicitness: To be explicit means to give detailed information in a clear and obvious manner, leaving no question as to the intended meaning. Academic writing is explicit about the relationships in the texts. It is the responsibility of the writer, irrespective of the language, be it in English, to make the text clear to the reader and how its various parts are related. These connections can be made explicit by the use of different connective signaling words.

F.   Accuracy: Accuracy means correctness and exactness in academic writing; the aptitude to be precise, as well as avoid making errors and conforming to academic and stipulated standard. Thus, academic writing uses vocabulary accurately. Most subjects have words with specific meanings. For instance, linguistics distinguishes clearly between "phonetics and phonemics", while General English does not.

G   Hedging: Hedging is the act of making claims or assertions in a couched cautious or tentative language to avoid over generalisation propositions.

Hedging in academic writing helps to make statement as accurate as possible in order to avoid criticism of ones work. Hence, in any academic writing one does try to depersonalize your writing. It is necessary to make decision about one's stance on a particular subject or the strength of the claims one is making. Different subjects prefer to do this in different ways; it is a technique common in certain kinds of academic writing.

H.   Responsibility: Responsibility means accountability through the portrayal of sound knowledge in scholastic writing. In academic writing, one must be responsible for, and must be able to provide evidence and justifications for, any claim one makes. One is responsible for demonstrating an understanding of any source text one uses. Per se, the need arises to examine how these functions are carried out through the Internet.

1.5   Language and the Internet

The Internet is an established worldwide network of computers, and indubitably people built upon the state-of-the-art technology. The Internet makes it possible for thousands of messages to be disseminated through physical networks that are not connected to one another and that use diverse hardware technologies to connect and operate as a single communication system. Vinton Cert invented the Internet technology in 1973 as part of a project headed by Robert Kahn and conducted by the Advanced

Research Projects Agency, part of the United States Department of Defense. In 1984, the technology and the network were turned over to the private sector and to government scientific agencies for further development.

The Internet provides several services, such as e-mail services, which allow messages to be sent from one person to another. It also interconnects computers. The Internet has its own e-mail standard that has become the means of interconnecting most computers of the world's e-mail systems. The Internet Gopher allows the creation and use of directories of files held on computers on the Internet and builds links across the Internet in a manner that allows users to browse through the files. FTP (File Transfer Protocol) is a set of conventions allowing easy transfer of files between host computers. Usenet allows automatic global distribution of news messages among thousands of user groups called newsgroups. Telnet is the system that allows a user to "log" into a remote computer and make use of it. It is obvious that the Internet has developed as a unique medium by which the functions of language are carried out. Crystal (2001:3) buttresses this point:

> Functional information such as electronic shopping,
> business data, advertisements and bulletin can be found
> alongside creative works, TV programmes and other kinds
> of entertainment steadily growing on the Internet.

The Internet provides opportunities for its users to actually transact business. This is possible because many companies or individuals usually advertise their products on the Internet with guidelines for purchase provided. The Internet also provides researchers with many materials/information because many librarians are now indexing resources owned by libraries other than their own collections. As publishers, librarians are designing and writing home pages, mounting them on Web Servers and making them freely available to Internet users. For example, Internet library (IPL) exists on the web and is available at www.ipl.org/.and the Libweb maintained by Thomas Dowling at sunsite.berkeley.edu/Libweb/. The Internet also provides opportunity for academic enhancement. For instance, one can pursue any academic programme at any level on the internet, not necessarily sitting in the four walls of the classroom. There are different search engines through which students or researchers can seek for information. Websites are created by different fields of study where users can access information without payment in order to have direct contact with the professionals on that particular field,

source for materials for researches, amongst many other benefits. Linguist List site is one of such sites.

1.6   History of the Linguist List

The aim of the Linguist List (LL) is to provide a forum where linguists can discuss linguistic issues and exchange linguistic information. The LL was founded by Anthony Rodrigues Aristar in 1990 at the University of Western Australia with 60 subscribers. In 1991, Helen Aristar Dry became a co-moderator of the LL with Anthony. That same year, the LL moved from Australia to Texas A & M University. Eastern Michigan University was established as the main editing site. In 1997, LL moved to its own site. By 1994, there were already over 5,000 subscribers. From October 14 - November 6, 1996, LL held its first on-line conference with the theme *Geometric and Thematic Structure in Binding,* devoted to the Binding Theory. The keynote address was given by Howard Lasnik. In 1998, Wayne State University in Michigan was established as the second editing site. By 2006, the LL had become the Institute for Language Information and Technology (ILIT), an autonomous research centre at Eastern Michigan University. LL is funded by grants from National Science Foundation, as well as donations from supporting publishing institutions and its subscribers during fund drive month each spring.

1.7   Academic Practice on the Linguist List Site

The Linguist List site (www.Linguistlist//.org) is dedicated to providing information on language and language analysis, and to providing the discipline of linguistics with the infrastructure necessary to function in the digital world. LL is a free resource run by linguistic professors and graduate students, and supported primarily by donations. This site provides an avenue for academics to get acquainted with people and scholars in linguistics and linguistic organisations that can assist them on matters relating to the discipline.

Calls are made to notify academics on conferences, call for papers, and discussions on linguistics from all over the world. These calls are posted on the site www.linguistlist.org/callconf/free for academics, giving reliable information available for participants. Conference calls are made to announce upcoming conferences or workshop from all over the world. Conferences are for a where scholars converge for the purpose of exchanging experiences and knowledge. A sample is presented below:

14th international symposium on process ability approach to language acquisition (PALA).

Call for papers are announcements to scholars to contribute or send in articles for publication in journals and books. These calls are posted on the Linguist List Site for academics to send in their contributions for publication. Interested scholars need to click on the journal call title in order to get details. Information on the themes and scope of the paper are provided, as well as the date for submission, mode of submission, publication process and sometimes editorial compositions. This is an example:

Journal Title: Linguistic Research
Submitter: Jong-Bok Kim
Issue no: 24.49922
Call Deadline: Open Call for Paper.

Meanwhile, discussion calls are made to draw the attention of linguist scholars on pressing issues on linguistic matters which needed to be resolved urgently. The discussion can also be on any linguistic matter that will help to improve the services of the forum. Below is a sample, meant to buttress the point that has just been given on discussion call:

Title: Fund Driven; Please, lets us show OUR MORALS!
Submitter: Elisabeth Cothier Fabian
Issue No: 16.1086
Date: 05-April, 2005

Linguistic publications are made available on the Linguist List site (LLS henceforth) for readers ranging from journals, books, book reviews, articles, conference papers, table of contents, abstracts, etc. There are many journals on the site which can be accessed for free, and there are those that require subscription fees, while others are advertised for sale. Publications on the LLS can be searched for, by filling in the author or editor, title, subject and field of the publication. There is also book announcement to intimate the scholars on new or current books on linguistics. Let us examine another sample from book announcement:

25.102 Books: Nominal Classification: Kilarski
Karin Piljnaar Nominal Classification: Kilarski

The Linguist List Search is designed to offer multiple search facilities. From Linguist, one can search not only linguistic issues but also other repositories of linguistics related information on the internet. For instance, from the search area information on LL site, one can search for linguistic issues, language information,

mailing lists, jobs, and supports. The mailing lists are browsed for on the LL Search. The mailing list provides opportunity for academics to get the mail addresses of the journals, linguists, and organisations available on the LLS to enhance easy sending and receiving of mails. Scholars can get mailing lists, search, and add mailing list. There is also opportunity to source for information bordering on linguistics on the site. A sample below:

Linganth
Description Search Archives
Linguistic Anthropology List- a forum for linguistic anthropologist worldwide.

Jobs are also searched for on the LLS. The search facilities make it possible to get professional jobs, target linguists and language specialist can be sourced for on the LL Search. Sample of a job search is presented below:

Employer: Carnagie Mellan University
Job Location: USA Pennsylvania
 Rank or Title: Researcher
Specially: Computation Linguistics
Deadline: 01-Oct-2014
Date Posted: 13 Sept. 2014
Application Status: open

Supports are also searched for on LLS to provide information about financial supports for linguistic students. Linguists or students can browse for available supports from the LL Search for linguistic project. Sample of information in supports posts:

Institution: Maquqrie University
Level and Duty: PHD, Research
Specialty: Phonetics, Language, Acquisition, Sentence Processing
Deadline: 04-Sept-2015
Posted: 04-Aug-2014

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                    │          LINGUIST LIST SITE             │
                    └─────────────────────────────────────────┘
                                        │
       ┌────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
       │                   Academic Practice                         │
       └────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
       │                            │                               │

Calls                        Publication                         Search
  │                              │                                  │

Conference                     Books                          Mailing List

Calls for Paper              Book Reviews                     Information

Discussions                    Journals                          Job

                                                                Support
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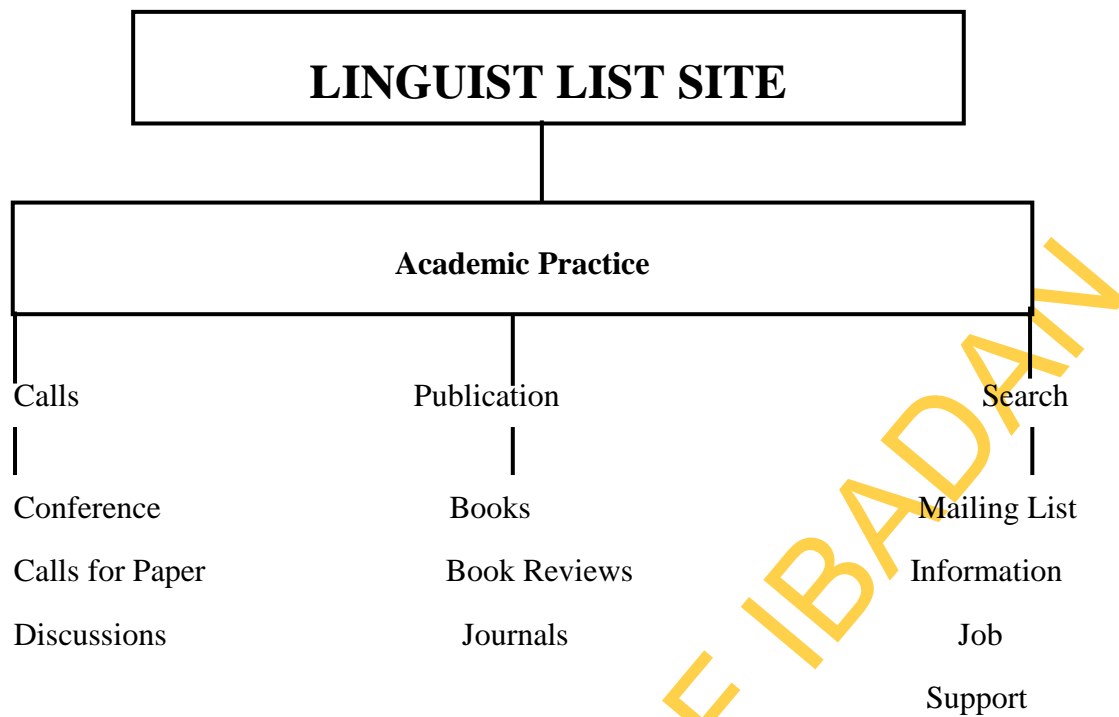
Fig 1.1: Academic Practice on the Linguist List Site

The above diagram indicates the representation of discussions on academic practice in the Linguist List site.

1.8   Language Use on the Linguist List Site

The Linguist List Site is a forum where professionals, especially linguists, discuss and share linguistic information. There exist different specified areas/section designated for different purposes or discussions within the umbrella of the Linguist list. For example, Calls Area, which is the focus of this work, provides information on conference/ workshop/seminar, call for paper, and general discussion. There is also publications area, where all linguistic publications are made available. The resources area provides information on mailing list, language information, job, supports available on the linguist list site. These various areas/sections of the linguist list make use of language in a peculiar way. The following are the particularised ways through which the linguist list utilises language:

1.8.1   Calls

The calls are meant to announce conferences, workshop, seminar, call for paper, and general discussion. Generally, each of these issues is communicated in scholarly language which does not permit the use of slang, usually abstract and concise whose full meaning can be decoded by a scholar. A discussion of each segment is presented below:

1.8.1.1 Conference Calls

This is an announcement provided by Linguist List Site to intimate its members on different upcoming or ongoing conferences that they can attend. There are two subsections where conference calls are discussed. The first subsection is called 'Search Conferences', where the lists of available conferences are provided in this format:

2nd conference of the American Pragmatics Association (AMRA-2014),

Los Angeles, California, USA.

20th International Conference on IAWE, Delhi –NCR, NOIDA, INDIA.

The above conference calls are written in scholarly language, saying much in a concise manner. The two examples presented above inform the reader about the number of times such conferences have been held. It also intimates the reader about the organiser of the conference, year, town, city and country where the conference would be held. A reader who is interested in getting further information on the conference can

do so by clicking Conference Information. This section provides more detailed and explicit information in respect to the conference. Samples are presented below:

1.   Full Title: 43rd Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Association of the Southwest

   Short Title: LASSO
   Location: San Diego, Ca, USA
   Start Date: 18-Sep-2014-20-Sep-2014
   Contact: Michelle Ramos Pellicia
   Email: click here to access email
   Meeting Conference Theme: Heritage Languages (of the Southwest) in the era of
   e-learning
   Description: learning
   LASSO Membership:

2.   Participation in LASSO is a privilege of membership; this means that an individual must be a current member in order to present a paper and be listed in the conference programme. One may fill out a membership form, at the same time, one registers for the conference online.   Membership includes a subscription to the international journal of the Linguistic Association of the Southwest, http://clas.ucdenver.edu/lasso/index.html

3   Submission by graduate students are welcome, and students are eligible for the Helmut Esau Prize, which includes a $400 cash award.

   Linguistic: Sociolinguistics
   Subfield:
   LL Issue: 25.2652

   The language used in this conference call is less scholarly because the description of the member is explained in an interactive language form. It is simple and straight-forward to understand even by a layman.

1.8.1.2   Call for Papers

   This announcement is meant to solicit papers, articles, contributions, submissions, or research work from scholars in specified discipline with the aim of publishing those contributions of highest quality in a book, proceedings or journals. As mentioned earlier, the calls for journal articles posted by the publishers are the data that shall be subjected to analysis in this research. Let us consider the sample below:

   Act a Linguistica
   Eurasia Academic Publishers
   Act a Linguistica is a scholarly, peer-reviewed international journal
   published regularly (up to 4 issues yearly) by Eurasia Academic
   Publishers both in full-color print and electronic form. The manager and

Editorial team solicit papers on all aspects of theoretical and applied linguistics. Articles shall be written in English, Russian or German.

The language used in composing these journals' call for papers is more formal compared with the language used in conference call. Academic language, which is said to be concise, abstract and vocabulary incline to the discipline in which it is used. This channel is employed by the journal publishers to call for contributions from scholars whom they believe will be able to decode their intentions through their choice of language. The journal publishers may have deliberately used scholarly language to compose the call for papers to hint the subscriber on the expected high quality their papers should be written.

1.8.1.2.1 Journal Calls

Journal calls are announcements made by journal publishers to scholars within the discipline of the journals, and sometimes, outside the boundary of the journals' discipline with the aim of soliciting contributions, articles, or papers to be published in the journals. The publishers may seek contribution from a specific discipline and may decide to widen its scope by extending its call to other disciplines (interdisciplinary) in order to boost the number of papers to be received. The prospect of any journal is to get more than enough high quality contributions for publication. The more a journal has subscribers across the world, the more renown its reputation. With this in mind, the journal publishers seek many avenues to publicise their journal and the internet is not an exception. A corpus of journal calls is posted on the internet due to its viability of disseminating information all over the world within a short time. The Linguist List Site is not spared of this trend. Many publishers in the field of linguistics post journal calls on http://linguistlist.org/browse-journals.cfm.to request for papers. The posted journal calls constitute the data use for this work.

Samples of Linguist List Journal Publication Call Posts

The journal posts found on the Linguist List are of three categories, namely pure linguistic journals, applied linguistic journals, and interdisciplinary linguistic journals. These shall be discussed according to their dominance below:

Applied Linguistic Journal Call Posts

Presented below are samples of journal publication call posts from applied linguistics. The posts are composed in academic language which would cause brainstorm for non-academic. This is because most of the information being passed were not overtly stated. For example,

a. Journal of Multilingual Communication Disorders

Routledge (Taylor and Francis)

Editor: Nicole Muller Associate Editor: Martin J Ball (both: University of Louisiana at Lafayette). The journal of Multilingual Communication Disorders aims to provide a forum for debate in the increasingly important area of multilingualism and multiculturalism and their impact on speech-language pathology. The journal will publish work on multilingual and multicultural clients with the full range of communication disorders, e.g., on differential language retention in aphasia, provision of assessment materials for bilinguals, establishment of language norms in multicultural populations and clinical management multilingual clientele. The journal will also promote research on speech–language disorders and normal acquisition in lesser-researched languages. There will be special emphasis on languages that have not been the focus of study in communication disorders. The journal is edited by two specialists in clinical linguistics and multilingualism.

b. Journal of Logic, Language and Information

This is the official publication of the European Association for Logic, Language, and Information. The scope of the journal is the logical and computational foundations of natural, formal, and programming languages, as well as the different forms of human and mechanized inference. It covers the logical, linguistic, and information-theoretic parts of the cognitive sciences.

c. Journal of Memory and Language

Editor: K. Bock Articles in the journals of Memory and Language contribute to the formulation of issues and theories in the areas of memory, language comprehension and production, and cognitive processes. Special emphasis is given to research articles that provide new experimental findings. The journal of Memory and Language is a valuable tool for cognitive scientists, including psychologists, linguists, and others interested in memory and learning, language,

reading, and speech. Research areas include topics that illuminate aspects of memory or language processing. Artificial intelligence. Linguistics. Neuropsychology.

The above journal calls from applied linguistics, seek contributions from scholars within their discipline. For instance, sample (a) is a Journal of Multilingual Communication Disorders which solicits papers on speech-language disorder and normal language acquisition, from less researched languages. On the other hand, sample (b) is Journal of Logic, Language and Information, and it wants contributions based on logical, linguistic, and information-theoretical parts of cognitive sciences; while sample (c) is a Journal of Memory and Language will publish articles on memory or language processing, artificial intelligence, linguistics and neuropsychology.

Pure Linguistic Journal Call Posts

Below are samples of pure linguistic journal publication call post found on the Linguist List publication call site. Just like that of applied linguistics, they are also communicated in scholastic language. The samples below will buttress our points:

1. Journal of Nigerian Languages (JNL)

   Department of Linguistics and African Languages, University of Ibadan, Ibadan. The aim of JNL is to promote, present and spread research focused on Nigerian languages and linguistics (including culture, literature and stylistics). The journal provides a forum wherein academics, researchers and practitioners may read and publish high quality, original and state–of-the-art papers describing theoretical and empirical aspects that can contribute to our understanding of Nigerian languages and linguistics.

2. Journal of Portuguese Linguistics

   Association of Editors of the Journal of Portuguese Linguistics is concerned with all branches of linguistics and aims at publishing high –quality papers in the field of Portuguese linguistics, including the comparison between any varieties of Portuguese and any other language(s). Contributions are welcome from linguists in all countries. The language of publication is English.

3. Mester

   Graduate Student Association, UCLA

   Mester is the yearly graduate student academic journal of the Department of Spanish and Portuguese at UCLA. Mester publishes critical articles, interviews,

and book reviews in the fields of Spanish, Portuguese, Spanish-American, Brazilian, Chicano, and Latina/o literatures and linguistics. Articles may be written in Spanish, Portuguese, or English. Publication decisions are based solely on the quality of the submissions, which undergo triple-blind peer review.

These journal call posts seek contributions from scholars working on pure linguistics. Sample 1, is a Journal of Nigerian Languages (JNL), and it wants contributions based on Nigerian languages and linguistics; while sample 2, a Journal of Portuguese Linguistics wants submissions from field of Portuguese linguistics. Meanwhile, sample 3 called Mester, will publish articles, interviews, and book reviews in the fields of literature and linguistics of Spanish, Portuguese, Spanish-American, Brazilian, Chicano, and Latina/o.

Interdisciplinary Linguistic Journal Call Posts

These are journal publications call posts under the interdisciplinary linguistics. The language in which these journal posts are composed display vocabularies peculiar to academics. Samples are cited below:

A. The Journal of Language and Linguistics

Department of Linguistics and African Languages, University of Benin

The Journal of Language and Linguistics (JLL) is an interdisciplinary journal with a focus on African language studies. It is published twice in a year. JLL is interested in publishing original and well–researched articles in various fields of African language studies, literature, anthropology, history, art or papers on the interface between these areas and other related disciplines. The publication languages are English and French. Book reviews are also published.

B. Samara Alt Linguo E-Journal

Samara Alt Linguo

The primary aim of the e-journal is to provide a forum for discussions of theoretical and particularly including (but not limited to) the following: discourse analysis and types of discourse; narrative studies; language and mass media, language and politics; social, occupational and geographical varieties of English; sociolinguistics; language and culture, and communication studies.

C. Journal of Writing Research

University of Antwerp

The Journal of Writing Research (JoWR) is an international peer reviewed journal that publishes high quality theoretical, empirical, and review papers covering the broad spectrum of writing research. The mandate of the Journal of Writing Research is: to publish excellent and innovative writing research drawn from a range of academic disciplines (e.g., psychology, linguistics, pedagogy, design studies, communication studies, information and communication technology, learning and teaching) to stimulate interdisciplinary writing research-to be fully international-to apply high academic standards, including double blind peer review-to share knowledge through open access.

The journals are interdisciplinary; thus they welcome publications from different fields and disciplines. For instance, sample A-The Journal of Language and Linguistics seeks submissions from various fields of African language studies, literature, anthropology, history, art or papers on the interface between these areas and other related disciplines. Sample B- Samara Alt Linguo Journal solicits papers from the following field of studies: discourse analysis and types of discourse; narrative studies; language and mass media, language and politics; social, occupational and geographical varieties of English; sociolinguistics; language and culture, and communication studies while sample C-Journal of Writing Research will publish written research drawn from a range of academic disciplines (e.g., psychology, linguistics, pedagogy, design studies, communication studies, information and communication technology, learning and teaching).

1.8.1.3. Discussions

This section of the LLS provides discussions on topics that have linguistic content which are relevant to linguists and linguistic community. From http://linguistlist,org/sp/browse-discussion.cfm?, scholars can browse and submit discussions. The language used on discussion section is not as scholastic as those used on journal publication call posts. Information is given through the study of the table. The sample below is an apt illustration:

Title: Free Sharing of Linguistic
Submitter: Don Killian
Issue No: 201001
Date: 21 –March. 2009

1.8.1.5 Publications

Publications which are available on the LLS range from books, book review, journals, articles, abstracts, and table of content. The language used for the publications area is precise and concise, but not as formal as the language of academics. Let us consider samples from books and article:

- Henry Sweet: A New Grammar
  Volume 1:Logical and Historical

- This article appears in Nordic Journal of Linguistics vol.28/ Issue 1. which you can read on Cambridge's site or Linguist.

1.8.1.5 Search

The search section provides facility to browse for mailing list, information bordering on linguistic issues, jobs, as well as supports for linguists can also be searched. The language in which this information is being communicated is less scholastic. Let us examine these samples:

1   Mailing list APHASIA
     Description Search Journal Archives
     Aphasia Bank Discussion List

2   Job search
     Employer: University of London
     Job Location: United Kingdom; London.
     Rank or Title: Past Doc.
     Specialty: Historical, Linguistics, Sociolinguistics, Niger- Congo.
     Deadline: 07 Oct. 2014.
     Date Posted: 01 Oct. 2014
     Application Status: Open

The manifestation of scholastic language with which the journal publication call posts were constructed and also the publishers' pragmatic use of language in conveying their intentions to the subscribers form the bases for this research work.

1.9. Academic Journals and the Internet

An academic journal publishes scholarly, peer-reviewed articles written by experts. The function of a journal is to freely acquaint addressees with knowledge, not to make money for the publishers. Academic journal is scholarly because each fact or opinion is documented, providing the exact source for every important bit of outside information. Each academic journal has a peer-review board that is a panel of experts, that decides on which submissions are acceptable for publication. The review board may send a paper back to author with suggestions for improvement. It is also said to be

written by experts in the designated fields, not journalists. Contributors of academic journals are: professors, graduate students, or other experts with first- hand experience on the subject matter. For the purpose of this work, academic journal are classified broadly into national and international journal. What makes a journal national and another journal international depends on the following criteria according to Dr Gulshan Wadhwa of Ministry of Science ND Technology, Indian.

1.9.1. National Journals

National journals belong to a national institute, and established by the institute itself. This body publishes paper from within and outside the country. Though circulation is normally within the country, it is not limited to it. Normally, between one to five national agencies or even more are saddled with indexing published journals, likewise international agencies, but occasionally. Meanwhile, the editor and the editorial board are selected from within the country. However, the impact factor is usually small. National journals engage in peer- review, though it consumes time, and it has ISSN Number.

1.9.2. International Journals

Conversely, international journals belong to and start by a publisher cum scientific society working at international and national levels. Normally, it accommodates papers from all over the world, aside from having worldwide circulation. Indexing is mostly done by major indexing agencies. Just like national journals, the editorial board, including the editor is chosen from within the country. Unlike the national journal, its impact factor is normally high while, it also takes on peer-review and online publication is always available. It has ISSN as well.

In other words, a journal is considered to be an international journal, if it publishes articles from many countries other than where it is based. Its readers, authors, the editors and /or members of the advisory board are from different countries. It must be circulated in many countries. It must have ISSN and should be included in scientific abstracting services. It should be made available on the internet because it is easy and very fast in disseminating information all over the world via the computer.

Promotion in the academia depends largely on the number of publications one is able to publish. Journals, especially international journals publication carry higher grade than national journals and other publications, like books, books of readings, edited

conference proceedings, and mimeographs. For this reason, academics seek journals more than other publications.

The Internet is the best avenue to source for international journal due to its wide coverage, as well as the speed at which information is disseminated through it. The journals' publishers seize this opportunity to post their journals online to be accessed for a fee or free. In fact, many fields of studies create personal websites where readers can have access to their publications or send papers or articles for publication. Most often, these websites provide opportunity for enquiry based on the journal's thrust like the Linguist List Site which is the concern of this study.

1.9.3. Publicity and Academic Journals

The purpose for academic writing is to bring into limelight the undiscovered human potentials in terms of knowledge that improves human existence. Doole (2013) identifies some reasons why academics need to publicise their journals. He explains that just like other goods and services are publicised, publicity brings academic journal a higher level of awareness. This publicising will not only be noted by academics who may want to submit their papers or subscribe to the journal and librarians who may want to stock the journals, but to the general public. Adding that, this awareness will increase the utility of the journals, which, in turn, justifies the essence of the research. Doole (2013) further expounds that engaging in publicity, also increases brand recognition for the journal, besides being a great benefit for academics who want to break into new market or territories in terms of their writing.

Still elucidating the essentiality of publicising journals, Doole (2013), submits that publicity promotes the individual author. Many funding applications ask academics for evidence that they are disseminating their work outside their own academic field to show that their research benefit both academics and the layman. Publicity will show clearly whether they disseminate their work or not.

Publicity also helps searchers to discover journals, as well as intimate them with the usage of a journal. The more people access one work, the easier it is for other people to search for and locate it. Publicity is said to be a fantastic way to boost the discoverability of one's journal and its papers.

Online forums are known as discussion boards or message boards which enable users of a website to interact with one another by exchanging ideas on issues or topics related to a certain theme. Cyprus (2010) opines that an online forum is also known as a

message board, online discussion group, bulletin board or web forum, which is different from blog. He further explains that online forum is a discussion area on a website whereby members can post discussions, read and respond to posts by other forum members. According to Sweatman (2001), a forum can revolve around any subject in an online community like other Internet based learning environments, Online forums provide a way for maintaining communication for learners who are not able to meet face-to-face or who prefer logging on at different times. Santosa et al (2005) describe online forums as a kind of computer mediated communication which allows individual to communicate with others by posting written messages to exchange ideas. Online forum uses asynchronous type of communication.

1.9.3.1 Characteristics of a Good Online Forum

The Internet provides space for individuals or groups of people to interact with others. This generates two broad types of fora –good and bad. Bad fora promote societal vices, while the good fora improve human existence. How then can we identify the good fora? Martyn (2005) states seven elements of a good forum tuning towards education. He says that a good online forum must provide the following:

i   require students to participate

ii   grade students' effort

iii   involve learning teams

iv   structure discussion

v   require a head in assignment

vi   learners use their own experience in posing questions scenarios

vii   relate the discussion to course objectives.

Likewise, Qing Li (2004) identifies nine characteristics of good online fora, which are as follows:

-   Establish a friendly, open environment.

-   Use authentic tasks and topics.

-   Emphasize learners' centered instruction

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- Encourage students to give constructive feedback or suggestions.

- Let students experience, reflect and share the benefit of using threaded discussion.

- Be sure that instructors facilitate collaboration and knowledge building.

- Encourage dialogue and referencing of other students postings.

- Use humor for motivation.

- Use emoticons to help convey ideas and feelings.

Peterson and Caverly (2005) conclude that good online forums provide a social presence in which students and instructors are able to present themselves as "real people" and communicate with other personalities.

1.9.3.2 Benefits of Online Forums

The benefits of online forums on teaching and learning have been emphasised. Callan (2006) states that online forums create a discussion environment where members are given freedom to express their thoughts, while Smith (2001) points out that a well-structured and appropriately facilitated online discussion can provide a learning environment that allows the immediate application of new information to learners' personal and professional lives. Online forums are more flexible compared to face to face communication as they provide time to reflect and think. This allows both introverted and extroverted students to be involved in online discussions.

Chinedu (2008) submits that by participating in online forums, access to knowledge is free. He also posits that forum members could willingly share their wealth of knowledge and experience with other members in return and every member of the forum can benefit from this infusion of free knowledge. In the meantime, Pavlina (2005) gives a more general list of benefits of online forums below:

- Intellectual exchange.
- Learning new ideas and refining old ones.
- Encouraging community membership.
- Influencing the forum's evolution.
- Contributing to others.

- Making new friends and contacts.

- New business leads.

- Keeping up with current events.

- Learning about new opportunities

The discussion of online forum and its benefits give an insight into the operation of the Linguist List Site. Cryprus (2010) says an online forum is a discussion area on a website whereby members can post discussions, read and respond to post by other forum members. The *LL* site is also an online forum where Linguists or professionals or students discuss as well as exchange information by making their publications available on the site ranging from books, book reviews, dissertation abstract, articles, and journals. The *LL* call for discussion provides an avenue where members can post linguist issues for other members to respond to it. The *LL* Search facilities give opportunity for members to browse for linguistic information to keep up with current issues. The mailing list supplies the members with the emails of Linguists, publishers, and societies and professional organizations related to linguistics; thus establishing a friendly and open environment (Qing Li 2004). Members can browse and search for job opportunities, support and grants for linguistic project.

From the foregoing, one can submit that Pavlina's (2005) lists of benefits of online forum capture the activities of the Linguist List forum.

1.10 Statement of the Problem

Computer Mediated Communication (CMC) has attracted academic attention from different fields of study, and linguistics is not an exception. Studies on CMC have covered short message service. For instance, Oni (2007) studies the semiotic features of instant messages, Ashequl and Riloff (2011) study text genre of message board forums, while Toumi and Mardziah (2013) investigate the relevance of emoticons in CMC. Also, studies on electronic mails have been examined. Amirian and Tahririan (2003) study academic electronic mails, Bou Franch Patricia (2006) examines the solidarity and defense in Spanish CMC, Chiluwa (2010) studies the pragmatics of hoax email business proposal, Anna M. Krulats (2012) investigates the inter language pragmatics in Russian mails, while Chiluwa (2014) examines electronic mail fraud. Howbeit, none of these studies investigates journal publication call posts.

Website-based communication includes studies on sociopolitical fora and academic fora. Works on sociopolitical fora have expanded to Mcelhearn (1996) that studies the influence of mailing type on discourse use on mailing list, Stromer-Galley (2000) examines an online interaction and why political candidates avoid it, while Turner et al (2001) investigate the complementary nature of face to face and CMC in social supports. On the other hand, Greenfield and Subrahmanyam (2003) study online discourse in a teen chatroom; equally, Subrahmanyam et al (2004) investigate how sexuality and identity are constructed in online teen chatroom, while Ojebode (2004) carries out a study on empathy among members of internet group. Oni and Osunbade (2009) study pragmatic force in synchronous CMC, instead Manprit Kaur (2011) investigates how online forums are used in language learning and teaching, and Chiluwa (2011) carries out a study on online political discourse in Nolitics, while Locker and Miriam A. et al (2011) study linguistic identity construction and acts of positioning on facebook status updates. Nevertheless, all these studies are based on sociopolitical fora; none investigates the Linguist List Site. However, studies on academic fora, like Cogsci-SE, Askscience, The Grad Café, Quora, The Chronicles, Academia.edu, and Linguist List. have covered the site description and scope of operation of the fora. Even so, to the best of the knowledge of the researcher; scholarly works based on these fora are rare. On that ground, this study is, therefore, significant in carrying out investigation on the Linguist List Site.

The aim of this research work therefore is to investigate the pragmatics of publishers' intentions on the Linguist List journal publication calls with the aim of examining the linguistic forms and the pragmatic functions of the language use in the journal publication calls.

1.11   Aim and Objectives

The major aim of this study is to investigate the form and language functions on the Linguist List journal publication call posts (hence forth LLJPC), while the specific objectives are:

1.   to examine the locutions used on the LLJPC.

2.   to identify the illocutions used on the LLJPC.

3.   to establish the connectivity between the linguistic forms and speech functions

4.   to discuss the pragmatic implications of the connection for linguists' publication prospects.

1.12   Significance of the Study

This study is significant because studies on Linguist List Site and other academic fora have covered their site descriptions and scope of operation, but not the pragmatics of publishers' intentions on the journal publication calls. Therefore, the study of the language use in journal publication calls is worthwhile as this would characterise the distinctive features that index academic discourse on LLS. This study is also expected to advance more on the mode of presentations of journals publishers' intentions, thereby enhancing the rate at which scholars decode the intentions of the publishers thus, improving their write up which will, in turn, enhance their academic prospect. It will also assist the subscribers to identify the journals that will meet their academic publication prospects through the understanding of the language used by the journals' publishers. This study will complement works on the growing research on website based communication, as well as expanding literature on computer mediated communication.

Additionally, this work can be used pedagogically in SLA to teach creative writing, as well as be of great benefit to personnel in the field of criminology. Public motivational speakers will also benefit from this study.

1.12   Scope of the Study

The population used in this research was one hundred and fifteen Linguist List Journal publication Call posts which were retrieved from http://linguistlist.org/browse-journals.cfm. on the 17th December, 2011. The data were selected using the stratified and purposive sampling techniques. The data collected through the research instrument were analysed using Searle's 1969 Speech acts theory to examine the language forms and language functions and the indirect communication use on the LLJPC. This study does not examine the perlocutionary acts of the language used on the LLS, as the focus of this study is journals publication call posts on the LLS.

1.14. Concluding Remarks

This chapter has examined the background to the various concepts that are relevant to this study, the knowledge gap it intends to fill and justification for the chosen theories for the study. The next chapter will review the theoretical framework adopted

for this study and also review relevant existing literature and research that are relevant to the study.

CHAPTER TWO

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

This chapter has two sections. The first section focuses on the descriptions of the theory adopted for this research work. Pragmatics and related theories that are germane to this study shall be discussed. The second section is based on review of literature and earlier researches that have bearing on this study.

2.2   Theoretical Framework

The theory adopted for this study is Searle's Speech Act Theory which is one of the most popular theories used for analysis in pragmatics. This theory, is adopted for analysis due to its potency to show the relationship between linguistic choice and language user' intentions. The discussions are presented below.

2.2.1 Pragmatics

The term pragmatics was coined in 1938 by Charles Morris from the Greek word, *pragma*, meaning action or activity. The Pragmatics approach to linguistics dates back to the late sixties and early seventies due to the collapse of earlier theories and hypotheses from logic philosophers and linguists. Before this period, linguistic description had to be syntax-based to be valid. There were no available frameworks to interpret and treat certain assumptions called presupposition that somehow guided people's understanding of language. Those unexplainable linguistic terms which could not be handled by syntax and semantics were dumped into pragmatic "waste basket".

The notion of waste-basket goes back to the Israeli logician-philosopher and linguist, Yehoshua Bar-Hillel (1915-75), who called semantics the "waste-basket of syntax" (1971); while pragmatics was referred to as the 'waste-basket of linguistics'. Pragmatics can then be described as a shift from the paradigm of theoretical grammar to the paradigm of the language user.

The tremendous growth of pragmatics since the 1970s has made it to become the focus of interest, not only in linguistics, but also in communication studies and in the study of language related situations. Several scholars have contributed significantly to the growth of pragmatics. Scholars like Austin (1962), Searle (1969), Grice (1975), Bach and Harnish (1975) and Mey (2001) can never be forgotten.

Pragmatics deals with how humans use language in social context and how societal rules influence what people say, how they say it, and how appropriate it is said.

It also studies how factors such as time, place and social relationship between speaker and hearer affect the ways in which language is used to perform different functions. Pragmatic skills are essential for communicating people's personal thoughts, ideas and feelings to others in social interactions. It tells what language users do with the language.

Pragmatics has been subjected to different definitions based on the angle at which the definer sees it. For instance, cognitive pragmaticists define pragmatics as the study of how receivers of message interpret utterances, whereas, socio-pragmaticists say pragmatics is the study of the speaker's meaning: what does the producer of the message mean, why does he choose to express his idea in a certain way? No wonder, Charles Morris (1938) who was concerned with the study of science of signs (semiotic) says pragmatics is the study of the relation of signs to their interpreters. Levinson (1983) defines pragmatics as "the study of the relations between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding". Understanding is used in this definition to draw attention to the fact that understanding an utterance involves a great deal more than knowing the meanings of the words uttered and the grammatical relations between them. Moreover, understanding an utterance involves the making of inferences that will connect what is said to what is mutually assumed or what has been said before. Leech and Short (1987:290) give a description of pragmatics as:

> the aspect of meaning, which is derived not only from the formal properties of word and construction, but also from the way in which utterances are used and how they relate to the context in which they are uttered.

This implies that pragmatics is the use of language in different contexts. Wales (1989:36) views pragmatics as the study of language use in connection with the meaning of utterances rather than grammatical sentences or propositions. Contrary to these definitions is Watson and Hill's (1993:146) definition of pragmatics; from the angle of the language user. They posit that:

> pragmatics is the study of language from the point of view of user especially the choice or the constraints he meets within employing the use of language and the effects it has on the communication situations.

Watson and Hill (1993) see the language user as the most important figure in any communicative event who is constrained by certain conditions in using and making relevant lexical choices which in turn shape his/her interactions. Thomas (1995) describes pragmatics as "meaning in interaction". This explains how the context of

utterance (physical, social and linguistic) and the meaning properties of an utterance assist the speaker and hearer to negotiate meaning. Supporting Thomas' view, Yule (1996:3) defines pragmatics as the study of speaker's meaning, contextual meaning, how more is communicated than what is said, and the study of relevant distance. This shows that pragmatics has wide scopes which encompass the message communicated, the knowledge of the world interlocutors share, the implication of what is said or left unsaid as well as the impact of non-verbal interaction in meaning negotiation. Goddard (1998:15) further explains more clearly the notion of context in his definition of pragmatics. He says:

> Pragmatics is the study of how speakers and hearers interpret meaning in particular contexts-taking account of the physical and social situation, knowledge of each other's background and cultural conventions…

A more comprehensive definition which is given by Adegbija (1999:189) says that pragmatics is:

> the study of language use in particular communicative contexts or situations of necessity. This would take cognizance of the message being communicated or the speech act being performed; the participants involved; their intention, knowledge of the world and the impacts of these on their interaction; what they have taken for granted as part of the contexts (or the presuppositions); the deductions they make on the basis of the context; what is implied by what is said or left unsaid; the impacts of the non-verbal aspects of interaction on meaning.

This implies that for meanings to be deduced from utterances in communication, one has to consider the message, the people involved in the interaction and the different levels at which contextual variables constraint the way we speak.

Mey (2001:6) postulates that "Pragmatics studies the use of language in human communication as determined by the conditions of society". This also buttresses the fact that people's use of language is constrained by societal rules/norms. The speaker's environment determines his/her choice of words.

Odebunmi (forthcoming) gives an explicit definition of pragmatics. He describes pragmatics as the study of meaning that is constrained by discourse participants' context-determined or context-shaped roles, access to shared or accommodated belief, negotiation of discursive choices and interactive orientation. This definition explains how the context of utterances, the relationships that exist between the interlocutors,

contextual beliefs and communicative competence of the interlocutors affect negotiation of meaning in communication.

What can be inferred from all the definitions is that utterance, situational context and participants are the main concerns of pragmatics. In addition, concepts like speech acts, politeness principles, conversational maxims, situational context, context of culture, presupposition, implicature and inference are the main concepts in pragmatics.

This research adopts Odebunmi's (forthcoming) definition of pragmatics which, unlike earlier scholars, for example, Levinson (1983), Leech and Short (1987), and Kempson (1986) tilt mainly towards users' perspective; and Watson and Hill's (1993), Thomas' (1995), Goddard's (1998), and Mey's (2001) hypotheses anchored mostly on context. Meanwhile, Adegbija (1999) would have been our choice if not for his neglect of the relationship between participants in communication situation which is germane to meaning negotiation. On the contrary, Odebunmi takes cognizance of the interlocutors' relationship and their linguistic competence employed in communication. Thus, appositely, this research work studies how language is used by the journal publishers to decode their intentions to the reader-scholars via journal publication call posts, and these manifest scholarly language which can only be decoded by a reader who possesses that particular linguistic competence.

In the meantime, a series of pragmatic theories and principles have emerged from scholarly efforts of pragmaticians since inception. Many of these theories came as a reaction or to either expand or reject certain notions proposed by earlier scholars before them. Notable among these theories are Austin's (1962) Speech Acts theory; which was expanded by Searle (1969). Others include Grice's (1975) Cooperative Principles, Bach and Harnish's (1975) Intention and Inference principles, Wilson and Sperber's (1986) Relevance theory and Mey (2001) Pragmatic Acts theory. For this study, we shall only adopt Searle's (1969) speech acts theory which is one of the core aspects of pragmatics to analyse the journal call posts.

2.2.2 Speech Act Theory

This section will be a discussion on Austin's (1962) Speech Acts theory as the pioneer, Searle's (1969) modification, as well as that of Bach and Harnish's (1975) Speech Act theory.

Speech act is a language and goal oriented activity. Speech act is an utterance that has performative functions in language and communication. Accordingly, Speech Act

Theory is a pragmatic theory that examines the factors that account for interlocutors' choice of language use in social interactions, besides looking into the effects of their choice on each other or one another (Andrew Moore 2001). There is no gainsay that Speech Acts is the most popular theory used in pragmatics. For instance, Tambiah (1968) attests that anthropologists have used aspects of the theory to account for magical spells and rituals in general; and philosophers, among others have also seen it as potentially relevant in solving ethical statements (Searle, 1969). More so, Bruner (1975) posits that psychologists have suggested that the acquisition of speech acts may be a prerequisite for acquisition of language in general. Levin (1978) also adds that literary critiques have employed speech acts theory for understanding the nature of literary genres.

J. L Austin formulates the speech act theory in his book, *How to Do Things with Words* (1962), where he argues that "utterances are equivalent to actions" (Moore, 2001:5). The argument stems from the view of the logical positivists who claim that truth-condition is centrally fundamental for the comprehension of language. In consequence, they conclude that any utterance that cannot be verified on the grounds of truthfulness or falsefulness is meaningless. Thus and so, Austin (1962:1) says "It was for too long the assumption of philosophers that the business of a 'statement' can only be to 'describe' some state of affairs, or to 'state some fact', which it must do either truly or falsely."

Thereafter, Austin makes a distinction between performative and constative utterances. While "Constatives are statements, which describe situations, events, and states of affairs, having the property of being either true or false" (Lyons 1977:725) for example, "The doctor is here", can either be a true or false state of affairs. In contrast, performatives are utterances, which have no truth-value,but are utterances, which perform actions as the utterances are made, e.g. 'I name you Ayoola.' Austin later draws a distinction within performative utterances. This distinction divides performatives into primary and explicit performatives. For example, we can perform the act of promising in English in two different ways. We can say:

1. I will go to the market tomorrow.
2. I promise to go to the market.

Although Austin proposes five classes of performatives, he acknowledges that there might be overlapping possibilities. These are the verdictives, which deal with the exercising of powers, right or influence, i.e. ordering, judging, among others.

Commissives are utterances, which commit one to do something, i.e. promising, committing, guaranteeing, etc. Allan and Corder (1997) assert that behabitives deal with attitudes and social behaviour i.e. thanking, condoling and greeting, while expositives make plain how our utterances fit into the course of our conversation (Ogunsiji 2002:211). Austin later abandons the invalid distinction between constatives and performatives, and posits that every utterance actually performs speech acts. Thus, he underpins his new stance by saying that both performatives and constatives must be subjected to the judgement of truth and falsity. In essence, just as "performatives must be subjected to truth conditions, so constatives may be said to meet felicity condition" (Schiffrin 1994:52).

Austin proposes a distinction between the utterance of a speaker and its illocutionary force; and according to Yule (1996:31) the action performed via utterance are three related acts. The first one is the locutionary act, which is the act of producing a meaningful linguistic expression; this is the propositional content. Locutionary acts, according to Austin, are acts of speaking, acts that involve the construction of speech, such as uttering certain sounds or making certain marks, using particular words or using them in conformity with the grammatical rules of a particular language or with certain senses and certain references as determined by the rules of the language from which they are drawn. While the second one is the illocutionary act which reveals the intention of the speaker. The intention of the speaker is referred to as the speaker meaning. The verbalisation of illocutionary act is tantamount to the performance of an action. The third categorisation is the perlocutionary act, which manifests as the consequence of illocutionary force. Austin says perlocutionary acts consist in the production of effect upon the thoughts, feelings, or actions of the address(s), speaker, or other parties. Below is a comprehensive description of Austin's (1962) taxonomy of speech acts:

1. Verdictives: These are utterances that give verdict or judgement. For instance, when a jury passes a punitive judgment on an accused. Austin (1962:150-2) says the propositional content of a verdict can be viewed as being either true or false; but the verdict itself can only be viewed as being felicitous or unfelicitous after it has been pronounced, regardless of external truths.

2. Exercitives: These are illocutionary acts of exercising power or influence. Examples include ordering and appointing. According to Austin (1962:154), an exercitive is a

pronouncement that something is to be so or giving of a decision in favour of or against a certain course of action.

3. Commisives: They are utterances which commit the speaker to a certain undertaking or action; this utterance asserts an obligation on the part of the speaker. Promises and other declarations of intent are prime examples of commissives (Austin 1962:156-7).

4. Behabitives: These acts manifest as aspects of social behavour, like congratulating, apologising, and insulting. It is used to express attitudes of sociality and, therefore, very open to all kinds of infelicities regarding proper conditions and sincerity.

5. Expositives: These are performatives where the performative verb is made explicit in order to make plain how a particular utterance should be understood. They are "enormously numerous and important, and seem both to be included in the other classes and at the same time to be unique" (Austin 1962:151).

Meanwhile, Austin's classification was criticised for overlap of concepts and categories. Howbeit, Searle's (1969) systematic modification of Austin's speech act theory aptly gives a definitive speaker meaning to utterances. By situating propositions in a perspective that takes account the nexus between speaker meaning and propositional content for vivid examination and description of illocutionary act.

2.2.2.1 John R. Searle's (1969) Speech Act Theory

Searle who was once Austin's student noted the limitations of Austin's classifications of performative utterance types and, therefore, built upon it. Searle's (1969) hypothesis is a modification on Austin's theory. While Austin beams his attention on the performative verb, Searle anchors the success and classification of speech acts on rules and designed a systematic framework that will make speech act a significant element of linguistic theory (Schiffrin 1994). By claiming that speech act is the minimal complete unit of human linguistic communication, coupled with the addition of the principle of expressibility, Searle (1969) succeeds in making speech act a significant element of linguistic theory. He claims that illocutionary act is the minimal complete unit of human linguistic communication; illocutionary acts are all intentional and generally performed with the primary intention of achieving some perlocutionary effects. If the intention of the speaker is decoded by the hearer then the illocutionary act is

communicatively successful but Searle observes that a speech act may have any number of effects on the hearer other than those intended by the speaker.

Meanwhile, Searle's rules and condition for the performance of speech acts stem from both context and text; he categorises the conditions and rules based on their prerequisites for the acts. The principle of expressibility hinges on the notion that whatever is meant can be put into words. To accomplish this, the principle makes it clear that the speaker needs to increase his knowledge of the language or enrich it, because every language has different "conventional realisations of the same underlying rules" (Schiffrin 1994). Knowledge, in this context, encompasses totality of the shared background knowledge between interlocutors. This can be an inference, which is "any additional information used by the listener to connect what is said to what must be meant" (Yule 1985:131). For instance, if a man asks his friend: *Where is your heart?* and his friend replies: *She has gone to the market*, this is a vivid indication that the hearer must have drawn on the shared background knowledge to be able to respond aptly. Another kind of inference is presupposition which is also relevant to the theory of speech acts. Presupposition is what the speaker assumes to be true and is to known to the hearer. When a speaker uses deictic expressions, he is "working with the assumption that the hearer knows which referent is intended" (Yule 1985:131).

Accordingly, Searle's (1969) reformation of Austin's (1962) speech act theory reproduced the following macro illocutionary acts: representatives, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives. They will be discussed later under illocutionary act.

Searle later expands his theory to incorporate the concept of direct and indirect speech acts in (1975). He observes that many speech acts can be performed non-verbally or may even be different from the content of the proposition. For instance, one does not need to say the words: apologise, pledge, or praise in order to show they are doing the action. He states that, 'In indirect speech acts the speaker communicates to the hearer more than he actually says by way of relying on their mutually shared background information, both linguistic and nonlinguistic, together with the general powers of rationality and inference on the part of the hearer". In connection with indirect speech acts, Searle introduces the notion of 'primary' and 'secondary' illocutionary acts. The primary illocutionary acts is the indirect one, which is not literally performed, while the

secondary illocutionary acts is the direct one, performed in the literal utterance of the sentence. For instance:

(1) Speaker x: "we should leave for the show or else we'll be late"

(2) Speaker y: " I am not ready yet"

Here, the primary act is 'Y's rejection of X's suggestion, and the secondary illocutionary act is Y's statement that she is not ready to leave. By dividing the illocutionary act into sub-parts, Searle is able to explain that we can understand two meanings from the same utterance, and still know which the relevant meaning to respond to. Searle attempts to explain, for instance how a speaker can say use linguistic expression that depict assertive statement, yet it functions as a request or a command. For direct speech act, the form of the linguistic representations corresponds with the function. Conversely, for indirect speech act, there is no correlation between the form of the linguistic representation and the function it performs. Per se, comprehension is dependent on shared knowledge background of the discussers.

2.2.2.2 Kent Bach and Robert Harnish's (1979) Speech Act Theory

Bach and Harnish (1979) make an attempt to unify the works of Austin, Searle and Grice into their own work. They develop a detailed taxonomy in which each type of illocutionary act is distinguished by the type of attitude expressed which are sometimes affected by the context of the utterances. They add that the major task for the theory of speech act is to account for how speakers can succeed in what they do despite the various ways in which linguistic meaning underdetermines use. To them a speech act succeeds if the hearer identifies in accordance with the speaker's intention, the attitude being expressed. Bach and Harnish (1979) propose an "intention and inference' approach to literal and non-literal speech acts. They submit that illocutionary acts are performed with the intention that the hearer takes cognizance of the act being performed. That is, the ability of the hearer to figure out the speakers' illocutionary intention in the utterance made would determine the success of the speech acts. They propose that the inference made by the hearer and the influence he "takes himself to be intended to make is based not just on what the speaker says but also on mutual contextual beliefs (MBCS)" (p.5). This refers to the prior assumption and information shared by the hearer and speaker from the context of the utterance. Bach and Harnish (1979) propose a speech act

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schemata of inference. It states that to infer what S is saying depends on the "presumption of literalness (PL)" which means:

> if S could (under circumstances) be speaking literally, then S is speaking literally. Conversely, if it is evident to H that S could be speaking literally it supposes S to be speaking non-literally and therefore seeks to identify what the non-literal, illocutionary act is (p.12).

As mentioned earlier, their speech act theory looks at the angles of intention and inference to interpret literal and non-literal speech; which are synonymous with Searle's direct and indirect speech acts. Literal speech act is the expression of one's intention through the lexical items used while non-literal speech act occur when one's intention cannot be inferred from the lexical items used. In performing this type of speech act, one says one thing and means another or performs one illocutionary act while performing another at the same time. For example, A may say to B sitting near a fan that "I am sweating" by this, A is informing B that he is sweating and at the same time, requesting B to put on the fan. The unspoken intention is the non-literal act while the stated intention is the literal act.

Bach and Harnish (1979) also identify other socially based beliefs which they say are entrenched in speech acts. They are: Linguistic Presumption (LP) or Presumption of Literalness (PL) and Communicative Presumption (CP). LP denotes the linguistic element of a language that interactants are familiar with as members of the same linguistic community, while CP refers to the common view held by conversers that a speaker actually wants the hearer to recognise his communicative intention. According to Osisanwo (2003:104), "Linguistic Presumption (LP) relates to what members of the same speech community share, while CP covers illocutionary intent with which a speaker says something to another member."

Bach (2006) makes a distinction between communicative and non-communicative illocutionary acts. The communicative illocutionary acts are described as constatives, directives, commissives and acknowledgements, and the non-communicative illocutionary acts are subdivided into affectives and verdictives (Bach 2006). Constatives include affirming, alleging, announcing, attributing, claiming, classifying, concurring, confirming, conjecturing, denying and suggesting, while commissives are agreeing, guaranteeing, inviting, offering, promising, swearing, volunteering, etc. Examples of

acknowledgments include apologising, condoling, congratulating, greeting, thanking, accepting (acknowledging an acknowledgment), etc

2.2.2.3 Locutionary Act

Locution, according to Austin (1962), are acts of speaking, acts involved in construction of speech, such as uttering certain sounds or making certain marks, using particular words or using them in conformity with the grammatical rules of a particular language or with certain senses and certain references as determined by the rules of the language from which they are drawn. Speech acts are central to pragmatics as they are concerned with the specific social acts accomplished in making utterances (Mey 2001, Odebunmi 2006 and Hanks 2006). A locutionary act is a sentence uttered with a determinate sense and reference. It is an act performed to communicate. Osisanwo (2003: 58) maintains that locutionary act is the act of saying or producing meaningful words with certain references. Locutions can, therefore, mean the act of communicating meaningful stretches of utterances. In other words, it is the act of using words to form sentences.

Austin (1975:92) classifies locutionary act into three components namely:

- A phonetic act of producing an utterance /inscription,
- A phatic act of composing a particular linguistic expression in a particular language,
- A rhetic act of contextualizing the utterance/ inscription.

Phonetic act is concerned with the physical act of producing a certain sequence of vocal sounds or a set of written symbols. On the other hand, phatic act refers to acts of constructing a well-formed string of sound/symbols as we have in words, phrases or sentences of a particular language; while rhetic act is responsible for tasks such as assigning references, resolving deictics and disambiguating the utterance/inscription lexically and grammatically.

Also, Odebunmi (2003:83) observes that the performance of a phonetic act is indicated by the utterance of certain noises, phatic act goes with "uttering certain vocables or words, i.e. noises of certain types belonging to or as belonging to a certain grammar"; and rhetic act is marked by "using vocables with a certain more or less definite sense and reference" This research likewise is guided by the meaning-related units of locution, as phatic and rhetic acts as proposed by Austin (1962).

Odebunmi (2006:79) explains that "locutions are vocabulary items that have certain senses and references when engaged in certain contexts by interactants". This

implies that words in isolation cannot be meaningful until interlocutors place them within a context of situation. Therefore, context plays a vital role in meaning negotiation. Fraser (1982:32) explicates that:

> What the speaker says i.e. the locutionary act performed could be referred to as the operational meaning of his/her utterance .The operational meaning is determined by (a) the sense(s) of the sentence uttered (b) the identity of the objects in the real world referred to by the speaker and (c) whether or not the speaker is speaking literally or figuratively.

Fraser (1982) buttresses the fact that the impression or meaning of words spoken, ability of the hearer/reader of the utterance with its referent in the world and the language pattern employed by the speaker (clear or ambiguous) assist in meaning negotiation.

2.2.2.4 Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is the actual action performed by an utterance, where saying is equivalent to doing (Moore, 2001), as in promising, advising, sentencing, greeting, judging, commanding, nominating, treating and condemning. A force normally accomplishes the act, which is called illocutionary force or pragmatic force even when it does not contain performative verbs.

Searle (1969) criticises Austin's (1962) classification for exhibiting overlaps, inconsistency and incompletion. Due to these shortcomings, he proposes the following five categories of illocutionary acts:

Directive acts are statements uttered to make the hearer's actions fit the propositional content. It requires the hearer to carry out some actions whether verbally or physically. Mey (2002) describes directive acts as speech acts that embody effort on the part of the speaker to get the hearer to do something, to direct him or her towards some goal. Odebunmi (2006) describes a directive as an utterance that uses ordering, commanding, begging, requesting and asking to get something done through the hearer, for example:

- Get me my bag.

- Go away!

Commissive act commits the speaker to a course of action as described by the propositional content. It includes betting, vowing, guaranteeing, promising, threatening, offering and swearing. For example:

- I will make it.

- We shall meet at the top.

Expressive act enables the speaker to express his/her inner mind and feelings towards some situations. They express the speaker's attitudes and emotions towards the proposition, For example, felicitating, sympathizing, thanking, apologizing, congratulating and praising are typical expressive acts. Mey (2001) asserts that expressive acts are essentially subjective and do not tell us anything about the world. They reveal the mental condition of the speaker. For instance:

- You have done a good job.

- Sorry, l didn't do it.

Declarative act involves pronouncing or uttering a statement which changes the state of affairs, e.g. baptizing, wedding, naming, dismissing and sentencing. For example:

- I pronounce you, man and wife.
- You are discharged and acquitted.

Representative act is a proposition that describes events or states of affairs through assertions, predictions, suggestions, reports, and claims. The speaker of this act is normally committed to the truth of the proposition uttered. For instance:

- I don't smoke.
- She is beautiful.

Austin proposes four conditions, which an illocutionary act must satisfy before it is said to be felicitous or infelicitous: Sincerity condition has to do with the sincerity of the speaker with illocutionary act. If the speaker is sincere then the illocutionary act is felicitous, otherwise it is infelicitous. Preparatory condition is concerned with the appropriateness of participants and the circumstances of the speech act in achieving the intended goal. Executive condition explains whether the speech act was adequately

carried out. Fulfillment condition relates to the result of the illocutionary act. Is it the expected effect? If yes, it is felicitous, if no, it is infelicitous.

Searle (1969) also proposes four conditional yardsticks, which an illocutionary act has to fulfill before it is said to be felicitous or infelicitous. Propositional content explains the important things that should be considered in examining the meaning of a proposition. For example, requests imply that one is expecting to get something in the future while apologies imply that one is referring to a past event. Preparatory conditions state the features of context necessary for the speech act to be carried out; for example, one may ask if the hearer is able to carry out the act uttered or requested of him/her. Sincerity conditions identify the intention of the speaker. In apologies, for example, the speaker may want the hearer to realize that an offence, which needs apology, has been committed. Essential conditions state the typical means by which an utterance is regarded as a process of getting the addressee to do something. For example, thanking is a process of showing appreciation.

Austin's classification has been debunked because most of the acts are not universally acceptable, while Searle's classification is accepted because it has been observed to have positive effects in cross-cultural pragmatics, developmental pragmatics and interlanguage pragmatics (Odebunmi, 2003, 2006). This is the justification for our adoption of Searle's classification of illocutionary acts in this study.

2.2.2.5 Perlocutionary Act

A perlocutionary act is an act performed by the audience by means of saying or doing something in response to an illocutionary act. It can result from a speaker's utterance and an effect of the hearer's interpretation which could move someone to anger, get someone to do something, etc. Odebunmi (2006:85) interpreting Austin's (1962) description considers a perlocutionary act as:

> The effect the speaker produces on the hearer as a result of the utterance made or the force of such an utterance. (It is) Non–conventional in nature, but can be achieved through conventional acts. Perlocutions can be achieved through verbal and non-verbal means.
> The effect produced on the hearer may or may not be intended by the speaker.

The intended effect may be achieved along-side the unintended effect.

Also, Kempson (1975:51) makes a distinctive description of the three speech act types above:

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> Speaker utters sentences with a particular meaning (locutionary act) and with a particular force (illocutionary act) in order to achieve a certain effect (perlocutionary act) on the hearer.

As stated earlier, Bach and Harnish (1975) lay emphasis on the importance of intention and inference to literal and non-literal speech acts. They believe that the hearer's inference depends on what the speaker says and also on mutual contextual beliefs (MCBs). Their theory stipulates that, a speech act is successful only when a speaker's illocutionary act is understood by the hearer because when there are two different inferences within a unit of communication, it can give birth to direct and indirect speech acts. As a result, perlocutionary acts are only occasioned at the instance of the hearer's comprehension of the speaker's intended meaning, which is drawn from the mutual understanding between them. Hence, the distinction between communicative and non-communicative illocutionary acts. The communicative illocutionary acts are described as constatives, directives commissives and acknowledgements, and the non-communicative illocutionary acts are subdivided into affectives and verdictives (Bach 2006), as stated earlier.

Adegbija (1982), like Austin and Searle, believes that human words are used to perform acts, which effects may not be necessarily hearer-oriented because the illocutionary act is determined by the intention of the speaker while others depend on the social situation of the interaction. Consider a situation where a house-help wakes up at 12 noon and her boss greets her "Good morning." In this situation, the boss is not passing the maid any pleasantries but warning or reprimand. The various factors considered in meaning negotiation give rise to what Adegbija (1982) refers to as the "Pragmasociolinguistic context." This includes the state of mind of the participants in the interaction, special relationship, mutual beliefs, the nature of the discourse and how this relates to the interests of the interlocutors and the context of the discourse. Adegbija (1999:203) argues that:

> an illocutionary act ALWAYS takes place and a perlocutionary sequel or effect ALWAYS occurs, even if these are not the ones specifically intended by the speaker. In other words, the hearer's inference, based on the pragmasociolinguistic context, determines what illocutionary act he perceives the speaker is performing.

This implies that the interpretation depends broadly on shared socio-cultural background, psychological status and presupposition held prior to the interaction. For

the purpose of this study, only two out of Searle's three division of Speech Acts Theory (Locutionary and Illocutionary acts) will be adopted in this study.

2.2.3. Context

The concept of context was brought to the fore by Malinowski (1923), the British anthropologist and by 1930 Firth had started to work on linguistic corpora. He submits that "the complete meaning of a word is always contextual, and no study of meaning apart from a complete context can be taken seriously (Firth 1935:37). Its significance in giving accurate interpretation of texts notwithstanding, it did not become the focus of linguists until 1970. Firth (1959) prefers the use of context of situation to denote the concept. He believes this context of situation must be part of the linguist's apparatus in the same way as are the grammatical categories that he uses. Likewise, Bransford and Johnson's (1972) submit that, the understanding of a sentence does not only depend on our knowledge of the language but also on our knowledge of the world. Context gives meaning to expression which cannot be understood within its linguistic forms. Ochis (1979:1) explains:

> Context covers the social and physiological world in which the users operate at any given time [and] minimally language users' beliefs and assumptions about temporal, spatial and social settings, prior, ongoing and future actions and the state of knowledge and attentiveness of those participating in the social interaction at hand.

This means that participants in an interactive session should consider the location, time, culture, psychology and physical environment. Werth (1999:78-79) posits that the context of a piece of language (…) is its surrounding environment but this can include as little as the articulatory movements immediately before and after it or as much as the whole universe with its past future. Mey (2000:35) projected further, this notion of context has been representing "the cultural, political, and economic conditions of the people whose actions and works we are trying to describe or capture in the smaller contexts of language, culture, painting, music, etc. and whose actions we are trying to understand and evaluate". Mey (2001:39) adds that:

> Context is a dynamic, not a static concept: it is to be understood as the continually changing surroundings, in the widest sense that enable the participants in the communication process to interact, and in which the linguistic expressions of their interaction become intelligible.

He emphasises further that "context is more than just reference. Context is action. Context is about understanding what things are for; it is also what gives our utterances their true pragmatic force" (Mey, 2001:41). Context determines what one can say and what one cannot say. Mey (2001:14) explains further that context is the "total social setting in which the speech event takes place". This implies that social factors affect the use and nature of language. Odebunmi (2005:39) supporting Mey, defines context as what provides the background from which the meaning of a word springs. It is the totality of the environment in which a word is used. What can be deduced from this definition is that every speech event or linguistic performance is done in a setting, which can be viewed in terms of space, time and relationship between participants.

As aforementioned, Malinowski (1923) introduced the notion of the context of situation first; while Firth took over from him because of his interest in the cultural background of language description. Thus, he set up a framework for the description of context of situation in 1950. The framework encompasses the status and roles of participants in the situation, the action of the participants – whether verbal or non-verbal, the influence of the surrounding objects and events on the interaction, and the effects of the verbal action on the context of situation.

Dell Hymes (1967) also identifies a framework on context of situation, which is similar to that of Firth. His theory analysis the form and content of the message, the place, time and all non-verbal actions as designed by the setting, including the type of participants: are they speaker/writer and hearer/reader or is there a third party (audience or eavesdropper)? Still under participants, the intent and effect of the communication, that is, what the participants want to achieve are explicated. While the term key defines the form of the message: is the message form good or bad? The medium describes the channel of the linguistic representation, by labeling it as speech, writing, sign or even smoke signal. Meanwhile, genre explains the topic of discussion or the subject matter, while the norms of interaction accounts for the code of the language, dialect or style of the language being used in the speech event

However, Lewis (1977) provides a more explicit framework than Hymes. These are as follows:

Possible world co-ordinate is to account for states of affairs that *might be or could be etc.* Time co-ordinate accounts for tenses, sentences and adverbials like *tomorrow or next year*. Place co-ordinate accounts for sentences like *there they are.*

Person co-ordinate accounts for sentences which include first, second or third person reference *(I, me, we, our etc).* Audience co-ordinate accounts for sentences including *you, your, yourself, ourselves, themselves etc.* Indicated object co-ordinate accounts for sentences containing demonstrative phrases like *this, these, that, those etc.* Previous discourse co-ordinate accounts for sentences including phrases like *the later, the aforementioned, consequently, in other words etc.* Assignment co-ordinate is an infinite series of things (sets of things, sequences of this…)

Meanwhile, Halliday and Hassan (1989) perceive context as all those extra linguistic factors which have some bearing on the text itself, and consequentially give three features of context of situation, namely: field of discourse, tenor of discourse and mode of discourse. According to their perception, the Field of Discourse refers to what is happening; it manifests what the participants are engaged in. Are they celebrating, sermonizing, mourning or playing etc? Halliday (1978:2) submits that field of discourse refers to the "on-going activities and the particular purpose that the use of language is serving within the context of the activity."

Appositely, the Tenor of Discourse refers to those who are taking part in the discussion; as well as the nature, status and roles of these participants. Tenor of discourse defines the kind of relationship that exists among the participants, such as master/servant, husband/wife and teacher/students' bond. Halliday (1978:62) says "Tenor is the interrelations among participants in terms of status and role relationship", e.g. equal or unequal, formal or informal.

Conversely, the Mode of Discourse refers to what part the language is playing in interactions. Eggins (1994:52) refers to mode as "the role language is playing in the interaction" It expresses the reason interlocutors engage in interactions, besides showing the symbolic organization of the text, the status that it has and its function in the context. Is it written or spoken, or both, what is the purpose of the text: to persuade, to explain or describe an event or situation, to apologise, congratulate or reprimand?

Appositely, Adegbija's (1999) pragmasociolinguistic context, accounts for the specific features which interactants depend on in meaning negotiation. He submits that utterance interpretation is based on the ability of the hearer to infer what the speaker intends to convey from what he said. To Adegbija (1999), pragmasociolinguistic context includes all or any of the following:

- The participant's state of mind: what is the state of mind of the participants in the interaction: Is it stable or unstable?
- Special relationships obtaining among participants: what is the nature of the relationship between participants? Is it superior/ subordinate?
- Mutual belief, understandings: what are the prior beliefs, knowledge or understanding shared by the interlocutors concerning the interactional situation?
- The nature of the interaction: Does it suit the interactants and the context of the interaction?

In the same vein, Lawal (1997), presents six classes of context of an utterance namely–cosmological, sociological, social, psychological, situational and linguistic context. These are presented below according to their hierarchy of significance: Linguistic context is the most fundamental of the entire context. According to him, this covers such components of language as the phonological, lexical and syntactic structures of the proposition. Situational context covers the topic/subject matter of the interaction and the physical variables of the event such as the participant and the location. Physiological context includes the mood, attitudes, beliefs and the state of mind of the participant of the discourse. Social context deals with the interpersonal relations among the interactants that is, the type of social relationship that exists among them. Sociological context involves the socio-cultural and historical setting of the discourse. Cosmological context covers the interactant's worldview. This could be group experience of the world or personal experience of the world.

Like Adegbija (1999), he submits that language users interpret utterances with natural contextual beliefs through inference.

To that end, four major types of context can be identified from the foregoing discussion of context. The first one is the physical context which accounts for the participants, by identifying the identity of the interactants, their chronological statuses, occupation, sex, age etc. while the activity defines the nature of the event - is it merry making, mourning, quarrelling, broadcasting?, etc. The place where interaction takes place and how it dictates the kind of interaction is also interpreted by looking assessing the physical setting, market, church or school. And lastly under the physical context the time of interaction examined. For instance, what time of the day did the speech act take place? Is it recent or long ago? All these play significant roles in interpreting the meaning of any communicative act.

The next context is the socio-cultural context. This explains the role language plays in different socio-cultural backgrounds. Participants are most likely to have different beliefs, habits, value systems, cultural heritage and religion. The third aspect is the psychological context, which describes the state of mind of each of the participant/interlocutor in a discourse, via the psychological context, interlocutors' feelings or attitudes are made manifest. The state of their mind can be any of the following: sadness, joy, anger, boredom, excitement or bitterness? However, sometimes, the utterances of interactants may not visibly or easily reflect their state of mind, but where the analyst succeeds in discovering the exact state of mind of the speaker(s), a step would have been taken forward at getting the message.

The fourth is the linguistic context. This context explains the choice of words or the syntactic pattern utilized in coding the message. How appropriate and peculiar are the language tools? Its function is to show how the linguistic representations and the syntactic structure of the engaged language have conformed to the context of discourse.

Correspondingly, Odebunmi (2006a:41) summarizes the major ideas of scholars on contexts as follows:

i.   The actual utterance/topic or subject of discourse.

ii. Participants (and socio-psychological world) - speakers/writers, and hearers/readers.

iii. Relevant circumstances, including socio-cultural experiences, non-verbal cues and prior knowledge of events.

iv. Language/stylistic choices and setting of place and time.

v.   Participants' purposes and assessment/impression of the communicative event.

From the discussion so far, it is obvious that in conversations, the grammaticality of an utterance is not a sufficient criterion for accurate interpretation without taking the context of its use, in its totality into consideration. The total interpretation of an utterance cannot be achieved without the knowledge of the contextual situation of the utterance.

2.2 Review of Studies on Computer Mediated Communication

Due to the fast growth and development of the Internet, scholars have explored its scope and utilities in depth. Studies on computer mediated communication have covered research on short message service (SMS) and electronic mails (emails), and website based communication.

Sandra J. Savignon and Waltrand Roithmeier (2004) carry out a study on text and strategies in which they consider evidence of the collaborative construction of texts and the use of communication strategies in asynchronous computer mediated exchanges. The data consist of two bulletin board discussions between a class of German students of English in a gymnasium and a class of American students of German in a Midwestern high school. The discussions were analysed for evidence of the collaborative construction of text and context (Goodwin and Goodwin 1992) and strategies used to sustain the collaboration. The analysis illustrates the cohesions of the postings on both a micro and a macro level. The text also offers evidence of participant use of strategies to mitigate potential conflict as an opportunity for the interactive construction of both text and context, Computer Mediated Communication (CMC) of the kind documented in this pilot study would appear to have potential for promoting intercultural exchange and participation in the interpretation, expression, and negotiation of meaning essential to the development of communicative competence. Analysis of such intercultural exchanges may also shed light on the process of communicative norm negotiation and stabilisation.

Oni (2007) delves into studies on SMS and Emails, specifically on the semiotic features of instant messages. The study reveals that emoticons and abbronyms as well as emotext (a blended word from emotive texts) which include gratuitous capitalization, repeated punctuation marks, ellipsis and vowel letter extension are the hybrid register of CMC. He observes that closeness in face-to-face communication can also be achieved in CMC situation through symbolic graphic/textual displays, sender's or participant's selective presentation, immediate reciprocity of interaction, frivolous discussions, and (keen) exchange of ideas.

Likewise, Ashequl Qadir and Ellen Riloff (2011) classify sentences as speech acts in message board posts. They study the text genre of message board forums, message board post in the domain of veterinary medicine which contains a mixture of expository sentences that present factual information and conventional sentences that include communicative acts between the writers and readers. This research is meant to create sentence classifiers that can identify whether a sentence contains a speech act; besides addressing the issue of conversational pragmatics within individual message board posts, so as to distinguish between expository sentence and speech acts sentences in message board posts. Consequently, they discover that the sentences manifest four different types of speech act: Commissive, Directives, Expressive and Representatives,

which is in accordance with Searle's (1976) categorization. In addition to this discovery, the collection of message board posts in the domain of veterinary medicine consists of both expository text and conversational text. The results of the analysis also reveal that representatives and commissives speech acts are much more difficult to identify, although the performance of commissives classifier substantiality improved owing to the addition of lexical, syntactic and semantic features. Except for the semantic class information, the feature set in domain-independent and could be used to recognize speech act sentence in message boards for any domain.

Furthermore, Mbah and Ogbonna (2012) investigate the local colouration in mobile text messaging in Nigeria from sociolinguistic perspectives. These researchers examine how Nigerian youths employ the innovative and innate abilities in mobile phone text messaging to exhibit local colouration. 160 mobile phone text messages samples were collected in Lagos and Ibadan areas of southwest Nigeria, out of which 17 of the text messages were randomly selected for analysis. The data were classified according to the theme of text messages, namely religious, inspirational, romantic and humorous; these were subjected to Hyme's (1962) ethnography of speaking. The analyses focused on how the contents of these text messages manifest Nigerian socio-linguistic and cultural features through creative and innovative English usage.

The analysis reveals some colourations that are not found in formal Nigeria English. These colourations are phonological, morphological, syntactic as well as orthographic colourations. The result of findings also show that young Nigerians employ innovative English usage that are specific to Nigerian socio-linguistic and cultural context in different types of text messages. Innovation in mobile phones text messaging is motivated by space constraints which propelled Nigerian youth to exhibit their creativity by playing with words not, just for entertainment purposes but also for social and critical reason. The most outstanding significance of mobile phones text messaging is that it allows Nigerians to create images by playing with words, thereby exhibiting their natural endowed stylistic nature. According to Mbah and Ogbonna (2012:), innovation is "achieved when the composer is able to draw on the shared practical knowledge of the context in which the text message is being used to bring about some kinds of symbols, images and association, which will evoke appropriate reactions such as victory and reflection, hope and social change, emotional attraction and love letter". They submit that mobile phone text messaging has given opportunities for many

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Nigerian youth to play with orthography and words which created an imaginary state of well-being in Nigeria. The analysis also shows that Nigerian youths use innovative expressions in text messaging to compose prayer, words of encouragement, critique of government and some of its agencies, affection and laughter. There is also a rich use of figures of speech such as metaphor, hyperbole, pun and symbolism that manifest local coloration of Nigerian socio-linguistic and cultural context.

Toumi and Mardziah (2013) investigate the relevance of emoticons in computer mediated communication (CMC) context by examining the uses of smileys or emoticons which were innovated in 1982 in various aspects of CMC. Emoticons are seen as socio-emotional suppliers to the CMC since CMC lacks face to face situation attributes. This study examines variety of investigations on the application of emoticons in some facets of CMC; these are: facebook, Instant messaging (IM), and short messaging service (SMS). The research findings show that the emoticons do not just serve as paralanguage elements rather they are compared to word morpheme with distinctive significative functions. In other words, they are morpheme like units and could be derivational, inflectional, or abbreviations but not unbound. It is believed to be the substitute for these missing non-verbal cues in written computer mediated discourse. The findings also indicate that emoticons could be conventionalised as well as being paralinguistic elements, therefore, they should be approached as contributing to conversation itself not mere compensatory to language.

Solidarity and deference in Spanish Computer Mediated Communication (CMC) was studied by Bou Franch Patricia (2006). The paper focuses on the analysis of University student-initiated electronic messages sent to a lecturer with the aim of gaining insight into the organization and discourse choices common in the electronic interactions that take place within this community of practice. The purpose is to consider this type of CMC as a sociolinguistic phenomenon where interpersonal features occupy an important place (Yus 2001). To this end, the goal of the messages, their internal structure and, most importantly, the linguistic means used to express solidarity and deference are taken into account. The study of CMC is based on a compilation of 30 emails sent by Spanish university (current or former) students to their lecturer (the author). The emails were naturally spontaneously generated, that is, they are naturally occurring discourse as opposed to elicited discursive data. All emails contained requests soliciting for academic information from the lecturer and expected answers. Therefore, they are student-initiated

interactions which await responses. However, given the asynchronous character of CMC, all the emails constitute apparently complete interactions in the sense that they often contain moves such as initial greetings or final farewells. These emails were collected over a period of eight months, from June, 2003 to February, 2004. The corpus was divided into four sections: group A are final year students asking their teacher for information usually related to their grader (8 messages). Group B are students in their final year who may not have been taught by the recipient teacher, and who requested information about the external practice coordinated by the author. The five (5) messages that were received from the students reflected varied relationship with the teacher, since they may or may not have interacted previously. Group C contains 2 messages from PhD students. All but two are known to the researcher, one is working abroad and another is doing her PhD in a different university. The group D is made up of six messages sent by current and former students of the college seeking for information about a seminar the researcher organised in November, 2003. These were analysed using linguistic politeness and cooperative principles as theoretical framework for the study.

The data were considered in their larger and local social contexts which were described together with their main goal. These interactions were also found to constitute self-contained temporarily unilateral electronic encounters in which any response, reaction and negotiation was necessarily absent due to the asynchronous nature of the communicative medium. The messages were organized as opening, requesting of closing sequences. The frame sequence (opening and closing) and moves contained within the sequences were order oriented. This means, among other things, that interpersonal judgments are seen as the main reasons for the social framing of the requests in the data. All these sequences were found to contain discursive politeness patterns functioning as the interpersonal resources available to, and characteristics of, this cooperative principle. The three sequences that have different social functions were found to contain different types of interpersonal resources. These politeness resources were mainly oriented towards the expression of common ground, involvement and solidarity during the opening sequence, which functions mainly as a social pointer or reminder of the type of relationship that holds between co-participants. In the requesting sequence, different power patterns were more salient in the rapport – sensitive requests, since the data displayed great amounts of politeness patterns oriented towards the expression of deference. Justifying the request, minimising the imposition and keeping a certain social

distance were seen by members of this (cofP) - community of practice as essential in making a request of a lecturer. The closing sequences also revealed three times as many patterns of deference and independence, mainly through the expression of gratitude and development of hedging particles. The data revealed sociological reasons for members' different use of interpersonal resources. The expression of solidarity during opening sequences, and the deployment of linguistic strategies of involvement or positive politeness were found not to preclude or diminish the expression of respect.

Odeneye (2007) investigates the pragmatic force in the internet bulk messages using insight from Searle's 1969 speech acts theory to examine the communicative intentions been performed in the unsolicited emails. Sixty bulk messages (now known as Spam Messages) were randomly selected from the email addresses of two people from Ayetoro, Ijebu-Ode and Abeokuta towns in Ogun State. The analysis revealed that four major acts namely representatives, directives, expressives and commissives were performed by the writers of the unsolicited messages. This implies that the writers of the emails predominantly used language to pass information, instruct, direct, assure and promise the reader.

Oni and Osunbade (2009) also analyse the pragmatic force in synchronous computer mediated communication. The data for the study were instant messaging exchange on Yahoo and MSM Messenger programs retrieved from undergraduate students which were analyzed using Searle's Speech Act Theory. The study reveals that three major acts – eliciting, informing and acknowledging and four general acts were performed. They maintain that the determination of the pragmatic force of an utterance hinges on the performance of illocutionary acts.

Chiluwa (2010) investigates the pragmatics of hoax email business proposals with a view to showing how persuasive strategies in the emails actually perform most or all the speech acts. He explains that hoax email business proposals refer to unsolicited scam email, usually sent to receivers' inboxes, or as spam mails. These mails are known as '419' mails and referred to as 'Nigeria mail in some quarters'. However, the data show that hoax mails are assumed to originate from 17 countries representing Africa, Asia/Middle East, Australia, Europe and North America. He identifies five types of the hoax/scam business proposals as (i) Money transfer (MT) (ii) Next of kin claims (NKC) (iii) Fortune bequeathing (FB) (iv) Charity Donations (CD) (v) Investment opportunities (IO). Fifty two individual email samples were collected from the researcher's own email,

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researcher's friends, colleagues' mailbox and the researcher's student email accounts. The data were assembled between the early parts of 2008 and 2009 in Lagos and Ota regions of Nigeria. The data were classified according to their types as identified by Chiluwa.

The study shows that language was craftily used by the emails writer to deceive people and enrich themselves. The study reveals that the emails perform speech acts such as expressive, representatives, commissives and directives acts. Representative is used in forms of narratives to tell doubtable stories in order to persuade and convince the receivers. The expressive act is used in form of greetings and polite address in order to create comfortable atmosphere for social interactions. The commissive act is used as persuasive strategies to make promises while directive act is used to urge the receiver to act accordingly to their request. Chiluwa concludes that fraudulent emails may not be stopped due to the socio-economic problems inherent in the regions where the emails originate from.

Anna M. Krulats (2012) carries out an investigation on the interlanguage pragmatics in Russian by analysing the speech act of request written by native and non-native (American) speakers of Russian via electronic media (email). The messages were rated by three native speakers on three scales: clarity, social appropriateness, and politeness. In addition, head acts, alerters, supportive moves, and internal modifications were analysed using the cross-cultural speech Act realization project (CCSARP) coding manual. The study proposes three research questions: (i) Are electronic requests formulated by native and American speakers of Russian evaluated as similar or different by native speaker of Russian. (ii) What strategies were used by native and non-native speakers of Russian in email to formulate the head acts of requests? (iii) What internal and external modifications of requests are used by native and non-native speakers of Russian in electronic requests (e.g. lexical or syntactic down grader, up graders, mitigating and aggravating supportive moves).

The participants in this study consist of seven males and thirteen females, age from 18 to 35, native speakers residing in Russia, and English speaking non-native speakers of Russian residing in the United States of America. The native speakers of Russian were students or alumni of major Russian universities. The American participants were third and fourth year students of Russian at the University of Utah, or alumni who had completed at least 3 years of Russian prior to graduation. The majority

of the American participants were former missionaries of the church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints who had served a church mission (between 1½ to 2years) in a Russian speaking country, where they interacted in Russian between 7 to 9 hours per day. The raters were three native speakers of Russia with no minimal teaching experience in the United States. The raters were between 26 and 50 years old, and all held academic degrees. After the electronic requests from DCTs were rated by native speakers of Russia, the data were analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The descriptive statistics reveal that the native speakers' messages were perceived to be clearer on the average, more socially appropriate, and more polite; whereas perceptions of the non-native speakers' messages were on the average less clear, less socially appropriate, and less polite. The analysis of the strategies used by native and non-native messages revealed three heads acts; conventionally direct, conventionally indirect, and non-conventionally indirect were used. Neither Russian nor American participants showed a strong preference for conventionally indirect strategies. Native speakers of English writing requests in Russian used directness in their requests. Russian speakers used conventionally indirectness in the request messages than non-native speakers. While non-conventionally indirect requests were almost absent from the data. Up graders were not common in the Native speakers' messages as opposed to non-native speakers' messages. Down graders were found in 36% of native speakers messages (NS) and in 43% of non- native messages (NNS). (NS and NNS differed in their use of salutations) NNS showed the strongest preference for addressing the recipient 'professor' than NNS. In the case of names, the NNS choices were more diverse than NS choices. Regarding supportive moves, both groups used them with similar frequency. Clearly, languages differ in the strategies they employ for the head acts and internal and external modifications. Some of the existing differences between the two groups may have been the result of the under-developed sociolinguistic competence, lack of instruction on Russian writing conventions.

Chiluwa (2014) examines email fraud. Email frauds are letter-like narratives written by fraudsters to perpetrate digital deception or digital lies. The writers of these emails are generally unknown even though some scholars believe that the writers are Africans because they have more dormant bank accounts claim/ money transfer business, and invitations are presumably sent from the said African Development Bank, Ouagadougou, and Burkina Faso. The themes of the email are usually about winning a

lottery, some money in a dormant account in Hong Kong or elsewhere is ready to be shared or transferred, or someone had died and left his/her wealth for the addressee and many others. In all the fraud emails the receiver is asked to contact a named person in the email, or is urged to treat the message in confidence and of course, to act fast in order not to lose the golden opportunity. The writers usually assure the receiver of his/her personal safety and also the genuineness of the business by tacitly appealing to the religious sentiments of the receivers.

The emails are letters in narrative form, therefore they are patterned after the letter writing format; hence they contain greeting, introduction and the body which include some of the persuasive arguments, and of course the concluding part marked off with notes of authenticity of the business and reassurance of the receiver, Chiluwa (2014) observes that the emails are written like the normal interpersonal emails which sometimes makes it difficult to distinguish them from the genuine emails. He also noted that the language forms of the emails are unsophisticated; and according to Blommaert (2005), belongs to the "grassroots". This is said to be one of the main kinds of evidence that tends to prove that the writers of the email fraud may have come from non-English speaking countries. Chiluwa concluded that as many more people become aware of the fake promises, obvious lies and criminal intents of the email fraud, it will decrease the number of their victims.

The thrust of all the above researches are on emails and SMS, none of these carry out any study on journal publication call posts, despite its effects on academic prospects. This study therefore set out to examine the language use in journal publication calls.

2.3   Studies on Website Based Communication

As earlier mentioned, studies on computer mediated communication include website based communication which comprise socio-political and academic fora. Below is a review of the related research works on these fora: Research on socio-political fora has expanded to cover Ronald (1987) studies computer mediated communication and organisational innovation. He says:

> Computer mediated communication systems not only process information about innovation but are also an innovation that organizations must process, a circumstance that provides organizations with opportunities and challenges for enhancing their resourcefulness and responsiveness (Ronald 1987:65).

Organisations are increasingly adopting computer-mediated communication (CMC) so as to take advantage of their unique media characteristics. This is because the CMC system uses computers to structure and process information and uses telecommunication networks to facilitate its exchange. The CMC system includes electronic mail, computer conferencing, computer bulletin boards, video text systems, voice messaging and related media. He adds that CMC has immense advantages in organisational innovation by complementing the use of traditional media's facilitations of organisational conversion processes such as routing, modifying, delaying and summarising content. CMC also has the potential to facilitate output processes both as media and as content.

Another study was carried out on e-mail by Mcelhearn (1996). He investigates the speech events in e-mail lists, by examining how mailing lists function, the different types of mailing lists that exist and how the type of mailing lists can influence the type of discourse that is used on the list. The different types of speech events and how the speech events are realised in mailing are also examined. Mcelhearn observes that e-mails are used for direct interpersonal communication, just as letters, memos and faxes are used. It is also used for communication among groups that share common interests or goals through what are known as mailing lists or list/serv. There are many types of mailing lists which are differentiated by their subjects, e.g. academic (such as linguist list), practical (list dealing with computers, hardware and software) self-help groups (grief-net is one example which connects people dealing with grief), Fan clubs (2400 Fulton street, for fans of the group, e.g. The suffers on Airplane), and Daily announcement of the latest news (Daily Brief). Despite the vast differences of the subject matter of different mailing lists, they exhibit similar modes of interaction and speech events. There are three types of speech events found on mailing lists namely: Announcements, Requests for information and Discussion.

This study examines the second language learning and peer collaboration in bulletin board discussions as an example of asynchronous intercultural CMC. It also agrees that strategic competence is an essential component of communicative competence (CC). Canole and Swain (1980) define strategic competence as the ability to compensate for lack of vocabulary or an incomplete acquisition of morphosyntactic rules. A communication strategy is broadly seen as the interactive nature of all successful

communication in first and second language use. Communication-strategies include guessing, circumlocution or requesting clarification.

Bulletin board postings of paired groups of students, some in Germany and the others in the US that constitute the data for the study provides illustrations of collaboration in the construction of texts and contexts. The cohesion and coherence of the postings, for a single topic clearly qualify them as a text. The text is situated within the context of the ongoing intercultural collaboration. Participation does not simply produce disconnected and isolated texts; they collaborate to create a network of intertwined postings that makes sense only after reading prior contributions. Explicit reference in a discussion creates a strong impression of collaboration; through the incorporation of previously used lexical items, ideas and even for the entire postings show that participants are following the discussions. The postings, further reflects the use of an array of strategies to mitigate potential conflict and encourage participation in a candid exchange of opinions. In this study, the communicative competence of all participants is high. They seem motivated, for the topics spark the interest of students in both groups. The topics themselves and the nature of the interaction (the bulletin board) undoubtedly influence the interactions.

Giuseppe Riva and Carlo Galimberti (1998) investigate the identity and social interaction in an electronic environment by examining the characteristics of CMC and its effects on people, groups and organizations. The study outlines a framework for the study of CMC and considers the three psychosocial roots of the process of interaction between users in constructed-networked reality, virtual conversation and identity construction. This paper also takes a look at the implications of these changes for current research in communication studies, with particular reference to the role of context, the link between cognition and interaction, and the use of interlocutory models as paradigms of communicative interaction.

The findings reveal that the three psychosocial roots of the process by which the subjectivity of digital interactive communication is constructed-networked reality, virtual convention and identity construction enable the researchers to identify three almost parallel tracks in communication studies. The first leads from intersubjective interpretation of cognitive processes to the notion that cognition is a coordinated activity whose products are situated not in the mind, but in the space between minds. The second leads from communication as a linear process to the use of interlocutory models as

paradigms to communicative interaction. The third leads from the essential passivity of communication technology users to active participation in the functioning of a machine which also influences user individuation. Each tracks important methodological and technical implications for the study of interactive communication via computers, and has resulted in new ways of describing the virtual space inhabited by network users (cyberspace). This virtual space is now seen as an electronic analogue of the interlocutor space in which subjects interact, a space which paradoxically juxtaposes a convincing simulation of the physical presence of the other, with the disappearance of the interlocutor's face behind a mask of false identities. The key feature of cyberspace is the interaction through which a new sense of self and control can be constructed. The result of these new senses of self is a new sense of presence that fills the space with fluid forms of network/community. The basis of the community of people interacting in a technological environment is shifting from culture-defining mass media to a proliferation of media as alternative sources of mediated experience. The survey of the shift from the parcel-post model of communication to interlocutory models has revealed profound changes in how the relationship between interactions and communication is defined. Communication is seen as the outcome of a complex coordinated activity, an event which generates conversational space within the weave of personal and social relationships. Therefore, communication is not only so much a transfer of information, but also the activation of a psychosocial relationship, the process by which interlocutors co-construct an area of reality. Communication technologies are no longer seen by researchers as rigid prostheses but as transparent interfaces.

"An online interaction and why candidates Avoid it" is the title of the study carried out by Stromer-Galley (2000). The United States of America was used as a study case. This study reveals that human interactions are of two kinds: human and media interactions. The former is avoided by politicians because of the potential for loss of control and ambiguity of campaign communication. Electronic media, according to her, can contribute both to the massification of society and alienation of its individual members or the promotions of a communal experience in which citizens' world collectively participate and have an impact in government. The Internet may affect democratic practice in two broad aspects. First, the new technology could make it possible for people to participate directly in the decision making process of government because people could log onto the Internet, become informed, discuss in a political forum

the problem, solutions and consequences and then cast a vote. Second, the Internet enhances current and fledgling liberal democratic forms of government by giving people more opportunities to act as citizens beyond mere voting. It has been observed that political campaign candidates used websites primarily to provide information about themselves, besides giving controlled and highly crafted information similar to a campaign bulletin or television advertisement.

As earlier mentioned, human interactive channels, on the internet are not used by political candidates due to three reasons. First, they are burdensome to the campaign because the exchange of emails and web boards are not conducive to the objective. A private forum in which people can ask questions from the candidate drains the resources that can be channeled into more pressing campaign needs. Additionally, Stromer-Galley (2000), observes that political candidates have no staff or time to handle the bombardment of e-mail messages.

The second reason human interactions are avoided is the fear of losing control of the communication environment. This is because somebody may make unpleasant or "wild off-wall" comment which may lead to complications. Loss of control is a key concern in hosting chat forums or bulletin board of any kind; thus, most political candidates do not see it as a feasible option.

Meanwhile, the third is due to loss of ambiguity. Voters have divers opinion on the policies. They can also interpret the meaning of each policy because candidates often do not discuss specific policies; instead they talk about goals, problems and past performance. Stromer-Galley (2000) concludes that citizens must be given the opportunity to contribute to the agenda setting and decision making process.

Turner et al (2001) investigate the complementary nature of face-to-face and computer-mediated social support and the development of a context through which hyper-personal communication can develop within online communities. Online participants' perceptions of illness support from the list with the support they received from a non-mediated relationship were compared. A 1998 survey show that 30.8 million people (or 46% of online users) sought information via the Internet about their medical or personal problem (Green & Himelstein, 1998). Lamberg (1997a) confirms that health chat room and discussion groups are among the widely visited sites in cyberspace. The researchers utilise hyperpersonal communication theory of CMC for this study because it provides vital explanation of how CMC relationships come to be more rewarding than

parallel face-to-face relationships under certain circumstances. It also describes the type of CMC "that is more socially desirable than we tend to experience in parallel face-to-face interactions" (Walther, 1996:17). This study compares the support offered by relatives of an individual to the support offered by an online community. Sick individuals join a social support online community because they are seeking information, empowerment, encouragement, emotional support and empathy regarding their illness. An individual needs not travel physically to participate; online communities can provide this support wherever the individual is located. Turner et al (2000) say that the advantage of online discussion groups within illness-related communities is the availability of the site in cyberspace because participants are free to post their requests anytime, as well as remain anonymous, if they want to. The findings also reveal that there is no significant difference between participants of the list/serv and perceptions of their face-to-face partner concerning the support for their specific illness, which buttressed the fact that listserv, provides important function by bring together illness-related people to discuss their health problems via the internet.

Greenfield and Subrahmanyam (2003) carried out an online discourse in a teen chat-room. In the study, material aspects of culture of chat-room are examined, such as linguistic codes, interactions and discourse patterns. They differentiate between the environment of chat-room and conventional face-to-face interactions. Chatting may look sequential because utterances appear one at a time on the screen but a turn may appear several times before its response appears on the screen. This is due to the time lapse between composition and time of appearance on the screen, due to transmission speeds; a later conversational turn may actually be composed before the preceding turn appears on the screen. This differentiates the conventional turn-taking in chatting from the sequential nature of face-to-face interaction. According to Greenfield and Subrahmanyan (2003), chatting has some conventionalized chat codes such as the request for numerals ("press 14 if yawanna chat 2 14/f/cali" - press 14 if you want to chat to a 14 year-old female from California), standard graphic formats (e.g. "14/m"-14yearold male) and slot filler codes ("a/s/l"-age /sex/location) but still integrates features of oral discourse in its interaction process.

Subramnayam et. al (2004) study "constructing sexuality and identity in an online teen chat room". They propose that adolescents' online interactions are both a literal and a metaphoric screen for representing major adolescent developmental issues such as

sexuality and identity. They adopt a quantitative discourse methodology to microanalyse a half-hour transcript from a monitored teen chat room. The aim is to study how sexuality is constructed and co-constructed through interaction in a chat-room, coupled with the examination of identity expression in teen chat, as well as the cues that participants use to express their identities in teen chat.

This study reveals that adolescents express their identities in chat room via their screen names (nicknames or nicks), in substitutions to face and body. Nicknames represent the way by which participants in chat-room exchange information about themselves, e.g. their gender, sexual identity and special interest. For example, Hotgr/56Hot, Sexy pusy, and Baby girl show femininity and sexuality, while Armocrewman 20, TJ Hockey Guy 66 and Honey stick Guy show masculinity. The contribution of the online medium lies in its anonymous nature, which allows participants to have a frank discussion on a potentially embarrassing topic. The danger of online medium is the issue of unwanted cyber sexual solicitation.

Ojebode (2004) studies empathy among members of an Internet group. He sets out to investigate if effective empathising indeed takes place in cyberspace and the techniques used in cyberspace empathising. He studies an Internet group over a period of twelve months using a combination of survey and content analysis methods. He defines empathy as "feeling for, feeling with the others and expressing it in words that soothe". He also cited Ladd (2000) who says empathy is "walking a mile in another person's moccasins; it is listening so intently and identifying so closely that you experience the other person's situation, thought and emotions". Empathy is not only needed when one is in a distress or unpleasant situation, it is also needed when one is going through a joyful experience. Some techniques involved in cyberspace empathising are supports, which include making the hurt person feel justified for feeling hurt and uncriticised. Interpreting and praising involve quoting and applying biblical/Quranic passages to succor the hurt person. Part of the upshots manifests as effective empathising in cyberspace because deep interpersonal relationships can be formed and sustained over the Internet. Internet groups, according to Ojebode (2004), are classified into three. They are outright frivolities and vulgarity, head–level exchange of facts and information, and heart-level interpersonal talks. This study has revealed empathising, a heart-level affair, as being carried out in cyberspace, with the use of self-disclosure, a strict examination of

'netiquette' and the application of some other techniques of empathy used in offline relationships.

Harvey and Soltren (2005) carry out a research on threats to privacy on facebook and found series of flaws in the system. They observe that there are too much of users disclosure; Meanwhile, facebook does not take adequate steps to protect user privacy, and the third parties are actively seeking out the end-user information using facebook. This study based it end-user findings on a survey of MIT students and statistical analysis of facebook data from MIT, Harvard, MIV and University of Oklahoma. They analyse the facebook system in terms of fair information practices, as recommended by the Federal Trade Commission. By using Threat model to analyse specific privacy risks, Harvey and Soltren submit that the facebook serves different roles to different people. For instance, university administrators use facebook for disciplinary purposes, firms engage it for marketing purposes, while intruders are exploiting security holes. The data for this study is collected directly from facebook for two principles. It serves as a proof of concept, to demonstrate that it is possible for an individual to automatically gather large amount of data from facebook. As facebook becomes more entrenched, disclosure rates are likely to rise, unless facebook changes the parameters of their system, or there are enough newsworthy privacy stories to change user's perceptions. For instance, facebook gathers information about people from other sources, such as newspapers and instant messaging services. This information is gathered regardless of their nonuse of the website.

Facebook uses the information that is collected from other sources to supplement their profiles unless the users must have specified in their privacy settings that they do not want this to be done. Facebook has close relationship with several corporations, and gives or discloses information about a subscriber if the need arises, particularly because it is legal to do so. Unfortunately, not all users understand the terms of the subscription. This study survey shows that 46% of facebook users believe that facebook cannot share their information with any third party. However, facebook discloses one's data to other users of the site, to third parties, primarily advertisers. Although facebook allows, to a large extent, the interested user to easily control what other users of the site can see about their profile data but there are virtually no control on what facebook can expose to advertisers. There is a way to request that facebook should not share one's information

with others, but it is not transparent and there is no evidence that one's request is actually granted.

In order to secure the privacy of users, Harvey and Stroren (2005) recommend that facebook should have a policy regarding disclosure of private information due to security breaches or unethical employees, and many other policies that will guarantee the user's private information from being disclosed. It should be clearly stated, in their terms of service that they notify end-users whose privacy is violated for all these empower end-users.

Manprit Kaur's (2011) study is more comprehensive. He investigates how online forums are used in language learning and education. The study sets out to look at the benefits of online forums in language learning, particularly in improving students' writing and communication skills, and with an emphasis on the potential for implementation in Malaysia. The findings show that online forums or discussions boards have been used in a wide range of higher education setting to provide major learning environments for distance education or to supplement face to face discussion (citing Jacobson 2006). He adds that online forums are one of the primary tools of electronic learning. Manprit Kaur (2011) adds that a number of studies have found that online forums are beneficial in developing communication skills. For instance, Scoth and Ryan (2009) discover in their study that online members become more engaged in discussions and interacted effectively when given appropriate tasks. For example, when the students are given problems related to their prior experience, the discussions show higher levels of interaction, and the participants show more passion for the topic.

Online forums improve writing skills because it provides reinforcement tasks to enable students to practise their writing. The online forum also facilitates collaborative learning. Students could share ideas and opinions in order to produce better quality writing as compared to if the tasks were to be completed independently. He supports his view with the study carried out by Schuetze (2010) on University of Victoria Canada and the University of Kiel in Germany. The study shows that most students of both universities felt comfortable writing online and they wrote more than ever before. They used the forum more actively than in a face-to-face classroom or chat. Moreover, some students also admitted that they like reading what other students posted in online forums.

Chiluwa (2011) carries out a research on Nolitics, a Nigerian online political discussion forum that provides opportunity for social interaction and political

participation through new media technologies. This forum is hosted by Naija Pal –a hosting website with social networking and blogging activities. Naija Pals maintains an online community bloggers with Nolitics as a discussion forum solely devoted to social and political debates. Members exchange information and engage in social analyses and criticism of Nigeria's political performances. This research shows that blogs or the discussion forum has been used or is being used as a medium for political involvement and participation. This study therefore, analyses political discourse and social interaction by members of Nolitics by examining the interactional norms of participants, including pragmatic strategies that are used in the computer mediated discourse (CMD) of the discussion forum and how this CMD function as social criticism, social and political mobilization (especially towards the 2011 general elections in Nigeria). Political propaganda and other related issues that border on development and social stability in Nigeria.

A total of one hundred and four 'posts' posted within the period of four months were downloaded from page one to three of the discussion forum page and were analysed with the theoretical framework of Herring (2007) computer mediated discourse analysis (CMDA) with insights and methods from pragmatics. He examines some questions that reflects Herring's 'situation factors' such as information about participants-the writer of the post and the relationship between them, topic of interaction, interactional norms and goals of interaction. This study also examines the discursive strategies and speech acts within the structures of the posts in the corpus with insight from pragmatics. The analysis shows that discursive/pragmatic strategies such as implication, indirectness, speech acts and modality manifest in the political mobilization and social interaction. The social and political discourse generated contributions by the people via the social media, which would shape social morality and political performance.

He concludes that online forum is an ideal place to put a learning community and its learning object on the same page. He advises teachers to be fully skilled in the practical use of the sites and be committed to their interactions with the students in order to offer a successful discussion forum. Online forums no doubt improve learning and communicative skills if teachers are actively involved in the online discussions.

It is worth mentioning here that studies on socio-political online fora have enjoyed reasonable patronage from scholars while the academic fora which is significant to the professional advancement of scholars has been neglected. To the best knowledge

of the researcher, studies have covered the site description and scope of operation of the fora. Scholarly work based on any academic forum like linguist list, the Grad Café, the chronicles, Academia.edu, Cogsci-SE, Quora, to mention a few are very rare interest. This research work is worthwhile because it is set to explore the untilled ground. This study therefore, is examining the pragmatics of publishers' intentions on the linguist list site.

2.4   Review of Studies on Academic Practice

As earlier said, not much scholarly attention has been given to publishers' discourse, and pragmatic studies on it are equally scarce. This constrains the number of literature available for this session. Most research works considered to have relevance to this study within pragmatics were analysed using the Generic Structure Potentials (GSP) while few were carried out under applied linguistics. For instance, Alharbi (2001) examines writing and writing behaviour under applied linguistics. He makes attempt to assess writing as a cognitive behaviour, element of contrast between speech and writing, the role of writing as medium of communication, writing environment, progress of writing and, amalgamation of writing, criticisms and creativity and finding constituents of good writing. Alharbi (2001) discovers that there is no writing if there is no message as writing is triggered when relevant ideas and data emerge. These are to be rearranged to comply with the rhetorical intention of the writer who engages his linguistic and cultural experiences at all levels of his writing processes.

Melissa and Ronald (2004) study the reactivity and type of verbal report in SLA research methodology. The study addresses the two types of verbal protocols (metalinguistic and non-metalinguistic) in SLA research, using a syntactic structure and advanced language learners of Spanish. The study reveals that neither type of verbalisation significantly affected text comprehension or written production of old or new exemplars of the targeted structure when compared to a control group, although metalinguistic verbalisation appeared to cause a significant decrease in text comprehension over non-metalinguistic verbalization.

Henry and Roseberry (1997) carry out investigation on the functions, strategies and linguistic features of the introductions and conclusions of essays. They use a genre-based research methodology to determine the rhetorical organisation of the introductions and endings of essays and to identify correlation between linguistic features, as well as the functions they perform. A corpus of 40 essays was created and analysed in line with

Hassan's (1989) procedures. The analysis reveals three moves in the introductions namely (IT) ^ (NF) ^ CI (IT- introducing the topic, NF- narrowing the focus that is specific proposition of the essay, and CI- stating the central idea of the essay). Two moves are identified in the endings of essays (conclusions). The moves are CC- Commitment to the central ideas and EX – Expansion is to relate the main idea to a wider context. They observe that conclusions in essay are traditionally optional because about 45% of essays analysed do not have endings.

Hyland (1997) carries out a textual analysis of 28 research articles in four academic disciplines (Astrophysics, Marketing, Microbiology and Applied linguistics) to investigate how appropriate use of meta-discourse crucially depends on rhetorical context. The study identifies taxonomy of meta-discourse functions and suggests that readers should be allowed to derive intended interpretations. The analysis reveals that hedges are abundant in all the 28 articles examined except astrophysics. Biologists used more evidentials and code glosses than other groups; physicists used more endophoric markers and applied linguists more emphatic. Hedges perform both epistemic and interpersonal functions which enable writers to anticipate possible opposition to claims by expressing statement with precision, caution and humility. The upshot of the research shows that there is an indivisible relationship between meta discourse and its rhetorical context and this relationship constitutes an essential aspect of successful academic writing. He argues that metadiscourse is critical to the overall purpose of language use, rather than merely an adjunct to it.

Hyland (2004) examines the generic structure of graduates' dissertation acknowledgements. Two hundred and forty Ph.D. and MA dissertations written by non-native speakers of English in a variety of disciplines at five Hong Kong Universities are examined. Students were selected from six academic disciplines which represent a broad cross-section of practice, namely: Electronic Engineering (EE), Computer Science (CS), Business Studies (BS), Biology (Bio), Applied Linguistics (AL), and Public Administration (PA). The acknowledgements were analysed for their move structure to determine how these student-writers accomplished their acknowledgements. This involved scanning the texts to identify text units which expressed a particular function, developing categories inductively through recursive passes through the texts, checking all cases, and entering them into winmax pro for cross- referencing. The texts were later sorted according to Cromin, Mckenzie and Rubio's (1993) scheme. In addition, two PhD

and two MA students from each discipline were interviewed in their Cantonese L1 in order to gain insight into the text data and to discover something of their own preferences and thoughts on acknowledgment practices.

The analysis established three moves of which thanking move is obligatory, especially for academic assistance because it occurs in all the texts. The second move is reflection move while the third is announcing move. It is also revealed that scientist and engineers construct less complex acknowledgements. Hyland (2004) observes that acknowledgements are sophisticated and complex textual constructs which bridge the personal and the public, the social and the professional, and the academic and the moral.

Samraj and Monk (2008), on the other hand, engage in genre analysis of statement of purpose in graduate programme applications. They selected websites and ten sites that purported to provide information for graduate programmes and students imprint books sold in large popular bookstores under the section "Applying for Universities." These were analysed in order to gain a general understanding of the kinds of information available for prospective graduates. In addition, relevant books in the library of a large public university in California were also analyzed. These were analysed for their discourse structure in terms of moves and steps. Five moves were established namely–Introduction, Background, Reasons for applying, Extra-curricular Activities, and Conclusion. Three of the moves are optional, while two are (Background and Reason for applying) obligatory.

A model for the investigation of reflexive meta-discourse in research articles is carried out by Toumi (2009). He reviews the early models of metadiscourse which he claims followed a broad approach of analysis. Drawing on the models of Mauranen (1992:1993b) and Adel (2006), he highlights their weakness, thus introducing a model of reflexive meta-discourse with some modifications to meet the specificities of the research article (RA) genre. The study seeks to identify similarities and differences in the use of reflexive meta-discourse between the two cultural groups. The data comprise RAs written in English by native English speakers and Tunisian researchers. The RAs of the first cultural groups are subjected to availability in English; the RAs of the native writers serve as a baseline to investigate the use of reflexive mate-discourse in Tunisians RAs.

This study gives birth to clearer criteria for the identification of reflexive meta-discourse by setting the model into two broad categories ranging from reflexivity of high explicitness to reflexivity of low explicitness, which is currently being used in a

comparative functional analysis of reflexive meta-discourse in RAs from the hard and soft sciences. The pedagogical implications of the study consist in informing the design of academic writing teaching material in Tunisia.

Abdi (2012) examines the evidence marking in research articles by investigating its sources and relative reliability through quality markers. He employs quality meta-discourse strategies, like evidential, hedges, boosters and disclaimers to investigate their contribution to evidentiary in research articles. He concludes that evidential marks the source of evidence, while the other strategies are employed to condition propositions proportionate to the strength of the relevant evidence. This study helps to argue that reliability markers demonstrate the author-perceived distance of propositions from the impact range of evidence. Contrary to the broad definition of meta-discourse, the paper concludes that without appropriate types of markers, propositions could lose their quality, and as such they are indispensable part of the propositions they modify in the broader pragmatic context. This study hopes to facilitate teaching and learning quality.

This chapter has been able to discuss studies that are particularly relevant to our present study, not only from the point of view of their theoretical orientations, but from their linguistic behaviours from the socio-cultural context. However, our work is significant because it examines linguistic form and language functions in journal publication call posts and not political posts on Nolitics but Linguist List call posts.

2.5   Concluding Remarks

This chapter has reviewed existing literature on computer mediated communication; these are studies on short message services (sms), electronic mails (emails), including studies on website based communication which expanded to chats on socio-political forums, as well as academic forum, pragmatics, academic practice linguist list site and the use of language on the LLS, coupled with other related concepts that can aid in decoding meaning are discussed. The next chapter shall be devoted to research methodology and analytical framework.

CHAPTER THREE
ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK AND METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

Attempts were made in chapter two to identify and establish the relevance of the theoretical orientation, as well as relevant literature for this work. This chapter shall discuss the analytical framework, data collection procedure, and sampling technique.

3.2 Analytical Framework

Our choice of theory in this study revolves around pragmatics. Pragmatics provides the germane tools needed for the comprehension of the principles involved in how users of language process information in communication. Birner (2013:3) observes that pragmatics operates on a set of principles of interpreting language in context. Such principles include speech act theory, politeness, implicature and presupposition, all situated in context. The main suitable theory of pragmatics chosen for this study is Searle's speech acts theory because of its potency in handling non- interactive text (utterances), like the Linguist List journals publication calls. The speech acts' three main domains are the illocutionary (what utterances are made to do), locutionary (the choice of words used in the utterances) and the perlocutionary acts (the effects of the utterances on the hearer). However, only two of the three domains of speech acts theory are relevant to this study. Therefore, locutionary acts and the illocutionary acts will be significantly used in the data analysis. The perlocutionary acts will not be used since our data is non-interactive.
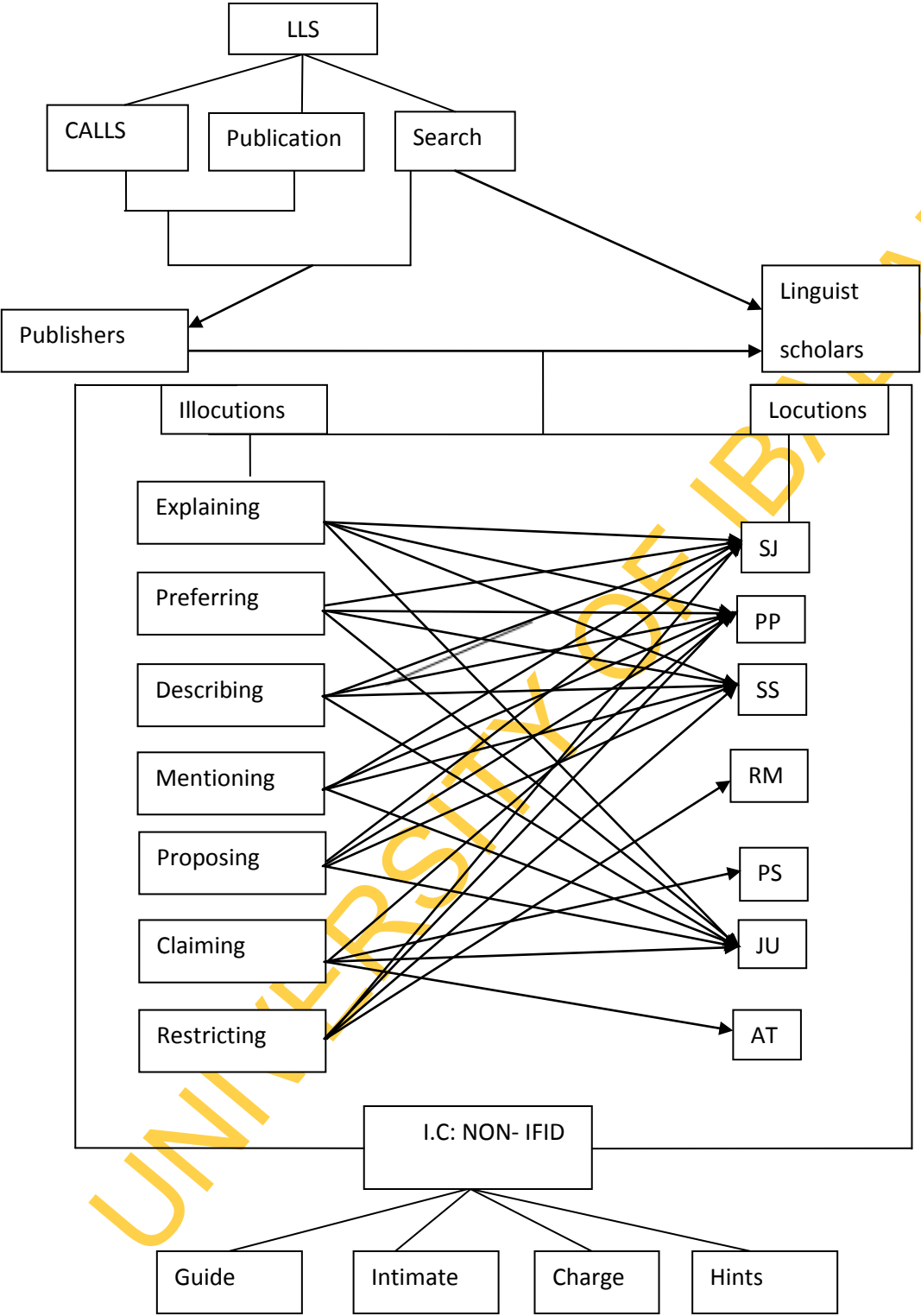
Figure 3.1: The Pragmatics of Publishers' Intentions on the Linguist List Journal Publication Calls.

The figure above shows that this study on pragmatics of publishers' intentions on the Linguist List journal publication calls is a two way communication. The publishers or writers of the journal call posts occupy the right hand side, while the linguist scholars are on the other side. Information flows from the publishers or writers to the linguist scholars or readers. The diagram shows that the publishers pragmatically communicate their intentions as regards some issues regarding the scope(s) of the journals, publications process (PP) subscribers status (SS), research methodology (RM), paper solicitation (PS), journal utility (JU), and journal types (JT) by using the illocutionary acts of explaining, preferring, describing, mentioning, proposing, claiming, and restricting acts to convey their intentions with regard to the earlier mentioned locutions. The diagram also shows the connectivity between the locutions and illocutionary acts performed. The publishers employ Indirect Communication (IC) to realise all the acts through Non-IFID (non-illocutionary force indicating device) driven acts to guide, intimate, charge, and hint the linguist scholars.

3.3 Methodology

This study adopts non-experimental approach to research, which is also known as Content Analysis (CA), mostly used in the humanities, especially in language study. CA as used in human communication involves analysing, evaluating and interpreting written and visual materials (Obilade, 1987). This approach was adopted because data analysis focuses on only selected journal publication call posts. Therefore, this section explains the procedure for data collection and sampling technique adopted for this work.

3.3.1 Data Collection Procedure

This research is an examination of the journal publishers' pragmatic use of language on the linguist list journals publication call posters under study. The resource of the data is the Linguist List publication call website, where journal calls are posted by publishers to solicit contributions to their various linguistic journals. The web site (address) of the downloaded data is http://linguistlist.org/browse-journals.cfm; and some information are also retrieved from different sections of the site, such as Linguist list<publications, Linguist list<calls and conferences browse current calls, Linguist

list<publications >Academic papers, Linguist list<Browse Journal Calls, Linguist list<Job Area, Linguist list< Search index , Linguist list<people, etc.

3.3.2   Sampling Technique

A total of four hundred and sixty (460) journal posts were retrieved from http:linguistlist.org/browse-journals.cfm on 17th December, 2011. The sampled population is a total of one hundred and fifteen (115) journal posts which make up twenty five percent (25%) of four hundred and sixty (460) posts which were selected through stratified and purposive sampling techniques. These were classified into: Pure Linguistic journals, Applied Linguistic journals, and Interdisciplinary journals. This was done to enable representation of every group in the data in order to achieve objectivity in the findings. The data collected through the research instrument were analysed using Searle's 1969 Speech acts theory to examine the language forms and language functions, as well as the indirect communication use in the Linguist List Journal Publication Calls.

<center>**CHAPTER FOUR**</center>

LOCUTIONARY ACTS IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE LINGUIST LIST SITE JOURNAL PUBLICATION CALLS

4.1 Introduction

This section investigates the Linguistic elements that contribute to the production and interpretation of utterance. It has to do with the speaker's choice of words in relating his or her intentions to the audience. Odebunmi (2003) submits that Linguistic communication takes place when speech acts are performed. In other words, communication is successful when the speaker has expressed his intentions and it is interpreted appropriately by the audience. This meaning relation processes undertaken in this work include not only paradigmatic relations but also aspects of syntagmatic relations. Attention is given to patterns of lexical relations used on the *LL* journals publication call posts.

4.2 Language Forms on the Linguist List Journal Publication Calls

The language forms used in the linguist list journal publication calls (henceforth LLJPC) haves been classified into lexico-semantic and syntactic levels. The lexico-semantic level examines the vocabulary components and the paradigmatic features (synonyms and antonyms), while the syntagmatic features examines collocation. The syntactic level describes the types of sentences used in the LLJPC. Figure 4.1 below gives a pictorial discussion of the locutions found in the data.

```
                    ┌─────────────────┐
                    │  Locution on the │
                    │      LLJPC      │
                    └─────────────────┘
                             │
            ┌────────────────┴────────────────┐
    ┌───────────────┐              ┌───────────────┐
    │ Lexico-semantic│              │ Syntactic level│
    │     level      │              └───────────────┘
    └───────────────┘                      │
            │                      ┌───────────────┐
  ┌─────────┼─────────┐            │  Sentence type │
┌────────┐ ┌────────┐ ┌────────┐   └───────────────┘
│Vocabulary│ │Paradigmatic│ │Syntagmatic│       │
└────────┘ │ features │ │ features │   ┌──────────────────────┐
           └────────┘ └────────┘   │ Simple, complex,      │
               │          │        │ compound, and Anomalous│
         ┌─────────┐ ┌─────────┐   └──────────────────────┘
         │ Synonyms │ │Collocation│
         │         │ └─────────┘
         │ Antonyms │
         └─────────┘
```
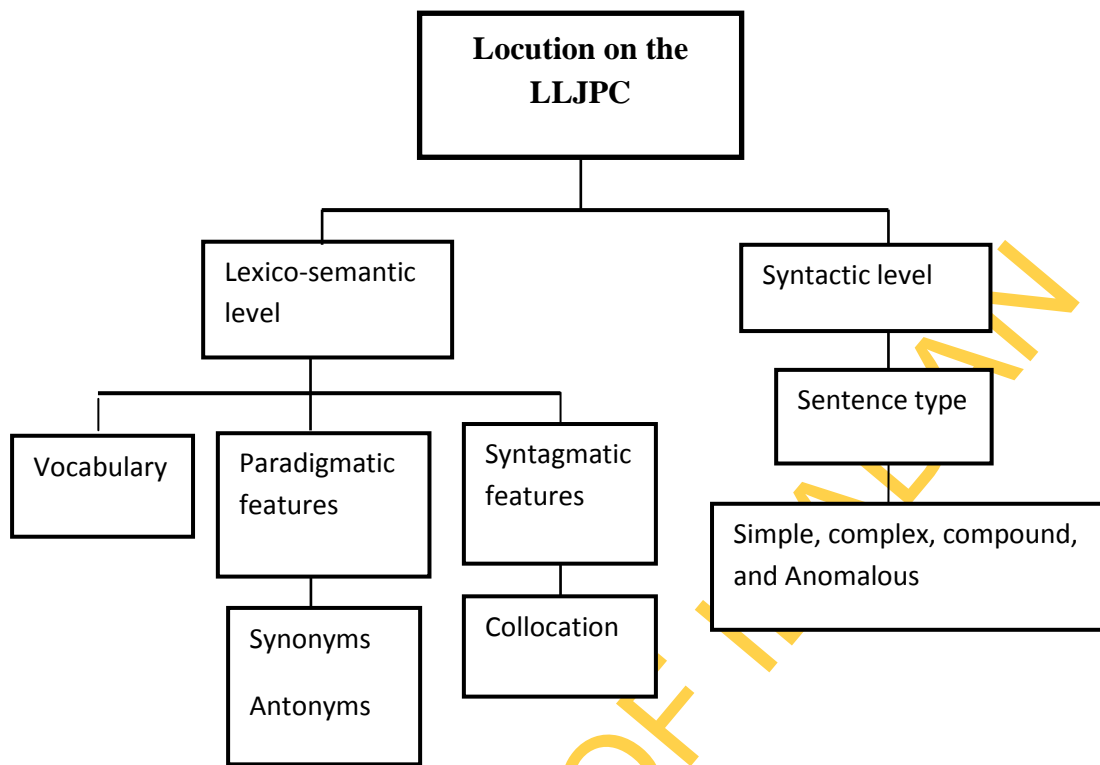
Figure 4.1 Locutions Used in the Linguist List Journal Publication Calls

4.2.1 Lexico-Semantic Features

This section discusses the choice of vocabulary used in the journal calls and also the paradigmatic and syntagmatic choices. Additionally, this section also explicates the syntactic patterns used in the posts, which express the types of sentences used in the journal call posts. Each aspect of these is presented below with their frequencies and percentages:

4.2.1.1 Vocabulary

Vocabulary is the lexicon in a language. It is the entire stock of words in a language or a field of knowledge. Accordingly, LL is a domain of knowledge, thus, in this study; the vocabulary expressed through the choice of words employed by the publishers to convey their intentions in the journal call posts is distinctive. This section examines the lexical features of the journal call posts based on the context of use as revealed in our data. Meanwhile, the lexical meaning of a word is portrayed in the way in which it is strung together. The investigation evinces that five vocabulary types emerged from the journal call posts. These are:

1. Words pointing to the scope of the journals
2. Words pointing to the academics
3. Words pointing to publication process.
4. Words pointing to editorial components
5. Words pointing to peer-review.

The frequency and percentage of the vocabulary types is represented in Table 4.1 below:

Table 4.1. Vocabulary Types Used in Linguist List Journal Publication Calls

Types	Frequency	Percentage
Words pointing to the scope of the journals	431	44.4%
Words pointing to academic practice	296	30.5%
Words pointing to publication process	161	16.5%
Words pointing to editorial composition	50	5.5%
Words pointing to peer – review	33	3.1%
Total	971	100%

Table 4.1 reveals that words pointing to the scope of the journals have the highest frequency with 431, with 44.4%, while the words pointing to the academics come second in prominence with 296, with a ratio of 30.5%. The words that delimit journals publication process rank third, totaling 161, with an aggregate of 16.5%, and the words that distinguish editorial composition come next with the degree frequency of 50, according it 5.5%. Lastly, the least on the ladder are words delineating peer-review with a meagre frequency of 33 and a consequent of 3.1%.

4.2.1.2 Words Pointing to the Scope of the Journals

These words have the highest frequency of 431, and in consequence, it is 44.4%. This is because the journal posts practically convey information on the scope or areas of interest of the journals. Therefore, technical words that adequately express this intention are used by the publishers in order to intimate the reader-scholars on the areas or field of discourse of the journal being publicised so that the readers would know the particular areas of study to base their papers on. Examples are presented below:

Ex.1.   It is an annual publication devoted to the study of
Language, Translation and Culture.
Linguistica Antverpiensia New Series

Ex.2   Marang publishes scholarly contributions on all aspects of
English – Language, literature and linguistics
Marang: A Journal Language and Literature

The scopes of the journal for example 1 are language, translation and culture. The ability of human beings to use 'language' to communicate is one of the features that differentiate them from animals. It is the medium through which man socialises with his environment. 'Translation' is an interpretation from one language or situation to another. It has to do with rending of something in one language to another language without losing the main idea. 'Culture' is the characteristics of a particular group of people defined by everything from language, religion, cuisine, social habits, music and arts. The journal in example 2 will publish contributions based on 'English language', 'literature' and 'linguistics'. English language is the study of the system of words or signs that the English use to express their thoughts and feelings. 'Literature' in this context refers to literature written in English language. It explores human experience and imagination as it has been expressed in written form, and 'linguistics' is the scientific study of language. The publishers believe that a scholar- reader in the above fields will

understand without constraint the areas of interest of the journals because the register used to point to their scope are precise, objective and explicit.

4.2.1.3 Words Pointing to Academic Practice

Words pointing to academic practice come second in position with 296 frequencies, it constitutes 30.5%. Majority of the journal posts examined revealed words pointing to the academic domain. This explains the fact that journals are written by academics or by researchers. Examples are presented below:

Ex.3.LPP aims to promote constructive interaction between **theoretical** and critical *findings* related to language use and other modes of communication. The journal seeks to **publish** original **papers** which offer analysis of new **empirical material** and /or theoretical insights. All **submissions** will be peer-reviewed by external referees. **Book reviews** will also be published.
Lodz Papers in Pragmatics (LPP)

Ex.4. **Articles** may deal with any language, though a large
proportion are devoted to the **study** of French.
The journal also publishes **bibliographies**,
summaries of theses, **reports, squibs** and **reviews.**
Contributions are in English and French.
Linguisticae Investigationes

The above highlighted words are registers relating to the academia because of their preciseness, explicitness and accuracy to the context of use. They comprise noun phrases, common nouns and verbs used by the publishers because there is contextual mutual belief between them and the scholar-readers concerning the meaning of the words. The journal in example 3 makes use of noun phrases, such as 'theoretical findings', 'empirical materials' and 'book review'. Theoretical findings denote research based on existing theories and hypothesis without any practical application in the research. Empirical materials based its findings on observation and experiment, while 'book review' is a descriptive evaluation of a book. 'Publish' belong to the verbal group which means to make known to the public. Papers in this context signify researches or articles written by scholars, 'submissions' are any write up by scholars released for publication. Ex.4 journal on the other hand uses the following nouns aside 'study' which is used as a verb: articles, study, bibliographies, summaries, reports, squibs, review, and contributions. 'Articles' are written by scholars based on a topic, 'study' denotes learning, 'bibliographies' are list of books, articles, and other sources one uses when researching a topic and writing a paper. 'Summaries' are comprehensive and brief

condensed main points of a write up which is also referred to as abstract. 'Reports' are systematic, well organised document which defines and analyse a subject or problem. 'Squibs' are short piece of satirical writing but squibs can also mean an explosive device. The publishers believe a scholar reader should be able to identify the type referred to in this context. 'Review' is a descriptive evaluation of a write up, and 'contribution' is the write up by scholars released for publication. The publishers know that scholars engage in writing articles, papers, reviews, dissertations, abstracts, submissions to journals. The publishers, therefore, believe that the readers would not have difficulty interpreting or decoding the meanings of the words used in the journal publicity since they are familiar registers in the field. For instance, academics are scholars who engage in writing articles, papers, reviews, publications, submissions, abstracts, dissertation, review books and also carry out research.

4.2.1.4. Words Pointing to Publication Process

The words pointing to publication process take the third position in the hierarchy with the frequency of 161 (16.6%). These are used to pass information concerning the publication process of the journal subscribers. Words pointing to the publication content and durations of publication are used to intimate the subscribers of the processes involved in publishing in a particular journal because this varies from journal to journal. Examples are presented below:

Ex.5. The journal is **published** online at
http://www.versita.com/science/socialsciences/psicl.html.
Poznan Studies in Contemporary Linguistics

Ex.6. RLV is **published once in a year** by the Press
Universitaires de Vincennes (Universite de Paris 8, France)
and appears both in **print and as a web** journal (**after a two
year delay**).
Recherches Linguistiques de Vincennes

The choices of vocabulary used above are precise and explicit to be decoded by scholars. Example 5 journal is published online. 'Published' is a past tense verb which denotes to arrange a write up to be printed and made available to be accessed by the public. In this context, the journal is made available to public through the internet. The journal in example 6, on the other hand, is published once in a year, and appears as printed and on web journal after a two year delay. This implies that the journal is printed every year but made available via internet after two years of being printed. The

publisher-writer uses these registers because he/she knew they are academic registers which every academic should be able to interpret without hassles.

4.2.1.5 Words Pointing to Editorial Composition

Words pointing to editorial composition come next with a degree frequency of 50, and 5.1%. Our data reveal that words pointing to editorial composition are not commonly used and where they are used detail information are withheld, therefore, concealing information concerning the editorial composition of the journal from the scholar-reader. The journal publishers may deliberately withhold the information concerning the editorial components of the journal in order to avoid favouritism and to promote objectivity. However, in some cases the publishers intimate the readers on the set of people given the responsibility of assessing the papers or contributions that are received for publication. This will sensitise the subscribers in writing quality papers that will stand the test of time. Let us examine these examples below:

> Ex.7.**Editor-in-chief**: Harry van der Hulst THE LINGUIST REVIEW aims at publishing high-quality papers in syntax, semantics, phonology, and morphology. **The editor** also welcomes initiatives for thematic issues with **guest editors**.
> *The*
>
> *Linguistic Review (TLR)*

> Ex.8. LANGUAGE and EDUCATION An International **Journal Editor:** Viv Edwards (University of Reading) **Book Review Editor**: Kendall King (New York University). *Language and Education*

The words pointing to editorial composition are explicit and precise. Example 7 journal has 'Editor-in-chief', 'the editor', and 'guest editors', while that of example 8 has 'Journal editor', and 'book review editor'. They are noun phrases. 'Editor-in-chief' is a publication editorial leader and has the final say on what gets published. 'The editor' assigns, distributes, checks, corrects and perfects submission for publication, but works under the directives of the editor-in-chief. 'Guest editors' are formally invited by the editor to assist in editing the submitted manuscripts in terms of scholarly content. In example 8 journal, the 'journal editors' evaluate submissions for journals while 'book review editor' evaluates that of book review.

4.2.1.6 Words Pointing to Peer–review

This group has the lowest frequency of 33, with a ratio of 3.4% because it is not common in our data because most publishers do not reveal their assessment procedure. Peer-review involves assessment of submission for publication by colleagues or co-scholar readers within the same field of study. This set of words indirectly encourages subscribers to write quality papers since they have the fore-knowledge of the involvement of their colleagues in the assessment of their papers. This is because no one likes to be ridiculed before his/her colleagues. Let us examine some of the words pointing to peer-review:

Ex. 9. Publication decisions are based solely
on the quality of the submissions, which
undergo **triple-blind peer- review**.
Mester

Ex.10. Submitted manuscripts undergo **double blind review**.
Zeitschrift Fur Sprachwissenschaft

The words signifying peer-review in our data are adjectival phrases. The journal in example 9 uses 'triple blind peer review', while example 10 uses double blind peer review in assessing papers submitted for publication. This implies that the papers will be assessed by three or two specialists in the field of study, whose identities shall be concealed to both the writer and the reviewer. This is done to achieve maximum objectivity concerning the results of the review.

4.3 Paradigmatic Choices

Lexical relationships indicate word usage and their sequence in expression. It can also be seen as the association that a word has in relation to another in the same context. Words in English can collocate to reinforce, disagree, give more meaning, or simply ironically to express the opposite sense. Odebunmi (2003:191) opines that lexical items can have different relationship with one another. This relationship is classified into two broad categories of antonym and synonymy. There are other categories in our data but synonyms and antonyms are more prominent in our data than others.

Synonymy is a concept of similarity or sameness of meaning of words. These are lexical words that possess sameness in meaning; therefore, they can be substituted for one another. Synonyms are used in order to simplify a proposition for better understanding. They are alternative words or expressions used in saying the same thing, while antonyms are words that give the opposite meaning of words. In this study, both lexical items are used to enhance the clarity of expression. Table 4.2 below shows the

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proportions of synonyms and antonyms found in the Linguist List Journal Publication Calls:

Table 4.2. Lexical Relationship Types Used in the Linguist List Journal Publication Calls.

Types	Frequency	%	Examples
Synonyms	34	56.7	Paper/Submission, Work/Research, Topics/Issues
Antonyms	26	43.3	Fall/Spring, Diachronic/Synchronic, Oral/Written
Total	60	100	

Only synonymic and antonymic lexical relationships are examined in this study. Table 4.2 shows their distributions according to dominance. Synonyms has a higher degree frequency of 34, it constitutes 56.7%. Antonyms rank lower with a recurrence of 26 (43.3%).

4.3.1 Synonyms

Synonyms are employed by the journal publishers to achieve clarity of expression and also to cover larger audience, that is, both well experienced and new scholars can benefit from the precise, accurate and explicit choice of words used in the posts. . This is because if a reader is not familiar with the lexical item, its synonyms may not make sense. Some commonly used examples are cited below:

Ex 11: Papers – Submissions - Articles

Ex 12: Fields – Disciplines

The terms listed in example 11 are used in our data interchangeably in order to achieve clarity of expressions. Subscribers would definitely comprehend at least one of these three synonyms in this context, which denotes submissions of articles for publication. This also applies to example 12; field of study denotes discipline.

In this study, synonyms have the higher frequency of 34, with an equivalent proportion of 56.7% because the data reveal that most of the journals' publishers use synonymous words in order to facilitate clarity of expression.   Three types of synonymous relations have been identified in the journal posts namely:

synonyms related to publication

synonyms related to journals scope

synonyms related to subscriber's status.

They are grouped into three semantic fields as shown in Table 4.3 below

Table 4.3.   Synonyms and Semantic Fields Found in the Linguist List Journal Publication Calls

Semantic Fields	Frequency	%	Examples
Synonyms related to Publication	19	55.9	Papers/Contributions/Submissions, Work/Research, Articles/Studies
Synonyms related to scope of the Journals	09	26.5	Translation/Interpreting Studies, Educational/Curricular, Topics/Issues
Synonyms related to Subscribers' status	06	17.6	School of Thought/Academic Group, Professionals/Researchers
Total	**34**	**100**	

4.3.1.1 Synonyms Related to Publication

As earlier said, synonyms related to publication ranks higher with a total of 19 and the percentage is 55.9% because the journal publishers utilise more synonymous words related to publication in order to get the readers acquainted with the kinds of research works or publications that can be published in the journals. Underneath are instances:

Ex.13. The publishing **material (work)** can be in form of:
scientific article, essay and review.
LINGUA (GEM)

Ex 14. The journal is open to the original **articles and papers**
from both well-known and new authors hoping to contribute
for the improvement of Linguistics.
Revista Virtual de Estudos da Linguagem (ReVEL)

The publishers provide words that can substitute one another in order to achieve clarity of expression. In example 13, 'material' and 'work' are synonyms, while in example 14, supplies 'articles' and 'papers' are instances too. All are common nouns. 'Material' in this context stands for write-up and not substance, 'work' also implies write up and not job. 'Articles' are write-ups about a particular subject or issue which can also mean a thing, and 'papers', in this context means publications, articles, documents, it can also mean the sheet used for writing or the type that is used for wrapping things. The publishers expect a scholar reader to fathom the words.

4.3.1.2 Synonyms Related to Scope of the Journals

Synonyms related to the scope of the journals have 9 occurrences, which is 26.5% . The scope of the journals is presented to the subscribers by making use of a pair of words which points to the areas of interest of the journals. This is employed in a bid to avoid misconception of information. For example;

Ex.15.The 2005 issue will be dedicated to publishing research
Focusing primarily on **translation and interpreting** studies, Discourse Analysis, Pragmatics, Rhetoric, Terminology, LSP, Foreign Language Teaching, and Professional Communication.
Scientific Bulletin of the Politehnica University of Timisoara, Transactions on Modern Languages

Ex.16. Learning conditions and the learning process: the
educational/curricular treatment given in teaching
and learning strategies used, as well as the didactic
procedures, materials, and bilingual programs applied, etc.

The journal presented in example 15 informs the subscribers about the journals' scope of study which are 'translation' and 'interpreting' studies. The synonyms in example 15 fall into noun and adjectival groups. 'Translation' is a noun denoting to change a spoken or written form into another language that is, to interpret. It can also mean to transform, and 'interpreting' function as adjective qualifying 'studies'. Interpreting means to translate and it can also mean to make simpler. The publishers provide the synonym of 'Translation' which means to interpret so that the subscribers will have a better understanding of what is expected of them. 'Educational' and 'curricular' are adjectives which relate to teaching and learning but there exist a slight difference between the two words. For instance, curricular is subsumed under education; it includes all activities which students need to be exposed to in the course of schooling.

4.3.1.3 Synonyms Related to Subscriber's Status

Synonym related to subscriber's status is not common in our data. It occurs just 6 times and it constitutes 17.6%. It is used to hint the readers on the categories of subscribers they are seeking contributions from. Let us consider the only instance found in our data:

Ex. 17. The journal is not bound to any particular
school of thought or academic group.
Language Antverpiensia New Series

'School of thought' and 'academic group' fall under noun phrase; 'academic group' make up a 'school of thought'. This journal expects contributions from any school of thought or academic group. The publishers and the subscribers share mutual knowledge of the two scholarly groups used here.

4.3.2 Antonyms

In contrast, antonyms are lexical items that are in opposition. They are terms used to describe words that are opposite in meaning. The examples below are extracts from our data:

Ex 18: KG 12 and Collegiate

Ex 19: Theoretical studies and empirical studies

KG 12 is an abbreviation of kindergarten 12 which is a lower educational level to college. Example 19 also presents theoretical studies as the antonym of empirical studies.

This is because researchers can only embark on either theoretical study or empirical study. Antonyms occur at the frequency of 26, thus and so, affording it 43.3%. They are not commonly used as synonyms in our data. Just like synonyms, they are used to avoid ambiguity in interpreting an expression. Four semantic fields of antonyms manifested in this study, and they are:

Antonyms related to research methodology

Antonyms related to the scope journals

Antonyms related to publication

Antonyms related to subscribers' status

Table 4 below shows their frequencies and percentages:

Table 4.4. Antonyms and Semantic Fields Found in the Linguist List Journal Publication Calls

Semantic Fields	Frequency	%	Examples
Antonyms related to Research Methodology	11	42.3	Empirical/Theoretical, Descriptive Approach/ Theoretical Approach, theoretical/Empirical/Methodological studies
Antonyms related to the Scope of the journals	06	23.1	Human/Mechanical, Oral/Written, Teaching/Learning, Synchronic/Diachronic
Antonyms related to Publication	06	23.1	Spring/Fall, Spring/Autumn, Print/Web Journal, Visible/Online freely available etc.
Antonyms related to Subscribers' Status	03	11.5	KG 12/Collegiate, Professionals/Students
Total	**26**	**100**	

4.3.2.1 Antonyms Related to Research Methodology

Antonyms relating to research methods occurred most in our data, with a sum of 11, and 42.3% accordingly. It shows in concise and explicit manner the recommended research methods to be used in carrying out the research paper to be published in the journal; these are presented in order to facilitate clarity of expression. The antonyms in this work are adjectives describing 'papers' For example:

> Ex.20. SLR publishes **theoretical and experimental Papers** concerned with second language acquisition and second language performance.
> *Second Language Research / Sage Publications Inc.*

> Ex. 21. It publishes original studies on **theoretical, methodological**, and **descriptive** explanatory nature into translation problems and corpora, reflecting various socio-cultural approaches.
> *Target / John Benjamins*

Example 20 is an illustration that depicts that the journal publishes research papers that are 'theoretical' and 'experimental' in procedure. 'Theoretical' papers are studies based on existing theories or hypothesis, and 'experimental' papers are research work that are scientific which deals with statistics, variables and hypothesis. Meanwhile, example 21 demands papers that are 'theoretical', 'methodological' and 'descriptive'. 'Methodological' has to do with the systematic methods used in the analysis of a research and 'descriptive' require quantifiable data involving numerical and statistical explanations usually presented in tables and numbers.

4.3.2.2 Antonyms Related to Scope of the Journals

Antonyms relating to journals' scope come second with an aggregate of 6 and it is 23.1%. The journal publishers sometimes give antonyms relating to the areas of interest of their journals. This act broadens the scope of the journals, thus giving the subscribers alternative scopes to choose from. This, in turn, will increase the number of papers that will be received by the publisher. This happens to be the aim of posting the journal in the first place. The antonyms in this regards are adjective describing 'manifestations' See the extracts below:

> Ex.22. it is an annual publication devoted to the study of language, translation and culture with a special focus on translation in its many **oral and written** manifestations.
> *Linguistica Antverpiensia New Series*

Ex. 23. The primary focus of ReCALL is the use of technologies for language **learning and teaching including all relevant aspects of research and development.**
ReCALL / Cambridge University Press

Linguistica publishes papers on 'oral' and 'written' translation. 'Oral' denotes spoken and 'written' is representation of ideas in autographical symbols, in other words to put into writing. In this case, subscribers can base their papers on either oral aspect of translation or written aspect. ReCALL has 'learning' and 'teaching' as its scope; they are nouns. 'Learning' is a process of acquiring certain skills especially under formal setting such as a school, and 'teaching' is a systematic process of imparting certain skills on learners. A scholar-reader should be able to detect the differences that exist amongst these words.

4.3.2.3 Antonyms Related to Publication Process

The summation of antonyms related to publication process has a tie with antonyms related to the scope of the journals occurred 6 times and it is 23.1%. The publishers provided antonyms relating to journals' publication process to inform the subscribers the likely times or seasons their journals are published. The antonyms used here are nouns. For example:

Ex. 24. The **spring and autumn** editions are published respectively on March 31 and September 30.
Journal of Language and Translation / Sejong University.

Ex. 25. The UPR Working Papers in Linguistics is an on-line journal published twice a year (**spring and fall**) by Graduate Program in Linguistics at the University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras.
UPR Working Papers in Linguistics./ Cuadernos de Linguistica de la UPR

The journal illustrated in example 24 has some editions of its journal published in 'spring' and 'autumn' while the other in example 25 published in 'spring' and 'fall'. 'spring' is a season between winter and summer, 'autumn' is a season between summer and winter. 'fall' also means fall in American English.

4.3.2.4 Antonyms Related to Subscriber's Status

Antonyms related to subscriber's status add up to just 3, with a percentage of 11.5% because most of the publishers of the journals did not specify the category of scholars they prefer to subscribe to their journals. The antonyms are used in our data to hint the subscribers about the categories of scholars that are eligible to contribute to the journals. The use of antonyms to describe the subscribers will enable individual scholars

to identify the group/category of subscribers they belong to. The antonyms in example 26 are structurally common nouns, while antonyms in example 27 are adjectives. Let us examine these instances:

Ex.26. The opportunity is open up to **professionals and students** of the whole country.
LINGUA (GEM)

Ex. 27. The journal is open to the submission of original articles and paper from both **well-known and new authors** hoping to contribute to theimprovement of Linguistics.
Revista Virtual de Estudos da Linguagem (ReVEL)

The journal in example 26 is meant for both 'professionals' and 'students' while example 27 journal seeks contributions from 'well-known' and 'new' authors. A scholar will definitely belong to one of these groups. 'Professionals' are experts who have acquired lots of experiences in their jobs, and 'students' are learners who are still under training. 'well-known' and 'new' are adjectives describing authors. 'Well-known' authors are famous, experienced authors in their fields while 'new' authors are those who are inexperienced, still learning or growing in their field.

4.4 Syntagmatic Choices

This section shall examine the syntactic patterns of the journal posts. This will cover the structural sentence types used and lexical relationship choices in terms of collocations found in the journal posts.

4.4.1 Collocations

Collocations are sequence of lexemes that co-occur more than would be expected by chance. It is the conventional word combinations or grouping of words, especially words that habitually appear together to convey meaning by association. Collocations are the type of cohesion that is achieved through the association of lexical items that regularly co-occur, especially in similar environment (Halliday and Hassan's 1976:287). Seven patterns of collocations are found in the LLJPCP, namely:

Collocations related to journal type

Collocations related to scope of the journals

Collocations related to research methodology

Collocations related to publication Process

Collocations related to editorial components

Collocations related to paper solicitation

Collocations related to journals' access types

Table 4.5 below presents frequency and the percentage of collocations used on the Linguist List Journal Publication Calls.

Table 4.5: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Collocations Used in the Linguist List Journal Publication Calls

Semantic Fields	Frequency	%	Examples
Collocations related to Journal Type	47	23.9	Referred Journal, Open Access, International Journal, Academic Journal, Online Journal, Peer-Reviewed Journal, Electronic Journal, etc
Collocations related to Scope of the Journals	41	20.9	Language Contact, Language Change, Language Studies, General Linguistics, Language Teaching, Applied Linguistics, etc
Collocations related to Journals Research Methodology.	39	19.9	Theoretical insights, Empirical foundation, Experimental findings, Scholarly treatment, Methodological approaches, etc.
Collocations related to Publication Process.	36	18.4	New Series, Publishes Studies, Latest findings, high quality paper, Editorial focus, etc.
Collocations related to Paper Solicitation	16	8.2	Particularly welcome materials, welcome papers, welcome contributions, cordially invited etc
Collocations related to Journals Utility	10	5.1	Promote study, Spread Information, Latest findings, Emerging research, bring together etc.
Collocations related to Journal Access Type	07	3.6	Current interest, original article, highest quality, highly selective, rigorous methodology etc
Total	196	100	

4.4.2. Collocations Related to Journal Types

Collocations related to journal types have the highest frequency, with a total of 47, it is, therefore, 23.9%. This is because most of the journal publishers intimate the scholar- readers on the types of journals they published in order to guide the scholars' choice. Dominant here are adjectival collocations. Types of journal collocation fall under the structural group: adjective + adjective + noun and adjective + noun. The adjectives manifested are new, open-access, and online, while the nouns are journals, and publication. It reveals the kind/type of journal that is being posted. Let us consider the following examples:

> Ex. 28. LILT is a **new open-access journal** that focuses on relationships between linguistic insights, which can prove valuable to language technology, and language technology, which can enrich linguistic research.
> *Linguistic Issues in Language Technology (LILT)*

> Ex 29. Toronto Working Papers in Linguistics is a free, **online publication** of the Linguistics Graduate Course Union at the University of Toronto.
> *Toronto Working Papers in Linguistics*

In example 28 'new' and 'open-access' qualify 'journal'. 'New' denotes recent, 'open-access' means unrestricted access therefore, open access journals are scholarly journals that are available online to the readers without financial, legal, or technical barriers. 'Online' stands for internet. Online journals, therefore, are journals that are available on the internet.

4.4.3 Collocations Related to Scope of the Journals

Collocations related to the journals scope follow collocations related to journals types, with the frequency of 41 and it is 20.9%. The collocations reveal the areas of interest of the journals, that is, the aspects of research where the journals are sourcing for contributions. This act, in turn, guides the scholar-readers to know the particular areas which their write ups will address. Below are a couple of extracts:

> Ex 30. The journal will also promote research on **speech-language disorders** and **normal acquisition** in **lesser-researched languages**.
> *Journal of Multilingual Communication Disorders*

> Ex 31. The journal publishes empirical and theoretical studies focusing on the area of **political language** and **political discourse analysis** *Politicheskaia Lingvistika/Ura State Pedagogical University Press*

The collocations in example 30 are nominal phrases which fall under the grammatical category of adjective + adjective + noun, and adjective + noun, adjective + adjective + noun, while the collocations in example 31 are adjective + noun, and adjective + adjective + noun. 'Speech-language disorder' denotes 'speech', 'language' and 'disorder'. This can spread out to be 'speech disorder' and 'language disorder'. 'Speech disorder' refers to speech defects like stuttering, while 'language disorder' is a problem associated with language acquisition. 'Normal acquisition' 'normal' qualifies 'acquisition', 'lesser-researched languages' refer to languages that have not enjoyed considerable scholarly attentions. Collocations in example 31 are 'political language' and 'political discourse analysis'. Political language is subsumed under political discourse analysis which studies all texts and talks of professional politicians at all levels of governments.

4.4.4 Collocations Related to Research Methodology

These collocates happen to be in the fourth position of all the collocations categories with the percentage of 19.9% and a frequency of 39. The collocations found in these extracts are noun phrases. They all fall under the structure of adjective + noun. They are used to intimate the subscribers concerning the methods or approach to be used in carrying out the research. For example:

> Ex 32. Particular emphasis is placed on **theoretical approaches** to narrative and the analysis of narratives in human interaction, including those practiced by researchers in psychology, linguistics and related disciplines.
> *Narrative Inquiry / John Benjamins*
>
> Ex 33. It aims to publish **empirical studies**, **critical revisions**, and **theoretical models** that relate to the many factors that influence the foreign language teaching and learning.
> *Porta Linguarum / Univesidad de Granada*

Example 32 shows that the journal will prefer researches that are carried out through 'theoretical approaches', which involve applying existing literature, hypothesis and theories to carry out a study based on topic or topics. 'Theoretical' in this context nullify other 'approaches'. Collocations in example 33 journal are 'empirical studies', critical revision', and 'theoretical models'. 'Empirical studies' are research based on experiment or observation, 'critical revision' is the process of updating, modifying or revising a write up from a critical angle. It can also be referred to as 'review', and 'theoretical models' denotes theoretical approaches.

4.4.5. Collocations Related to Publication Process

Collocations related to publication process come next with a total of 36 and it is 18.4%. They present to the scholar readers information regarding publication process and programme adopted by a particular journal. They have grammatical categories of adjective + noun + adverb, (in) adjective + noun, verb + noun. Let us consider these examples:

> Ex 34. The Scientific Bulletin is a direct successor of the 'Bulletin Scientifiquede l'Ecole Polytechnique de Timisoara' which was started in 1923, Publication programme: **one volume per year in two issues**.
> *Scientific Bulletin of the Politehnica University of Timisoara,\ Transactions on Modern language / Editura Politehnica*
>
> Ex 35. Suvremenalingvistika **publishes articles** considering linguistic issues relative to various languages.
> *Croatian Philological Association*

The collocations used in the above examples are 'one volume' 'per year' in 'two issues', 'publishes articles'. 'One volume'; 'volume' denotes a book that is part of a set but it could also mean amount of sound from television or radio or space filled by something. 'Per year' means during each year, 'two issues'; 'issues' mean publication printed at a particular period of time. It can also mean subject of discussion, problem, argument, the act of officially giving people something to use, or children, while 'Publishes' means to arrange a book or write up to be printed for the public to read, 'article' is a write up written by scholar about a particular subject but it can as well refer to an item, part of a law, a word used before a noun to indicate its referents, e.g. English language article: 'the, a, and an', or article of faith.

4.4.6. Collocations Related to Paper Solicitation

This group of collocation is not that common in our data. It occurs 16 times and it is 8.2%. This is because of the publishers do not overtly communicate their intention of soliciting for contributions. This may be deliberate on the part of the publishers in order to guide against frivolous subscribers. The collocations fall under the grammatical structure verb + noun, adverb + verb. They reveal the main aim of the journal publishers which is to get as many subscribers as possible to publish in their journals. In order to achieve this, the publishers use collocates to invite and encourage the reader to get subscribed to the journal. For instance:

Ex 36. The journal **welcomes articles** (up to 4000 words) or comments (up to 1000 words) which are written in accessible language and are relevant to the aim of the journal.
Language and Ecology

Ex 37. Scholars outside the department and from other institutions are also **cordially invited** to submit original linguistic research for consideration.
Studies in the Linguistic Sciences

The word 'welcome' here means to be glad to accept something, while 'articles' referred to subject based write ups by scholars. The collocation in example 36 journal is 'cordially invited'. The adverb 'cordially' modify the verb 'invited'. 'Cordially' means friendly but polite and formal way. 'invited' means to ask someone to do something. This implies that the publishers politely asked scholars to publish in their journals.

4.4.7. Collocations Related to Journals Utility

The collocations related to journals utility happen to be second to the least of all the collocations found in our data. This is because the publishers rarely talk about the benefits inherent in their journals even though they seek publications. 'Brings together', 'latest findings', promote linguistics research', publishing high quality contributions' are collocations that dominate easy access journal types. The grammatical structures are verb + adverb, adjective + noun, verb + adjective + noun, and verb + adjective + noun. Here are some examples presented below:

Ex.38. It **brings together** in one journal the **latest findings** in international research in language teaching and learning.
Language Teaching/ Cambridge University Press

Ex. 39. The aim of the journal is to **promote linguistic research** by **publishing high quality contributions** from all fields and trends of modern linguistics.
Zeitschrift Fur Sprachwissenschaft / Mouton de Gruyter

In the example above, 'brings together' implies to arrange by joining more than two things. 'Latest findings' nullify other types of findings. In example 38 'promote' means to help to increase, encourage or develop. 'Linguistic research' are studies related to the scientific study of language, 'publishing' denotes to make arranging for book or printing. 'High quality contributions' means the journal arrange to print contributions of top quality.

4.4.8. Collocations Related to Journals Access Type

The main aim of publicising journals is to get them known to the public in order to get subscribers to publish in the journals but our data reveal that some journals are easy to subscribe to while some are tough to subscribe to. The journals are therefore categorized into two. These are easy access journals and tough/rigorous access journals. The easy access journals welcome any contributions that conform to their guidelines while the tough access journals are more selective in their choice of contributions for publication. A discussion of this is presented below:

4.4.8.1. Collocations Related to Easy Access Journal

It has been observed that some collocations reveal journals which can be subscribed to without much vigorous research work compared to some other journals. The easy access journals will publish any contribution that is well written. The collocations 'well-known', 'new authors' and 'current interest', 'welcomes contributions' fall under the grammatical structure adj + noun and adj + noun, adj + noun, v + nouns. Below are illustrations:

> Ex 40. The journal is open to the submission of original articles
> and papers from both **well-known and new authors**
> hoping to contribute for the improvement of Linguistics.
> *Revista Virtual de Estudos da Linguagem (ReVEL)*

> Ex 41 The journal Turkic Languages aims at presenting work of
> **current interest** on a variety of subjects and thus **welcomes**
> **contributions** on all aspects of Turkic language studies.
> *Journal of Turkic Languages / Harrassowitz Veriag*

The highlighted collocates in the above extracts reveal the level of accessibility of the journal. The two examples from the journals presented above fall under easy access journals category but a close observation of the highlighted collocates shows that the journal exemplified in number 41 will be more accessible than the one illustrated in example 40. This is because the journal shown in example 43 is interested in works of current interest without any rigorous methodology recommended whereas its counterpart in example 40 wants original article from both well-known and new authors for publications. The collocates 'well-known' means to be famous and popular for something, and both words go together and in that order, while 'new' denotes currently made or invented, 'current interest' means the present issues to explore, 'welcomes

contributions' imply that the publishers will be glad to receive any form of write ups from scholars for publications.

4.5.8.2. **Collocations Related to Tough Access Journals**

The journals that fall under tough access are those journals that are highly selective. They publish contributions of 'current interest', 'special issues', 'relevant literature', 'critical analysis', 'clear contributions', 'latest findings', 'outstanding research', 'original approach' and 'rigorous treatments'. These are noun phrases which have grammatical structure: verb + adjective + noun, adjective + noun, adverb + adjective, and noun + verb. The following are examples:

> Ex 42. RLV main concern is to **publish original articles of highest quality** and significance from authors of all nationalities.
> *Recherches Linguistques de Vincennes.*

> Ex 43. SL is a peer-reviewed journal, **highly selective**
> in the choice of **articles published**.
> *Suvremena Lingvistika / Croatian Philological Association*

The collocation highlighted in the examples above show that a scholar needs to brace up in order to get his/her works published in these types of journals. For instance, example 42 reveals that this publication will 'publish original articles' of 'highest quality' and significance. In the same vein, the journal exemplified in Ex. 43 is a pointer that it is 'highly selective' in the choice of 'articles published'. 'Original' means new, latest, or renovative. 'Highest quality' is a superlative adjective showing the extreme at which the quality is measured, 'highly selective' shows the degree at which the publishers are being selective of publications for their journals.

4.5 Syntactic Level

This section analyses the structural sentence types employed by the publishers in the LLJPC to reveal their intentions to their scholar audience. This study adopts the grammatical classifications of Quirk R. and Greenbaum S. (1973) as found in their *A University Grammar of English*. The analysis reveals four basic sentence types, namely: simple, compound, complex, and anomalous sentences. Anomalous sentence in this research is a type of sentence that is awkward in meaning and structure.

4.5.1 Sentence Types

The data reveal that simple sentences are dominant in the sentence types. The number of occurrence is 182 and 44.4% because the publishers' primary aim of posting the journals is to create awareness of their journals to the public in order to get more subscribers. Thus, unambiguous, precise and explicit expressions are mostly used in issues related to the scope of the journals, publication process, journals types, editorial composition, journals utility, and peer-review. The complex sentences come second with frequency of 119, and 29.0%. Complex sentences are engaged to talk about the scope of the journals, journals utility, publication process, subscribers' status, and editorial composition of the journals. This implies that, despite the fact that the journals publishers want to achieve clarity in their expressions, yet they do make use of complex sentences to show the elegancy that characterized academic language which they believe the scholar reader will decode without hindrances. Compound sentences occupy the third position as shown in the table, with a total of 90 recurrences and 22.0%; they are employed to communicate the scope of the journals, publication process, peer-review, and editorial composition of the journals. Meanwhile, anomalous sentence has the least occurrence. It occurred just once and it is therefore 0.2%. It is used to talk about only the scope of the journal. This implies that anomalous sentence is rare in the journal posts in order not to create misconception for the scholar- reader. Table 2 below shows the frequency and percentage distribution of sentence types used on the LLJPC.

Table 4.6: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Sentence Types Used in the LLJPC

Types	Frequency	Percentage
Simple	182	44.4%
Complex	137	33.4%
Compound	90	22.0%
Anomalous	01	0.2%
Total	410	100%

Our data reveal the above types of sentences are used on the linguist List journal publication calls site. The Simple sentence has the highest degree of frequency of 182 at 44.4%, Complex sentences come next with 137 frequency at 33.4%, Compound sentences occur with the frequency of 90 at 22.0% while Anomalous sentence occur at 01 time at 0.2%.The discussions below present a comprehensive explanation of all the sentences found according to their degree of frequencies.

4.5.1.1 Simple Sentences

This sentence type occurs more prominently with degree of frequency of 182, with a percentage of 44.4%. They are used to achieve simplicity and clarity of expressions. The simple sentences reveal seven semantic fields namely; scope of the journals, which occurs 74 times (40.7%), publication process appears 52 times (28.6%), journal types have 22 frequencies (12.1%), editorial composition occurs 12 times (6.6%), journal utility occurs 10 times (5.5%), peer-review is repeated 9 times (4.9%) while subscribers' status occur 3 times (1.6%). Table 4.7 below shows the frequency and percentage distribution of semantic fields of simple sentences.

Table 4.7: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Semantic Fields of Simple Sentences.

Semantic Field	Frequency	Percentage
Scope of the Journals	74	40.7%
Publication Process	52	28.6%
Journal Type	22	12.1%
Editorial Composition	12	6.6%
Journal Utility	10	5.5%
Peer-Review	9	4.9%
Subscribers' Status	3	1.6%
Total	182	100%

In order for the publishers to communicate their intention to the reader effectively, they need to use simple and straight forward expressions to achieve this. Therefore, clarity of expression is a must to avoid misconception of expression. The discussion of each semantic field is presented below:

4.5.1.1.1 Simple Sentences Related to the Scope of the Journals

Simple sentences related to journals scope dominated the simple sentences found in our data. It occurs 74 times with 36.8%. They are used to talk about the scope of the journal that is, the area(s) of interest where the publishers seek contributions. Let us examine these examples:

            S   V   O   A

Ex. 44. Marang / publishes/ scholarly contributions /on all aspects of **English-language, literature and linguistics**.

Marang: A journal of language and literature / Department of English, University of Botswana

            S   V   O

Ex. 45. It /covers/ the **logical, linguistic,** and **information-theoretic**

               A

Parts / of the cognitive sciences.
Journal of Logic, Language and Information / Springer

The two sentences presented above are simple sentences having one finite verb each; 'publishes' and 'covers'. The verb 'publishes' denotes to write and print (in a book or online) for the public to read. This implies that the journal would print write ups on English-language, literature and linguistics. The verb 'covers' in example 47 does not include to hide or protect something, to travel, to report an event, to be covered by insurance, nor does it has to do with money but it means to include or deal with a particular subject. In other words, example 47 journal deals with logical, linguistic, information-theoretical parts of the cognitive sciences.

4.5.1.1.2. Simple Sentences Related to Publication Process

This category of simple sentences occurred 46 times, thereby constituting 25.3%. They are used to express the procedures which a contribution must meet before it can be accepted for publication in the journals, as well as the type of contributions being published by individual journals. Let us consider some instances:

```
                    S          V        O             A
    Ex 46.  The journal / will accept / articles / in English and French.
            Lexis / Université Jean Moulin
                    S                V    C
    Ex. 47.  The language of publication / is / English.
    Lodz Papers in Pragmatics (LPP) / University of Lodz Press
```

Example 46 has a modal verb - 'will' and a main verb 'accept', which denotes to agree to take or deal with something, in this context articles in English and French. It could also mean the following, according to *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English 5;* to accept a gift / offer / invitation, to accept a situation / problem, think that something / something is good enough, to become part of a group, to do what someone suggests or advises, to believe an explanation or statement, and to accept responsibility / blame for something. Example 47 has an auxiliary verb, 'is' to indicate the language of publication.

4.5.1.1.3 Simple Sentences Related to Journal Types

Simple sentences related to journal types occurred 22 times, hence 12.1 %. They are used to intimate the scholar-readers on the particular kind of journal the publishers publish whether it is electronic or printed and sometimes both. For example:

```
                        S                               V   C
    Ex. 48. RæL: Revista Electrónica de Lingüística Aplicada / is / the
    electronic Journal of the Spanish Association for Applied linguistics.
    RæL- Revista Electrónica de Lingüística Aplicada /Asociacin  Española
    de Lingüística Aplicada (AESLA)

                    S          V           A
    Ex.49.  The journal / is  published / online   at
    http://www.verita.com/science/socialsciences/psicl.html.
    Poznan Studies in Contemporary Linguistics/ School of English,
    Adam Mickiewics University
```

The two sentences presented above have one main verb each, which makes them simple sentences communicating one idea which is journal type. The two journals examine here are online/electronic, meaning they are available via the internet. The sentences are written in conformity with the Standard English which aid their explicitness.

4.5.1.1.4 Simple Sentences Related to Editorial Composition

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The simple sentences related to the journals' editorial composition has a ratio of 6.6%, with 12 occurrences, which implies that they are not really common in our data. Generally, the editorial compositions of journals are not commonly discussed by many journal publishers and those who did, just mentioned the name(s) of their editors, the areas of interest of the editors or relate how proficient their editors are in their duties. The following examples clearly illustrate this finding:

          S
Ex.50. The editors and editorial board of Language Testing /

V   C   A
are / leaders / in the international language testing community.
Language Testing / Sage Publications, Inc.

        S   V   A
Ex.51. The journal / is edited / by two specialists in clinical
       linguistics and multilingualism.
Journal of Multilingual Communication Disorder / Routledge (Taylor and Francis)

These are simple sentences talking about the journal editorial composition. The sentences are explicit and objective in construction. Example 50 shows that the editors of the journal are leaders in the international language testing community while journal example 51 has specialists as editors. The sentences are accurate and explicit in their construction.

4.5.1.1.5 Simple Sentences Related to Utility

This set of simple sentences are uncommon in our data, they occurred 10 times, it is 5.5%. This is because the publishers rarely talk about the significance of the journals because they believe every scholar knows the prospect of publications to the profession. Examples presented below:

        S   V   A   O   A
Ex. 52.   It / brings together / in one journal / the latest findings/ in international
       research in language teaching and learning.
     Language Teaching / Elsevier Ltd
        S   A   V   O
Ex. 53. The journal / actively / seeks / to bridge the gap between descriptive work and work of a highly theoretical, less empirically oriented nature.
    Natural Language and Linguistic Theory / Springer

Example 52 journal has 'bring together' as its main verb, and Example 53 journal has seeks as its verb. Journal in Example 52 has SAVOA as its sentence structure,

journal example 53 has SAVO as sentence structure. The two sentences are expressing the journals' benefits to academic world.

4.5.1.1.6 Simple Sentences Related to Peer-Review

Simple sentences related to peer-review happen to be the second to the least of the simple sentences. They occurred 9 times, with a percentage of 4.9%. This is because most of the journals do not indicate in the posts the peer-review status of their journals. Let us consider the following examples:

<div align="center">

S   V   A
</div>

Ex. 54. All submissions / will be peer-reviewed / by external referees
Lodz Papers in Pragmatics (LPP) / University Lodz Press

<div align="center">

S   V   C
</div>

Ex. 55. The peer-review process / is / fast, fair and constructive.
Poznan Studies in Contemporary Linguistics / School of English,
Adam Mickiewicz University

These are simple sentences having one verb each to talk about peer-review status of the journal. Example 54 has 'will be peer-reviewed' and sentence structure SVA, while example 55 journal has 'is' as its verb and SVC as its sentence structure.

4.5.1.1.7 Simple Sentences Related to Subscribers' Status

Simple sentences related to subscribers' status have the least frequencies of 3 (1.6%). The subscriber's status is not communicated through the use of simple sentences unlike the other types of sentences found in our data. Examples are presented below:

<div align="center">

S   V   O   A
</div>

Ex.56. It /welcomes / unpublished original works /from **authors of all nationalities** and theoretical persuasions**.**
SKY Journal of Linguistics / Linguistic Association of Finland

<div align="center">

S   V   A
</div>

Ex. 57. The opportunity/ is open /to professionals and students of the whole country.
LINGUA (GEM)/ Instituto Latino-Amereicano de Pesquisas Cienficas

These sentences are simple sentences because they have one finite verb each: 'welcomes' and 'is open', respectively. Example 56 'welcomes' papers which have not appeared in another journal from 'authors of all nationality', while example 57 'is open' to 'professionals and students of the whole country'.

4.5.1.2 Complex Sentences

Complex sentences are sentences that contain one main clause and one or more subordinate clauses. Complex sentences come second with 137 frequencies, at 33.4%. It is used to say much in a concise manner in order to save time and space. The use of complex sentences by the journal publishers is to show their prowess in communication and also the complexity of expression that characterised academic writing. They, therefore, expect the language of expression used by scholars in their write-up to be lexically condensed and, at the same time, explicit. The use of this sentence types actually depict the journal posts as academic discourse. Five semantic fields are revealed namely; journals scope (43.7%), journals utility (22.7%), publication process (15.1%), subscribers' status (10.9%), and the journals' editorial composition (7.6%). Table 4.8 below provides the frequency and percentage distribution of semantic fields of complex sentences.

Table 4.8: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Semantic Fields of Complex Sentences

Semantic Fields	Frequencies	Percentages
Scope of the Journals	62	45.2 %
Journals' Utility	31	22.6 %
Publication Process	20	14.6 %
Subscribers' Status	15	11.0 %
Editorial Composition	09	6.6 %
Total	137	100

The Table shows that complex sentences related to the scope of the journals have the highest frequencies – 62, with a ratio of 45.2 %, followed by journals utility 31, with a percentage of 22.6 % Publication process comes next with 20, 14.0 % followed by subscriber's status 15, which has 11.0 %, while editorial composition has the least occurrence of 9, at 6.6 %. The discussion of each semantic field is presented below:

4.5.1.2.1 Complex Sentences Related to Scope of the Journals

Complex sentences related to scope of the journals have the highest frequencies at 62, and as such is rated 45.2%. They are generously used to talk about the area(s) of interest of the journals, the quality of the contributions expected, as well as the discipline(s) from which the journals sought for contributions. For example:

        Main clause   Subordinate clause

Ex. 58. SARGASSO / is / a journal // (*that is*) dedicated to the study of the literature, language, and culture of the Caribbean.
      Sargasso / University of Puerto Rico

        Main clause

Ex.59. Linguisticae Investigations / publishes / original articles

        Subordinate clause

// (*that is*) dealing with the lexicon, grammar, phonology and semantics. *Lingvisticae Investigationes / John Benjamins*

The two complex sentences above talk about scope of the journals. Complex markers in the two sentences were omitted through ellipsis of 'that is' from each sentence. The publishers expect a scholar to be able to apprehend these sentences even without the complex markers.

4.5.1.2.2. Complex Sentences Related to Journal Utility

Complex sentences related to journal utility occurred 31 times, at 22.6%. It is employed by the publishers to talk about the inherent benefits or significance of the journals. Let us consider the following examples:

        Main clause

Ex. 60. Sign Language and Linguistics / aims / to increase our understanding

        Subordinate clause

of language // by providing an academic forum for researchers to

        Subordinate clause

discuss sign languages // in the larger context of natural language, cross linguistically and cross modally.

Subordinate clause

Ex.61. while setting the journal within the larger framework of the Research

Main clause   subordinate clause

Centre // it reaffirms the primary role of the journal // in disseminating research to an international community of scholars.

Romance Philology / Brepols Publishers

The two complex sentences presented above express the journals utility. They both have two subordinate clauses. They depict academic writing with their complexity cum formality to achieve explicitness of expression which can only be decoded adequately by a scholar.

4.5.1.2.3. Complex Sentences Related to Journals Publication Process

This set of complex sentences that talk about the journals' publication process occurs 20 times, with a proportion of 14.6%. The publishers used complex sentences to communicate the procedures for publishing in their journals, the type of publication they publish and their journals' publication duration or period. Let us consider the examples below:

Main clause

Ex. 62. ReVEL / deals with a specific field of linguistic studies in each edition/

Subordinate clause

(which is) published twice a year (March 05 and August 05),
Revista Virtual de Estudos da Linguagem (ReVEL) / Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos

Subordinate clause   main clause

Ex. 63. While starting with the year 2008, // four issues per year are planned for publication.

Poznan Studies in Contemporary Linguistics / School of English, Adam Mickiewicz University

The two sentences above are complex sentences because they both have main clauses and subordinate clauses which open the sentences for instance Ex 62 has its subordinate clause before the main clause, while Ex 63 has an adjunct in its main clause. These types of sentences are used in the journal publication call posts to show complexity as well as proficiency of expressions that depict academic writing.

4.5.1.2.4. Complex Sentences Related to Subscribers' Status

Complex sentences related to subscribers' status happen to be second to the least in this group. The statistical frequency is 15, and a consequent 11.0 %. The subscribers' status is not commonly talked about by the publishers in the journal posts because they believe that journals are primarily meant for scholars. Therefore, talking about journals' subscribers after relating the scope of the journals is unnecessary.

Subordinate clause
Ex. 64. While our target audience is primarily academic linguists, //

Main clause
we expect to also publish materials by, or of relevance to,
philosophers, psychologists, and computer scientists.
Semantics and Pragmatics / Linguistic Society of America.

Main clause
Ex. 65. Natural Language Engineering is an international journal// (which is)

Subordinate clause
designed to meet the needs of professionals and researchers working // in all

subordinate clause
areas of computerized language processing.
Natural Language Engineering / Cambridge University Press.

The sentences presented above are complex sentences talking about the subscribers' status. Example 64 has its subordinate clause before its main clause while example 65 on the other hand has ellipsis of the complex marker 'which is' to introduce the subordinate clause. There is evidence of hedging in example 64 with the use of the word 'primarily'. In spite of the clumsy structure of the sentences, they are explicit and accurate.

4.5.1.2.5. Complex Sentences Related to Journals' Editorial Composition

Complex sentences related to journals' editorial composition has the least frequency 09 at 6.6 % because they are rarely discussed by the journal publishers. Let us consider the following examples:

Main clause   subordinate clause
Ex. 66. The Editorial Board of LILT believes // that, in conjunction with
machine learning and statistical techniques, deeper and more
sophisticated models of language are needed to make significant
progress in newly emerging areas of computational language analysis.
Linguistic Issues in Language Technology (LILT) / CSLI Publications

Main clause   subordinate clause

Ex. 67.   SL has an active international board // which members are
                reviewers, coeditors and contributors of the journal.

Suvrmena Lingvistika

The two sentences are complex sentences, having one main clause and subordinate clause each which are used to talk about the journal editorial composition. There is formality in the construction of the sentences.

4.5.1.3 Compound Sentences

Compound sentences come next to complex sentences in the statistical order of frequency. It occurs 90 times, at 22.0%. In A bid to say much in a concise way, the journals' publishers make use of compound sentences on the journal publication call posts. They are used to join two relating ideas together in order to save time and space. They are also used to show the elegance expected in academic discourse and also indirectly giving a sample of the high standard of expressions expected from the journal contributors. Compound sentences feature four semantic fields, namely: the scope of the journals, publication process, peer-review, and journal's editorial composition. Table 4.9 below shows the frequency and percentage distribution of semantic fields of compound sentences.

Table 4.9: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Semantic Fields of Compound Sentences

Semantic Fields	Frequencies	Percentages
Scope of the journals	35	38.9 %
Publication Process	23	25.6 %
Peer Review	19	21.1 %
Editorial Composition	13	14.4 %
Total	90	100

The above Table shows that the compound sentences related to scope of the journals occur most with 38.9 %, followed by publication process that has 25.0 %, next is peer-review, with a quotient of 21.1 %, while editorial composition has the least frequency of 13, with 14.4 %. They are used by journals publishers to say much in a concise manner in order to save time and space. The semantic fields are discussed below according to their dominance:

4.5.1.3.1 Compound Sentences Related to Scope of the Journals

Compound sentences related to scope of the journals dominate the compound sentences with 35 frequencies, hence 38.9 %. They are used to talk about the discipline(s), subject(s) and/ or fields in which the journals sought for contributions. Let us consider the following instances from our data to buttress our point:

Simple sentence
Ex.68.　　The journal focuses on the acquisition of syntax, semantics,

Conj.　　　Simple
phonology and morphology, / and /considers theoretical,
sentence experimental and computational perspectives.
Language Acquisition: A Journal of Developmental
Linguistics / Lawrence Erlbaum Associates

Simple sentence
Ex.69. Slovenskijezik/Slovene Linguistic Studies is devoted to Linguistics

Conj.　　　Simple sentence
/　and / is specifically concerned with problems connected with Slovene.

Slovenskijezik / Slovene Linguistic Studies / Fran Ramovs Slovene
Languages Institute, SAZU and Hall Centre, University of Kansas.

Example 68 contains two simple sentences joined by a coordinating conjunction 'and' but they share the same verb, while example 69 is a compound sentence that has two complete sentences having different verbs but joined by the conjunction 'and'. They are used to talk about the scope of the journals.

4.5.1.3.2 Compound Sentences Related to Publication Process

This set of compound sentences usually follow, the scope of the journals in frequency, this case is not an exception. It occurs 23 times at 25.6 %. This implies that the publishers talk about publication process as well as the talk about the scope of the journals because the two are important aspects publishing that scholars need to know. The following are examples:

Simple sentence
Ex. 70.   Articles are published immediately after acceptance

   Conj   simple sentence
/ and / later grouped into special issues.

Language and Ecology / Centre for Language and Ecology

         Simple sentence   conj   simple sentence
Ex. 71.   It is published mainly in French, / but / papers in English,
         German, Spanish, and Italian are also accepted.
         Revue de Sémantique et Pragmatique / Universitéd'Orléans

The foregoing are compound sentences because they each have two simple sentences. The journal in example 70 has two simple sentences joined by conjunction 'and', while example journal 71 also has two simple sentences that are joined by the conjunction 'but'.

4.5.1.3.3 Compound Sentences Related to Peer-Review

Compound sentences related to peer-review occur with 18 frequencies, it is 15.1%. They are used to communicate to the scholar-readers the categories of scholars that will assess and evaluate the received contributions if they are qualified to be published. In this case, the scholars will be specialists in the field that the contributions will be based on. Examples are discussed below:

         Simple sentence   conj   simple sentence
Ex. 72. This journal is peer-reviewed / and /indexed in: IBR/IBZ, ISI,
         Language Abstracts, Linguistic Bibliography/ Bibliographie

         Linguistique, LLBA, MLA Bibliography, Psychlnfo.
         Narrative Inquiry / John Benjamins

             Simple sentence   conj   simple sentence
Ex. 73. The journal is peer-reviewed / and / written in Spanish, English or
French.
         Asociación Española de Lingüística Aplicade (AESLA).

The compound sentences presented above have two simple sentences each, which share the same subject and verb but express two different senses.

4.5.1.3.3 Compound Sentences Related to Editorial Composition

Compound sentences related to editorial composition is the least of all the compound sentences. They occurred just 13 times, with a fraction of 14.4%. As earlier noted, the journals' editorial composition journals are occasionally talked about by the publishers. This accounts for the low occurrence. Examples are presented below:

          Simple sentence   conj   simple sentence
Ex. 74. The series appears at irregular interval, / but / the editors aim at
         bringing out on the average one volume per year.
         Studies in Slavic and General Linguistics/ Rodopi

          Simple sentence   conj   simple
Ex.75. It is published by the University of Puerto Rico / and / organized

                        sentence
         by editors in the Department of English.
         Sargasso / University of Puerto Rico

The sentences presented above are compound sentences possessing two simple sentences joined together with conjunction 'but' in example 74 and 'and' in example 75. They are used to talk about the editorial composition.

4.5.1.4 Anomalous Sentences

Anomalous sentence, in this research work, is that sentence type whose meaning and structure is awkward. This happens to be the least of all the sentence types found in our data because it occurred just once at a quotient of 4.6%, and also the only sentence type that has one semantic field. This sentence type is employed by the publishers to show elegance in their expression which characterises academic language. The seldom use of anomalous sentences by publishers may be to avoid ambiguity in their language. Let us examine the only instance found to buttress this:

> Ex.76. TEXT & TALK encourages the dissemination of scholarly work in all aspects of language and communication research, especially in under-represented domains (e.g. communication science, artificial intelligence, professional communication, rhetoric and composition, stylistics, narratives, institutional ethnography, sociology of science);- systematically reviews from time to time via position papers and state –of –the-art articles the major conceptual and analytic developments in language and communication research;-challenges through critique and debate the tenets of discourse research across disciplinary boundaries, in terms of theoretical and methodological insights as well as practical outcomes; remains independent of any individual or group ideology, while encouraging in equal measure the use of discourse to challenge discourse orthodoxy.
> *TEXT &TALK*

The journal publishers in this example used winding sentence to talk about the scope of the journal. An inexperienced scholar may have challenge in decoding the intentions of the journal publishers in this example. The sentence seems structurally and semantically clumsy. The publishers may employ this type of sentence to show the opulence of their communication and/or to brain tease the scholar-readers.

4.5.2 Concluding Remarks

This section has examined the locutions used in the Linguist List Journal Publication Calls. The locutions are examined from two levels; lexico-semantic and syntactic levels: The lexico-semantic level examined paradigmatic and syntagmatic features. Paradigmatic features synonyms related to publication process, scope of the journals, and subscribers' status; antonyms related to research methodology, scope of the journals, publication process, and subscribers' status. The syntagmatic features collocations related to journal type, scope of the journals, research methodology, publication process, paper solicitations, journal utility, and journal access types (easy access and tough access types). The locutions found in this section are common to all the journals examined except synonyms related to scope of journals, and subscriber's status that are peculiar to interdisciplinary journals.

Analysis at the syntactic level reveals four types of sentences, which are simple, complex compound, and anomalous sentences used by the journals' publishers to reveal their intentions to the subscribers. The aforementioned sentences cut across all the journals' disciplines. This implies that journals' publishers, irrespective of their disciplines, employ all sentence types to reveal their intentions to their scholar audience. The table below highlights the findings in this chapter.

CHAPTER FIVE

LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS (ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS) PERFORMED IN THE LINGUIST LIST JOURNAL PUBLICATION CALLS

5.1. Introduction

This section is devoted to illocutions (language functions) used in the LLJPC. It focuses on the speech acts employed by journals' publishers to communicate their intentions to their subscribers. Fraser (1986) (see Odebunmi, 2003) opines that linguistic communication only takes place when we perform speech act. This means that, communication cannot be effective unless the speaker's intention is interpreted appropriately. However, the attitude of the speaker towards the propositional content is a strong indication of what an act is, as distinguished from another.

Searle's (1969) Speech Acts Theory is used to find out the language function inherent in this study. The illocutionary acts found in the LLJPC are explaining, describing, preferring, mentioning, restricting, proposing, and claiming. These are classified into their general acts as follows: Representatives general acts has explaining, describing, mentioning, and claiming acts; Directives general acts has restricting and preferring acts, while Commissive general acts has only proposing act. These will be adequately accounted for qualitatively and in simple percentages according to their dominance. Table 5.1 shows the frequencies and distribution of the illocutionary acts found on LLJPC.

Table 5.1.1. Frequency and Distribution of Illocutionary Acts Performed in Linguist List Journal Publication Calls.

General Acts	Frequency	Percentage	Specific Acts	Frequency	Percentage
Representatives	151	61.1 %	Explaining	69	28.2 %
			Describing	42	17.1 %
			Mentioning	27	11.0 %
			Claiming	13	5.3 %
Directives	68	27.8 %	Preferring	45	18.4 %
			Restricting	23	9.4 %
Commissives	26	10.6 %	Proposing	26	10.6 %
Total	245	100 %		245	100 %

Table 5.1 shows that three general acts namely representatives - 151 (61.6%), directives - 68 (27.8%), and commissives acts - 26 (10.6%) were performed by the publishers on journal posts. Each of these general acts also possesses specific acts as follow: representative acts have 69 (28.2%) explaining act, 42 (17.1%) describing act, 27 (11.0%) mentioning act, and 13 (5.3%) claiming act. Directive acts have preferring - 45 (66.2%) and restricting act - 23 (9.4%), and commissive general act has 26 (10.6%) proposing act.

Illocutionary Acts

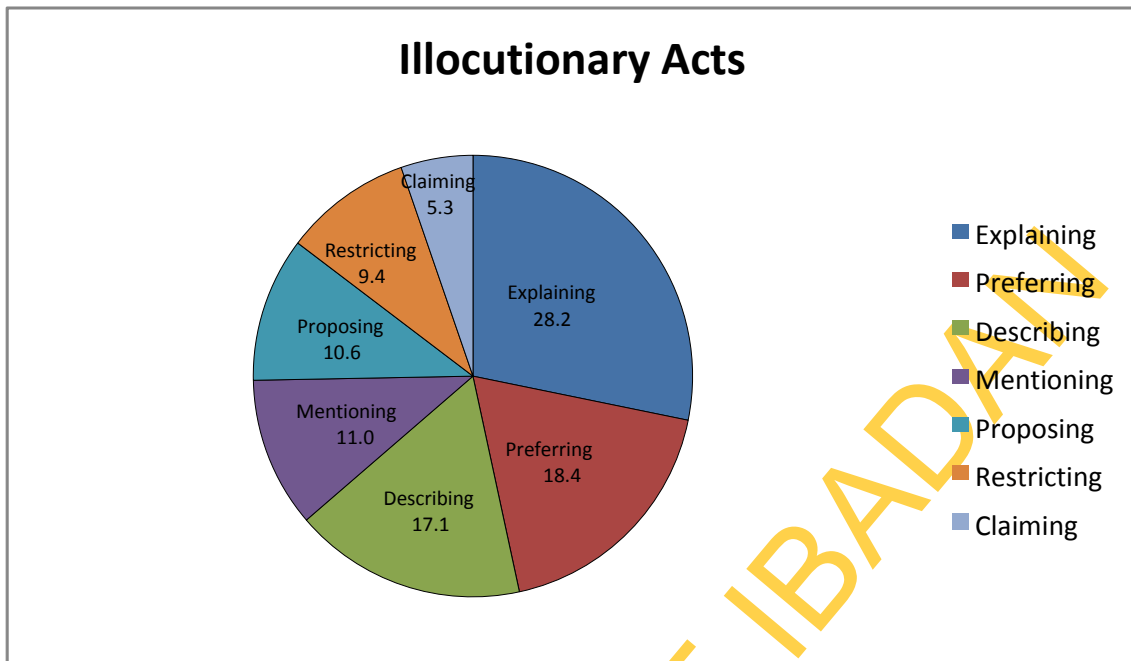|	
Explaining	28.2
Preferring	18.4
Describing	17.1
Mentioning	11.0
Proposing	10.6
Restricting	9.4
Claiming	5.3

Fig. 5.1.1. Percentage and Distribution of Illocutionary Acts in Linguist List Journal Publication Calls
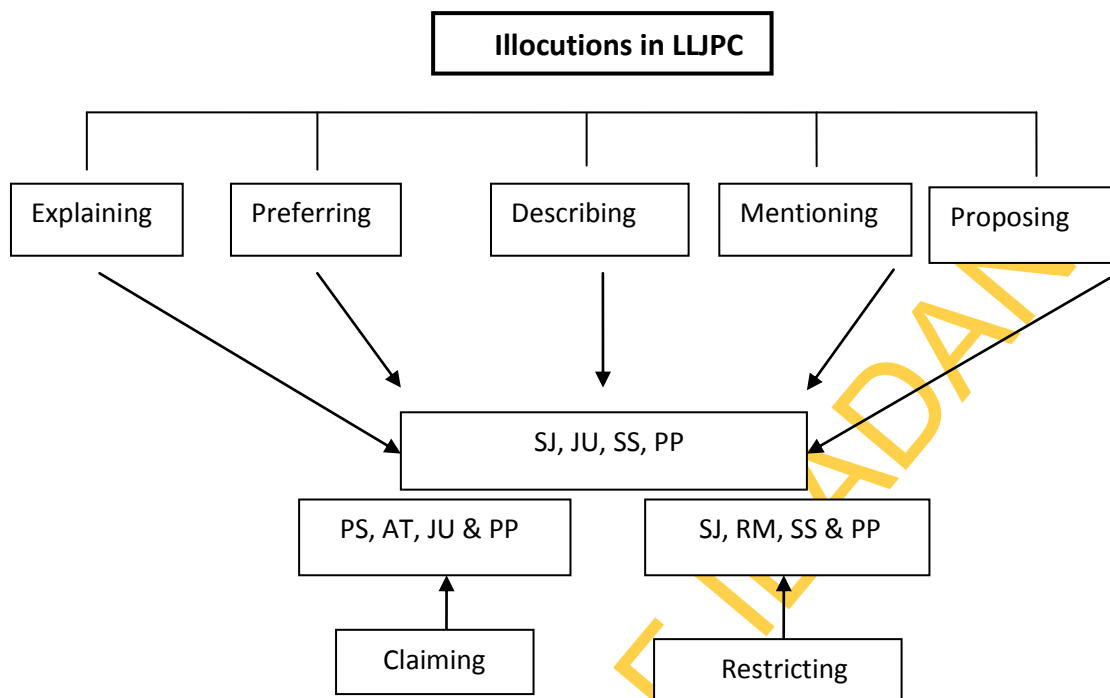
Fig. 5.1.2. Specific Acts Used in the Linguist List Journal Publication Calls

5.2. Representative Acts

Representative acts have the highest frequencies of 151, and it is 61.6 %. It has four specific acts: 69 explaining act, with 45.7 %; describing has 42 appearances with 27.8 %; mentioning occurs 27 times, therefore it is 17.9 %; and claiming has the least frequencies of 13 with 8.6%. Table 5.2 below shows their frequency and percentage distribution.

Table 5.1.2: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Representative Acts Performed on LLJPC.

Specific Acts	Frequency	Percentage
Explaining	69	45.7%
Describing	42	27.8%
Mentioning	27	17.9%
Claiming	13	8.6%
Total	151	100%

Table 5.1.2 is a pictorial representation of the micro acts in their hierarchic grading, and it shows that explaining act dominate representative acts with 69 occurrences, hence 45.7%, followed by describing act with 42 frequencies, and the percentage is 27.8 %, and mentioning act come next with 27 manifestations, with 17.9%, while claiming act has the least occurrence of 13 with 8.6%. Each of these specific acts is discussed below according to their dominance:

5.2.1 Explaining as Illocutionary Act

Explaining is the major act used in the Linguist List journal publication calls. As such the percentage is 45.7%. In order to make known to the reader their intentions, the publishers of the journals need to explain some terms which are very crucial to them in order to get the desired response from the scholar-readers or intended subscribers. For instance, explaining is used in various ways to discuss the scope of the journal, the publication process which comprised (journals history, editorial process, editorial team, journals' address/location, the language of publication, the journal type), the journals subscribers' status, and journal utility. Table 5.2 below presents the frequencies and percentage distribution of semantic fields of explaining acts.

Table 5.1.3: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Semantic Fields of Explaining Act (A): SJ, PP, SS and JU

Semantic Field	Frequency	Percentage
The Scope of the Journals	30	43.5%
Publication Process	28	40.6%
Subscribers' Status	06	8.3%
Journals Utility	05	7.3%
Total	69	100 %

Table 5.1.4: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Semantic Fields of Explaining Act (B): PP, EC, LP, JT, JL and HJ

Publication Process	08	28.6%
Editorial Composition	06	21.4%
Language of Publication	05	17.9%
Journal Type	04	14.3%
Journal Location/Address	03	10.7%
History of the Journals	02	7.1%
Total	28	100%
Semantic Field	Frequency	Percentage

Table 5.1.3 shows that explaining act is used more to convey the intention of journal publishers as regards the scope of the journals because it occurs 30 times, at 43.5%. It is closely followed by the publication process that occurs 28 times, with 40.6%. The subscribers' status comes next with 06 frequencies, with 8.7%, while the journal utility has the least occurrences of 05 with an equivalence of 7.2%. Table 5.1.4 shows six semantic fields subsumed under publication process. Publication process itself occurs 08 times with 28.6%, editorial composition has 06 frequency at 21.4%, language of publication appears 5 times at 17.9%; journal type manifests 04 times with 14.3%, journals' location occurs 03 times with 10.7%, and history of the journals occurs two times at 7.1%. A discussion of these acts and their semantic fields is presented below according to their dominance.

5.2.1.1 Explaining Act Related to the Scope of the Journals

Explaining act has the highest occurrences out of all the specific acts found under representative acts. It occurs 69 times with 45.7%. It is used to give explicit explanation concerning the scope of the journals. This is done in order to intimate the subscribers about the areas which the research will cover in terms of topic, subject, discipline or field. It also supplies the subscribers the areas of concentration or interest of the journal as a whole, thus giving information on the area or discipline. For example:

> Ex 77. The journal is structured to include **generative studies on the syntax, semantics, phonology** and the **lexicon of natural language**; interdisciplinary contributions written with theoretical framework.
> *Studies in the Linguistic Sciences /Department of Linguistic*

> Ex 78. Russian Linguistics is an international forum for all scholars working in the field of **Russian linguistics** and its manifold diversity, ranging from **phonetics and phonology** to **syntax** and the **linguistic analysis** of texts (text grammar), including both diachronic and synchronic problems.
> *Russian Linguistics / Springer*

Examples 77 and 78 are supplying explanation on the specific areas of interest, discipline, research type of the journal as well as the specific aspect of the subject where papers are sourced for, by employing words related to the scope of the journals. For instance, example 77 uses vocabularies related to academic practice such as 'journals', 'contributions', 'theoretical framework', and 'interdisciplinary' to source for papers from generative studies on syntax, semantics, phonology and lexicon of natural language as well as applied linguistics while example 78 journal publisher uses sentences

categorised as anomalous type to inform the scholar–readers that he/she wants articles from Russian linguistics that deal with phonetics and phonology, syntax and text grammar.

5.2.1.2 Explaining Act Related to the Publication Process

Explaining act is also used to supply the reader with information as regards the publication process of the journals which has the frequencies of 28. It is 40.6%, comprising (publication process (28.6%), editorial composition (21.4%), language of publication (17.9%), journal type (14.3%), journals' address (10.7%), and the history of the journals (7.1%)). The subscribers' status follows with 8.7%, and the journal utility has the least occurrence, with a percentage of 7.2%. There are some semantic fields that relate directly to publication process as a single entity as regards what the publishers published in their journals. It occurs 08 times among its group, hence it is 28.6%. The examples below will expatiate further our point.

> Ex 79. Language Research is a Korean-language linguistics **quarterly** whose English language edition has been **published biannually** as well since 1984.
> *Language Research/Language Education Institute-Seoul National University*
>
> Ex 80. SLS appears **twice a year and one issue** is traditionally devoted to restricted, specialized topics.
> *Studies in the Linguistic Sciences /Department of Linguistics*

The journal illustrated as Ex.79 is published quarterly but its English edition is published twice a year since 1984, while example 80 shows that the journal is published twice in a year but devotes one of the publications to only special and restricted topics. The two journals examined here reflect the use of vocabulary pointing to publication process such as 'published', 'edition', 'quarterly', 'biannually', 'twice a year', and 'one issue' to explain the journals' publication process. The publishers of journals of examples 81 and 82 employed complex sentence to inform the scholar-readers about their journals' publication process. This information will assist the intending subscriber(s) to know what and when to send articles to the journal publishers for publication.

5.2.1.2.1. Explaining Act Related to the Editorial Composition

Explaining act related to editorial composition come next to that of publication process with a percentage of 21.4%. It is used to address the editorial process, that is, the kind of assessments and evaluations which contributions receive before they can be

considered for publication in the journals. It also communicates the duties of the editorial team that is, those scholars that are given the responsibility of evaluating the validity of the contributions being published in the journals. This information is important for the scholars, because it has effect on the quality of the papers presented to these journals for publication. Let us examine the instances presented below:

Ex 81. All articles submitted will be reviewed by the **editorial board**.
Studies in the Linguistic Science/ University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Ex 82. Language and Education is an International **Journal Editor**: Viv Edwards (University of Reading) **Book Review Editor**: Kendali King (New York University). *Language and Education/Multilingual Matters*

Example 81 is a simple sentence that consists of words pointing to the editorial composition; 'editorial board' is employed by the publishers to explain to the scholar-readers that every paper submitted for publication will be reviewed by the editorial board. The Publishers of the journal which contained example 82 used simple sentence that contain words pointing to the journal's editorial board like 'journal editors', and 'book review editor' just like the journal exemplified in Ex. 81 to give more detailed information concerning the editorial process. The publishers of the journal illustrated in Ex.82 pragmatically give the names and addresses of the editors as well as their respective editorial jurisdictions to flaunt the quality of the editors they have and the prestigious universities these editors are domiciled. This information will enable the scholar-readers to brace up in writing a high quality papers that will be able to sail through evaluation tables of the editors.

5.2.1.2.2 Explaining Act Related to the Language(s) of Publication

The required language of publication of the journal is also supplied through the explaining act which occurred at 17.9%. It is used to intimate the scholar-readers of the language(s) which the contributions must be written before it can be published in their journals. Beneath are some examples:

Ex. 83. It is published mainly in **French**, but papers in **English, German, Spanish, and Italian** are also accepted.
Revue de Semantique et Pragmatique / Universite Orland
Ex.84. The languages of publication are **German and English**.
Zeitschrift fur Sprachwissenschaft / Mouton de Gruyter

Example 83 journal publishers uses compound sentence along with word pointing to publication 'published' to communicate to the scholar-readers that although they publish mainly in French, they can as well consider papers written in English, German, Spanish, and Italian for publication. Example 84 evinces that the journal publishers use simple sentence along with word that point to academic practice 'publication' to inform the scholar-readers that they accept only papers written only in German and English. This explains succinctly that there is definitely no room for any other language apart from the two mentioned.

5.2.1.2.3. Explaining Act Related to the Journal Type

Explaining act related to the journal type occurs 4 times, as such, it has a percentage of 14.3%. It is employed by the publishers to expatiate on certain issues that may likely confuse the readers of the journal publicity concerning the type of journal that is published. In order to avoid this, the journal announcer dwells more on the type of journal that is published. This could be due to the mutual belief shared by academics that a particular journal type earns more academic grade than the other, and that in some cases, a particular type of journal is not accepted for promotional purpose by some institutions of learning. Since the journal announcer knows that the aim of getting publication by academics is for academic enhancement; the subscriber must be fully informed concerning the type of journal that is publicized and where it can be accessed. Here are some examples for consideration:

> Ex 85. LILT is a **new open-access journal** that focuses on relationships between linguistic insights, which can prove valuable to language technology, and which can enrich linguistic research.
> *Linguistic Issues in Language Technology / CSLI Publications*

> Ex 86. RLV is published once a year by the Press University de Vincennes (Univerate de Paris 8, France), and appears both in **printed** and as **a web journal** (after a two year delay).
> *Recherches Linguistique de Vincennes/Press Universitaires de Vincennes*

LILT publishers use the sentence type referred to as anomalous in this study to explain the journal type they publish. Collocations related to journal type such is a 'new open-access journal' is also employed by the publishers to buttress their point that the journal is an online journal which can be accessed free. The publishers of journal RLV used compound sentences which contain collocates like 'web journal' and word pointing to journal type such as 'printed' to expatiate that the journal is available online and is

also published in hard/printed copy. This basic information will guide the scholar readers in choosing their choice of journal.

5.2.1.2.4. Explaining Act Related to the Journals' Locations/Addresses

Explaining act related to the journals' location or addresses is not common in our data. It features only 2 representations, and it is 10.7%. The publishers may deliberately withhold the information concerning their journals' addresses or locations to give the assumption that the journals' names serve the same purpose. The illocutionary act of explaining is sometimes used to inform the subscriber about the location or address of the journal. In other words, it intimates the subscribers about the actual place where the journal can be accessed or found. This information is not common in our data. Let us consider these instances:

Ex 87. Instruction to contributors: Detailed instructions can be found at the **journals website at: www.languageAcquisition.org**.
Language Acquisition: A Journal of Developmental Linguistics

Ex 88. SL is internationally visible and online freely available in the pdf format via its **web page, EBSCO, CEEOL AND HRCAK**.
Suvremena Lingvistika /Croatian Philological Association

The first example above is informing the subscriber through explaining acts that there is more explicit instruction for contributors on the website of the journal www.languageAcquisition.org. The journal which contained example 88 has both printed and online copy which can be accessed freely through the journal web page. The two sentences are simple sentences used in talking about journals addresses. This information will facilitate quick response from the subscriber in accessing the journal, because the subscriber needs not to start scouting the web for these journals.

5.2.1.2.5 Explaining Act Related to the History of the Journals

Explaining act related to the history of the journal happen to be the least with just 2 appearances, hence 7. 1%. It is used to talk about the precedence of the journals. This is done by giving some information as regards the history of the journals posted. The journal publishers use this act to provide the scholar-readers with facts about the journal origin, the developmental phases, and the past achievements. These are used to intimate the scholar-readers that the journal editorial process will be tough, the scholar-readers need to write papers of high standard to avoid failure. For example:

Ex 89. The journal Language Research was first published in 1965

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by the   Language Education Institute (formerly, the Language   Research
Institute) of Seoul National University in Seoul, Korea.
Language Research / Language Education Institute.

Ex 90. The Research Center for Romance Studies is the natural out-
growth of the journal Romance Philology, which in 1997 celebrate it
fiftieth year of publication with the University of California Press in the
half century of its publication.
Romance Philology / Brepole Publications

Example 89 is communicated through the use of simple sentence to reveal different changes which this particular journal has gone through, in terms of name. This implies that the journal which was first published in 1965 has changed name three times in this sequence: from Language Research Institute to Language Education Institute, then, to its present name, Language Research. This information is supplied by the publishers in a bid to secure the patronage of the journal's old subscribers. It is indirectly informing the reader that this journal is well experienced in its field. The publishers of the journal that contained example 90 used complex sentences to inform the scholar-readers that the journal is said to have been carved out from a long outstanding journal of Romance Philology which celebrated its fiftieth year of publication in 1997. This journal's publisher is indirectly telling the scholar-readers that the journal has a solid foundation in publishing this implies that the journal is well experienced in its field.

5.2.1.3. Explaining Act Related to Subscribers' Status

Explaining act related to subscribers' status come next to explaining act related to publication process. This act happens to be second to the least act in dominance. The percentage is 8.3%, because it manifests 6 times. It is employed by the journals' publishers to discuss journals' readership, in order to give explicit information on the set/classes of scholars who are eligible to subscribe or benefit from the journals. In other words, it explains the category of scholars that the journal is published for. Let us discuss these examples:

Ex 91. This journal is committed to maintaining a focus upon **young
learners** of English as a group similar to, yet distinct from, the
general ESL population.
Pleiades: The journal of Teaching for Young Learners of English.

Ex 92. The journal is not bound to any **particular
school of thought** or **academic group**.
*Linguistica Antverpiensia New Series / Hoger Instituut voor Vertalers en
Tolken*

The publishers of the journal that contained example 91 use this compound sentence to reveal the subscribers' status, in this case, young learners of English in an ESL context. Conversely, publishers of the Journal with example 92 uses simple sentences as well as synonyms related to subscribers' status, 'particular school of thought or academic group', to make their intentions explicit to the scholar-readers.

5.2.1.4. Explaining Act Related to Journal Utility

Explaining act related to journal utility is the least of all the explaining act under representative general acts. Explicit information as regards journal utility is rare in our data. It recurs 5 times, thus it is 7.3%, because the publishers usually withhold this information from the subscribers. This could be due to space constraint or done to arouse the curiosity of the scholar-readers to find out the journal utility by themselves. The publishers may also assume that scholar-readers should be able to infer the journal utility from other information given on the journal call posts. Let us inspect the examples below:

> Ex 93. The Infography enables students, librarians, and teachers
> to identify the best sources of information about a subject of
> inquiry, viewed through the lens of expert opinion.
> *Infography / Fields of Knowledge*

> Ex 94. The findings that have emanated from this research are most
> often written up in a lingua that is specific to the particular discipline
> involved, and are published in specialized journal.
> *Reading / Writing / Springer*

The publishers of example 93 journal and example journal 94 make use of complex sentence to project the journal utility to the scholar-readers. They also employ collocates pointing to the journal utility such as 'best sources', and 'specialized journal' to inform the scholar-readers. The journal that contained example 93 will assist students, librarians as well as teachers to recognize the best sources of information, like the subject they need information on through the direction or advise of an expert in that field, while example 94 journal is a kind of referral journal whose findings are made used of by specific discipline. This implies that this journal provides database for other specialized journals.

5.2.2 Describing As Illocutionary Act

Describing act come next after explaining act, with a frequency of 42 with 17.1% in all the specific acts realized through representative general acts. They are also common in our data. Describing act is employed through representative acts to provide vivid picture or description of what is explained to the scholar-readers. This is done to avoid ambiguity and achieve clarity of expression. From our data, describing acts are used to picture the scope of the journal, publication process (editorial process, and editorial team), journal type, and journal subscribers' status. Table 5.1.5 shows the frequency and percentage distribution of semantic fields of describing acts.

Table 5.1.5: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Semantic Fields of Describing Act. (A) PP, SJ and SS

Semantic Field	Frequency	Percentage
Publication Process	22	52.4%
Scope of the Journals	19	45.2%
Subscribers' Status	01	2.4%
Total	42	100%

Table 5.1.6: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Semantic Fields of Describing Act. (B) PP and EC

Semantic Field	Frequency	Percentage
Publication Process	10	45.6%
Editorial Composition	06	27.2 %
Journal Type	06	27.2%
Total	22	100%

Table 5.1.5 shows that describing acts is dominated by publication process with 22 frequencies, at 52.4%. This is followed by the scope of the journals with 19 frequencies, thus it is 45.2%, while subscribers' status has the least with just one instance, of 2.4%. Table 5.1.6 shows the distribution of publication process having frequency of 10 at 45.6%. Next to it is the editorial composition and journal types having same frequency of 06 with 27.2% respectively. The discussion of which is presented below.

5.2.2.1 Describing Act Related To Publication Process

Publication process dominated the semantic fields found under Describing act with 22 frequencies, thus it is 52.4%. Two other semantic fields related to publication process are Editorial composition and Journal types. This act is used to supply information about journals' publication process, hence its descriptive style. This is used to intimate the subscribers on the general outlook and the series of phases of the journals being posted. This includes the journal section, edition or volume of the journals to be published. It is also used to inform the subscribers about editorial process, and editorial team of the journals posts, that is, the editorial composition. Ex. 99 and Ex. 100 below are suitable illustrations.

> Ex 95. **The first section** shall include papers focusing on broader theoretical and technological issues in all fields of less commonly taught languages. **The second section** will encompass reports about research and teaching in academia, at both k-12 and collegiate levels. The third shall comprise papers addressing research and teaching in government and industry. Finally, **the fourth section** will address the issue of a broader social environment, ranging from heritage communities to advancing LCTLS. *Journal of the National Council of Less Commonly Taught Languages*

> Ex 96. Romance Philology **appears twice a year** (fall and spring issues) with **approximately 280 pages per issue**.
> *Romance Philology/ Brepols Publishers*

The journal in example 95 displays vivid description of acts related to publication by the publishers. The content of every section of the journal is made known by the publishers through the use of collocates such as 'section one', 'second section', and 'fourth section'; so that the subscriber knows what to expect in every section of the journal. The publishers of the journal that contained example 96, on the other hand, engage antonyms related to the scope of the journal, for example 'fall and spring issues'

after using collocates such as 'appears twice a year', and 'per year', just to avoid misconception of idea.

5.2.2.2.1 Describing Act Related To Editorial Composition

Describing act related to editorial composition is a subsection of describing acts related to publication process which features 06 times, having the percentage of 27.2%. This act is used to intimate the subscribers of the editorial process and editorial team. This act is not commonly used in our data; where it is used, it is employed to make known to the scholar-readers the editorial process and the editorial team. This is done to equip the intending writer on the process adopted in the selection of papers to be published. This information guides the contributor in writing high quality papers. A couple of examples are cited below:

> Ex.97. Spanish in Context **Editors** Rosina Marquez Reiter, University of Surry Ofelia Garcia, Teachers College Columbia University Francisco Moreno Fernandez, Universidad de Alcala de Henares **Review Editor** Francisco Yus, University of Alicante ISSN:1571-0718 E-ISSN: 1571-0726.
> *Spanish in Context / John Benjamins*

> Ex.98. This journal is peer-refereed, and its **Editorial Board** is comprised of **experts** in South Asian and other languages and in fields as diverse as technology, applied linguistics, applied linguistics, sociolinguistics, theoretical linguistics, and heritage language issues.
> *South Asia Language Pedagogy and Technology / South Asia Language Resource Center*

Spanish in Context journal publishers (Ex. 97) indicate two sets of words that point to editorial composition such as 'editors' and 'review editor', along with the names and locations of the editorial team so that the subscribers will comprehend clearly what is being talked about. The South Asian journal publishers employed compound sentence and collocates associated with publication process, for example 'editorial board', to reveal their intentions as regards the editorial composition.

5.2.2.2.2 Describing Act Related to Journal Type

Describing act related to journal type appears 6 times with 27.2%. The act of describing the type or kind of journal in our data is rare. This is used to intimate the subscriber about the particular type of journal published, whether it is online or printed or both as the case may be. The following are appropriate instances:

Ex 99. Revista Electronica de Linguistica Aplicada is the **electronic journal** of the Spanish Association of Applied Linguistics.
Spanish in Context/ John Benjamins

Ex 100. ReVEL is an exclusively **electronic publication** (only on the internet) which aims at sharing scientific knowledge on linguistic studies.
Revista virtual de Estudos da Linguagem (ReVEL)

The journal illustrated as example 99 uses simple sentence formed with collocates like 'electronic journal', and 'electronic publication' to describe the type of journal published by the publishers. Example 99 is an electronic journal which is published by the Spanish Association of Applied Linguistics. Example 100 is also an electronic journal. This implies that the journals are available only on the Internet.

5.2.2.2 Describing Act Related to the Scope of the Journal

Describing act related to the scope of the journals feature more than other semantic fields. It occurred 19 times; as such it has a ratio of 45.2%. The scope of the journal is the radius which the journals intend to cover as regards research. A vivid description of the scope of the journal must be supplied by the journal publisher so that the intending scholar-readers will be aware of the area of study to base their article on. The examples below shall expatiate further:

Ex 101. It focuses on studies that are formalized to the point where they can be integrated into text analysis software and on studies which describe resources such as grammars and electronic dictionaries constructed on a linguistic basis.
Linguistic Investigationes / John Benjamins

Ex 102. Journal Spanish in Context publishes original theoretical, empirical and methodological studies into pragmatics and socio pragmatics, variationist and interactional sociolinguistics, sociology of language, discourse and conversation analysis, functional contextual analysis.
Spanish in Context / John Benjamins

These examples presented above describe the areas where the study of the journal in question intends to cover and this is adequately described to the reader through the use of anomalous sentence related to the scope of the journal as well as collocates which relate to scope and research methodology. Examples are: 'text analysis', 'linguistic basis', original theoretical', 'empirical and methodological studies', 'conversation analysis', and 'functional contextual analysis'. The vocabulary choices help to give vivid description of the scope of the journals.

5.2.2.3. Describing Act Related to Subscribers' Status

This act is the least realised under describing act. It occurs just once, hence the proportion is 2.4%. The journal subscribers' status happens to be the least discussed issue in our data. The types of scholars who can benefit from the online journals are rarely discussed by the journal publishers. This is because, most of the publishers do not supply information concerning subscribers or the class of scholars who can subscribe to or benefit from the journal posted. The act of withholding this information may be a strategy to attract more subscribers to the journals. Let us examine the only instance found in our data:

> Ex 103. Language Teaching abstracting Journal is designed for **Professionals** who need an easy reference to current research in second and foreign language education.
> *Language Teaching / Cambridge University Press*.

Complex sentence is used along with words pointing to the subscribers' status. For example 'professionals' is precise and explicit enough to be decoded by scholar-readers. The example presented above revealed that Language Teaching Abstract journal is meant for only professionals 'who' desire to get reference to current research works in second language as well as foreign language education with ease. In a nutshell, this can be of benefit to only professionals in the field of second and foreign language education.

5.2.3. Mentioning as Illocutionary Act

Mentioning act comes second to the least act under representative general acts. It has the frequency of 27, with 11.0% equivalent. It is used to provide the following information concerning the journals to the scholar-readers: the scope of the journals, which dominates this acts with 15 frequencies and a resultant 55.6%, and the publication process as a whole has 12 appearances with a correlative 41.6%. The individual act that makes up the publication process further divides into 5 frequencies and an ensuing 41.6% for publication process; 3 occurrences for language of publication, with a follow-on of 25.0%, and journal type and journals history featured just two times respectively, hence a consequential 16.7%. These are presented in table 5.1.7 below.

Table 5.1.7: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Semantic Field of Mentioning Act (A): SJ and PP

Semantic Field	Frequency	Percentage
Scope of the Journals	15	55.6%
Publication Process	12	44.4%
Grand Total	27	100%

Table 5.1.8: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Semantic Field of Mentioning Act (B): PP, LP, JT, and HJ

Semantic Field	Frequency	Percentage
Publication Process	05	41.6%
Language of Publication	03	25.0%
Journal Type	02	16.7%
History of the Journals	02	16.7%
Total	12	100%

As explained above, Table 5.1.7 is a graphic statistical representation of the mentioning act in a pecking order, both the individual and grand summations, as well as the ratios. This specific act has two semantic fields; scope of the journal has 15 occurrences at 55.6%, and publication process has 12 with 44.4%. Table 5.1.8 shows the frequency and percentage of the semantic fields that make up publication process which is listed in table. This table displays the three specific acts that make up publication process which occurred 5 times at 41.6%, language of publication has 3 with 25.0% while journal type and history of the journal have a tie of 2 at 16.7% respective. A discussion of this act is presented below according to their prominence.

5.2.3.1 Mentioning Act Related To the Scope of the Journal

This semantic field also dominates the mentioning act by occurring 15 times, with a corresponding ratio of 55.6% because the scope of the journals is the most mentioned issue in the journal call posts on the LLS. As earlier said, it is used to just hint the scholar-readers on the area(s) of interest of the journals and the fields of study where the journals publishers seek contributions. Let us consider these instances:

Ex 104. International journal for the **study of the Russian language**.
　　　Russian Linguistics /Springer

Ex 105.Canada's only **bilingual journal** on **applied linguistics**.
Canadian Journal of Applied Linguistics / Canadian Association of Applied Linguistics

The two examples presented above mention the scope of the journals without further explanation on it. The publishers make use of nominal phrase collocates pointing to the scope of the journals. For instance in example 104, 'Russian language' is a collocation while in example 105 the publishers used nominal phrases such as 'bilingual journal', and 'applied linguistics' to avoid misconception of idea on the part of the scholar-readers.

5.2.3.2 Mentioning Acts Related To Publication Process

Mentioning acts related to publication process manifest 12 times, with a percentage of 44.4%. This section comprises other sub-semantic fields such as publication process, language of publication, journal type, and history of the journals. Journals' publication process is another important issue that is not given adequate explanation in some of the journal call posts examined. This may be a deliberate strategy

to actually know if subscribers are real scholars or not. This is because all the terms used in the journals posts are academic terms. Owing to this, publishers may find it unnecessary to explain the terms because they believe scholars should be conversant with publication terms due to their implications to academic prospect. Let us discuss these examples:

> Ex 106. Ræl is **published yearly.**
> *Asociacion Espanola de Linguistica Aplicade(ALSLA)*

> Ex 107. Issues are scheduled to appear **every other year**
> *Slovenskijezik / Slovene Linguistic Studies*.

The publishers of the two journals cited above used simple sentences to mention the publication process without offering further explanation on it. The use of simple sentences is meant to achieve simplicity in expression to enhance fast comprehension of the messages. For instance, example 106 states that *Ræl* is published once a year, while example 107 states that publications are done every two years.

5.2.3.1.1 Mentioning Act Related to Language of Publication

Mentioning act related to language of publication come next with just three manifestations with a resultant percentage of 25% in our data. Most of the time, the publishers present the language(s) of publication by mentioning it to the scholar-readers. The publisher may assume that the language of publication would not pose any challenge to the scholar-readers. Let us examine these two examples found in our data:

> Ex 108. A newsletter of the Linguistik–server Essen,
> available online, in **German**.
> *OBST / LINSE-Linguistik Server Essen*

> Ex 109. The language of publication is **English**.
> *Lodz Papers in Pragmatics (LPP) / University of Lodz Press*

The examples above give no detailed information concerning the journals' language of publication but scholar-readers will comprehend the meaning without any challenge. However, it may be difficult for a layman especially example 108. Although it is a simple sentence, it is ambiguous because it could mean 'That the journal can be written in any language apart from the one that is available online'. This is more of a style than of error in communication. The journal that contained example 109 on the other hand, clearly stated that English is the language of publication.

5.2.3.1.2. Mentioning Act Related to Journals Type

Mentioning act has the lowest occurrence of 02, and a corresponding 16.7%. They are used to intimate the scholar-readers on the type of journals published by the publishers because the former need to be aware of the journals they are subscribing to; whether it is an electronic journal or printed, or even both. Exs. 110 and 111 below appropriately depict this intention:

> Ex 110. **Online journal** with contributions
> to German language, literature and culture.
> *Punkt.de-deutsch / Punkt.de.*

> Ex. 111. The **electronic online** biannual SASE
> journal of **Applied Linguistics…**
> *SASE Journal of Applied Linguistics and ELT Methodology /*
> *@mazing publications*

The publishers of the two exampled journals employed collocates that point to journal type such as 'online journal' and 'electronic online' to make known to the subscribers the type of journals which they are. The two examples cited above are both online journals. This implies that they can only be accessed on the Internet via their websites.

5.2.3.1.2 Mentioning Act Related to History of the Journals

This semantic field is subsumed under publication process as well. Its statistical grading and language of publication are the same. Act related to history of the journals manifest just two times, hence its equivalence is 16.7%. The use of mentioning acts to inform the subscribers of the history of the journals is rare in our data. The publishers may have decided not to give detailed information with regard to the history of the journals but rather prefer to only make a scant mention of it. Thus, on these grounds, it is assumed that the publishers use it to showcase the level of their professionalism and the wealth of experience they have acquired. This, in turn, motivates the scholar-readers to write high standard papers. For example:

> Ex 112. RSP was created in 1997, is a peer-reviewed journal.
> *Revue de Semantique et Pragmtique / Universited'Orleans*

> Ex. 113. Text Linguistics is a linguistic journal, which was launch in 1992.
> *Test Linguistics / Pagijong Press*

Example 112 is giving two distinct pieces of information while example 113 uses is a complex sentence and also gives two pieces of information that are related to the

history of the journal. For instance, RSP journal was created in 1997, while Text Linguistics journal was launched in 1992. This will naturally generate questions such as who created or launched the journal as the case may be.

5.2.4. Claiming as Illocutionary Act

Claiming act is the least specific acts found under explaining acts. It manifested 13 times, while the percentage is 5.3. It is employed by the journals' publishers to ascribe certain prestigious attributes to their journals through the paper solicitation, with 05 instances and a proportion of 38.5%; journal access types recurs 04 times, attracting a percentage of 30.7; journal utility and publication process have 02 occurrences individually, with a correlative of 15.4% each. This act is indirectly used to inform the scholar-readers that even though papers are solicited for, it does not mean that they publish low quality papers. This act therefore spurs the scholar-readers to write high standard articles. Table 5.1.9 shows the frequency and percentage distribution of the semantic field of claiming acts

Table 5.1.9: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Semantic Field of Claiming Act

Semantic Field	Frequency	Percentage
Paper Solicitation	05	38.5%
Journal Access Type	04	30.7%
Journal Type	02	15.4%
Publication Process	02	15.4%
Total	13	100%

Table 5.5 above which is a graphic statistical description shows the hierarchic stratum of the four semantic fields represented in claiming act as mentioned earlier. A discussion of these themes shall be presented below according to their rank of occurrence.

5.2.4.1 Claiming Act Related to Paper Solicitation

Claiming act related to paper solicitation dominate the semantic fields realized under claiming act. It manifests five times, therefore the percentage is 38.5.Paper solicitation is the primary aim of the journals publishers in the LLJPC. One of the ways of making this intention known to the subscribers is through claiming acts. The publishers contend to some issues concerning the papers they publish. The following examples shall be examined to buttress our point:

Ex.114. **Any contribution** will be **welcomed** for our second volume.
Romanita, Romance Languages and Literature

Ex. 115. Significant theoretical papers **without new experimental finding** may be published.
Mon-khmer Studies / SIL International

The above extracts show that the publishers seek contributions for their respective journals and they do this by using simple straight forward sentence to communicate this intention. They also use collocates and words that point to the fact, instances are 'any contribution' and 'welcome' used in example 114. Example 115 used adjectival phrasal to make known their claims. They assert in example 114 that they will publish any article irrespective of the quality or topic in their second volume. This implies that example 114 has first edition in which they publish high quality or specified papers. The journal publishers of example 114 claim that they will publish significant theoretical papers even if they do not add to existing knowledge gap.

5.2.4.2 Claiming Act Related to Journals Access Type

This act comes second in frequency by manifesting four times, with a percentage of 30.7. Claiming acts are employed by the journals publishers to pride themselves on the high standard of their journals which they claim will require rigorous research by scholars. These types of journals are tagged 'tough access journals' in this work. Those journals whose publishers claim to welcome papers from new scholars are tagged 'easy access journals' in this study. Claiming acts can be referred to as 'ego boost', because they assist in raising the esteem at which the scholar-readers will regard the journals as

well as their publishers in terms of quality. The perlocutionary effect of this act is presentation of high quality papers by the subscribers. Let us examine some instances from our data:

> Ex.116. This eclectic but **rigorous journal** is a forum for both established and young scholars.
> *Poznan Studies in Contemporary Linguistics / School of Language*

> Ex. 117. Romance Philology established an **international reputation** as one of the **most prestigious journals** dedicated to the linguistic history and medieval literature of the Romance languages.
> *Romance Philology / Brepols Publishers*

The publishers of the journals presented above used some special collocates to show the quality of papers expected from scholars who may want to publish in their journals by claiming some attributes of their journals. For instance, in example 116, the journal utilises collocates like 'rigorous journal', 'international reputation' and 'most prestigious journals' in example 117 to proclaim their quality. This implies that the subscribers must brace up to work tirelessly in order to present high quality papers that will meet the standard of these journals. Romance Philology claims to be one of the most prestigious journals in the history of linguistics and medieval literature of the Romance languages. What can be inferred from this proposition is that, a prestigious journal will not accept just any paper for publication except paper of high quality. There is, also, the manifestation of antonyms related to subscribers' status in example 116 used to reveal the category of scholars who can publish in this journal.

5.2.4.3 Claiming Act Related to Journal Utility

The publishers also boast of the utility of their journals. They claim that their journals have contributed to knowledge in a unique way more than any other journals in the field. Therefore, current information as regards the journal's scope can be found in their journal. Examples are presented below:

> Ex. 118. Our e-journal **seeks to untangle** the apparently confusing and **to translate the unfamiliar into the familiar**.
> *Language Perils / MultiTech Communications, Inc.*

> Ex. 119. An ever-popular annual research round-up also identifies significant and **emerging research trends** in language and teaching.
> *Language Teaching / Cambridge University Press*

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The e-journal boasts of solving issues that are confusing to other journals. It also claims to interpret the unknown in order to become known. This implies that this particular journal has answers to any problem emerging from its area of focus. The journal that contained example 119, claims to be ever popular, having important and current research in language and teaching.

5.2.4.4. Claiming Act Related to Publication Process

Claiming act is used in our data to talk about the editorial team involved in the selection of papers for publication. The publishers also employ this act to boast of the group of scholars that make up the journals' editorial team. The editorial teams are projected as the best a subscriber can ever get. This is because, the publishers claim that their editors are well experienced, fair and dedicated to their work. This implies that both the publishers and the subscribers share mutual knowledge of dedicated and unprejudiced editorial team. Let us examine these examples:

Ex. 120. The editors and editorial board of Language Testing are
leaders in the international language testing community.
Language Testing / Sage Publications, Inc.

Ex.121. The subject specialists who select the citations published in
The Infograghy are professors, and other accomplished scholars
who know which information sources are seminal for research.
The Infograghy /Fields of Knowledge

The publishers of Language Testing journal (example 120) claim that their editors and editorial board are leaders in the international language testing community through the use of simple sentence. In other words, the editorial team of this journal does not comprise just any member of the language testing community but leaders, meaning they are well versed and equipped with wealth of experience in their field. The *Infograghy* boasts that its editors are professors and scholars who know which information sources are seminal for research. This implies that they are well learned in this field and, therefore, can prescribe information sources that are seminal for research.

5.3. Directive Acts

Directive general acts come next to representative acts performed in the LLJPC. It occurs 68 times, and, inconsequence has a ratio of 27.8%. It features two specific acts, namely preferring act and restricting act. Each of these acts is realised under some semantic fields. For example, preferring acts occurred 45 times, with a correlative

66.2%. It also features the scope of the journals, publication process which is a larger semantic field that subsumed language of publication and articles' quality. Journal utility and subscribers' status are other major semantic fields realized under preferring acts. Restricting act manifest 23 times, thus it has a proportion of 33.8%. Just like preferring act, it has four semantic fields which are the scope of the journals, research methodology, publication process, and subscribers' status. Table 5.1.10 below displays the frequency and percentage distribution of the specific acts of directive act performed in LLJPC.

Table 5.1.10: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Specific Acts of Directive Acts Performed in Linguist List Journal Publication Calls.

Specific Acts	Frequency	Percentage
Preferring	45	66.2%
Restricting	23	33.8%
Total	68	100%

Table 5.1.10 is a vivid numerical description that shows that directive acts has two specific acts which are preferring and restricting, and both project four semantic fields each as afore mentioned. The discussion of each of these specific acts is presented below.

5. 3.1. Preferring as Illocutionary Act

Preferring act comes next to explaining acts in dominance with 18.4%. In performing these acts, publishers make a choice amongst many others. This is as a result of multiple contributions received/ expected from subscribers. It is, therefore, paramount for the publishers' choice of anticipated contribution to be made known to subscribers. These acts are also used to hint the subscribers that the publisher has laid down standards to maintain, even though they solicit for publications and subscribers. Preferring act discusses the semantic fields of scope of the journals, publication process (language of publication, and articles' quality), journal utility, and subscribers' status. Table 5.1.11 below will expatiate these further.

Table 5.1.11: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Semantic Fields of Preferring Act (A): SJ, PP, JU, AND SS.

Semantic Fields	Frequency	Percentage
Scope of the Journals	18	40.0%
Publication Process	16	35.6%
Journal Utility	07	15.5%
Subscribers' Status	04	8.9%
Total	45	100%

Table 5.1.12: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Semantic Fields of Preferring Act (B): PP--LJ, and AQ.

Semantic Fields	Frequency	Percentage
Publication Process	00	00%
Language of Publication	09	56.3%
Articles' Quality	07	43.7%
Total	16	100%

Table 5.1.11 indicates Preferring act discusses four semantic fields, namely scope of the journal, which has 18 occurrences at 40.0%; publication process occurs 16 times with 35.6%; journal utility has 7 occurrences with 15.5% while subscribers' status has the least appearance at 8.9%. Table 5.1.12, on the other hand, shows that publication process comprises language of publication with 56.3% and articles' quality occurring 7 times at 43.7%. The discussion of these acts is presented below:

5.3.1.1 Preferring Act Related To Scope of the Journal

The scope of the journals dominates the semantic fields of this act, just like in the case of other acts. It manifests 18 times, hence the percentage is 40.0%. The journal publishers used this acts to hedge in some areas of studies and hedge out some which are not within their areas of interest, in order to make known their preferred areas. The instances below will buttress our point:

> Ex.122. Some topics that are appropriate for publication in the journal are: models of reading, writing and spelling at all age levels; orthography and its relation to reading and writing; computer literacy; cross-cultural studies; and developmental and acquired disorders of reading and writing
> *Reading and Writing / Springer.*

> Ex.123. Sargasso is a journal dedicated to the study of the literature, language, and culture of the Caribbean.
> *Sargasso / University of Puerto Rico*

Example 122 above clearly states its areas of preference in terms of the scope of the journal. This particular journal prefers articles that centers on orthography and its relation to reading and writing to other areas of studies. Example 123 prefers articles on literature, language, and culture of the Caribbean only. In other words, papers addressing Caribbean issues are hedged in, while those who do not are hedged out, for publication in this journal. The publishers were able to reveal this information by employing words related to the scope of the journals to the scholar-readers, such as model of reading, writing and spelling as well as literature, language, and culture.

5.3.1.2 Preferring Act Related Publication Process

Preferring act related to publication process manifest 16 times; it has 35.6%. The focuses of this act is on two aspects of publishing only, namely the language of publication, and the quality of the articles. This act makes known to the scholar-readers the primary interest of the publishers as regards publishing in their journals. Publication process serves as larger category under which issues related to language of publication

and the paper quality are presented. These are discussed below according to their dominance.

5.3.1.2.1. Preferring Act Related to Language of Publication

Preferring act occurs nine times; thus the acts have 56.3%. The act is used to present to the journals' subscribers the required language of publication in their journals. This act is rare in our data. It is used by publishers to communicate to the scholar-readers the preferred language(s) that should be used to write the articles meant for publication in their journals. Let us consider the example below:

> Ex 124. Articles are welcomed in **English or French** on all aspects of naming.
> *Onomastica Canadiana / Canadiana Society for the Study of Names*

> Ex.125. It is published in **French**.
> *Terminologies Nouvelles / Reseau International de Neologie et de Terminologie*

The journal showed in example 124 invites papers written in English or French language, while example 125 strictly demands for publication in French language, making other languages unaccepted. The implication of this is that, papers not written in the specified languages will not be accepted for publication. The publishers of these journals know the significance of this information; hence they make use of simple sentences to communicate their intentions.

5.3.1.2.2 Preferring Act Related to Articles' Quality

Publishers usually make reference to the quality/standard of papers/contributions they publish. The publishers are very much mindful of the standard of articles published in their journals. They, therefore, make this known to the intending subscribers, by giving the prescriptions of the standard/quality of papers that can be published in the journal. For example:

> Ex.126. Special emphasis is given to research articles that provide **new theoretical insights** based on a **carefully laid empirical foundation**.

> Ex 127. We particularly encourage essays employing **new theoretical or methodological approaches**, essays on **recent developments** in the field, and essays on subjects that have recently been under represented in the German Quarterly.
> *The German Quarterly / Willey-Blackwell*

The publishers of these two journals presented above used complex sentence to communicate the preferred papers to be published in their journals. This indirectly hints

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the scholars on the type of scholastic expression expected in their contributions. The publishers also use collocates related to research methodology, most of which are adjectival phrases, like 'new theoretical insights', 'empirical foundation', new theoretical', methodological approaches', and recent developments, just to make their intentions known to the scholar-readers without any challenge. Example 126 prefers empirical research articles that provide new theoretical insights to the field of research. Example 127, on the other hand, prefers new and recent articles that address current issues which are common in the journal-German Quarterly.

5.3.1.3 Preferring Act Related to Journal Utility

Preferring act related to journal utility is another semantic field that is repeated 7 times with 15.5%. This is used to communicate the inherent significance of the journals which are preferred to be carried out. The publishers, indirectly, present their journals as the only standard journals which possess all the information the subscribers may inquire from the area of interest of the journal. Examples are presented below:

Ex.128. It **brings together** in one journal the **latest findings** in international research in Language teaching and learning.
Language Teaching /Cambridge University Press

Ex.129. An ever-popular annual research round-up also
identifies significant and emerging research trends
in language learning and teaching.
Language Teaching / Cambridge University Press

The publishers of the above journals used simple sentences and collocations, for example 'bring together', 'latest findings', 'identifies significant and emerging research trends', to communicate the benefit they prefer to accomplish with their journals.

5.3.1.4 Preferring Act Related to Subscribers' Status

Preferring act is being employed in the journals post to discuss the preferred journal contributors/subscribers. It has the least frequencies of four; thus the percentage is 8.9%, because the publishers do not usually specify the category of scholars preferred. It is used to reveal the type of scholars the publishers wish will subscribe to their journals. In other words, the publishers select the particular sets of people who can subscribe to the journal. Let us examine the examples below:

Ex 130. Sargasso particularly welcomes material written by
the **people of the Caribbean** and/or about the Caribbean.
Sargasso / University of Puerto Rico

Ex 131. This journal welcomes papers related to language and
linguistics from **graduate students, recent graduates,** and
faculty at the University of Puerto Rico.
UPR Working Papers in Linguistics /Cuademos de Linguistica de la UPR

The journal in example 130 clearly states its preferences as regards its contributors through the use nominal phrase that points to the subscriber for example 'the people of the Caribbean'. Example 131 shows that the journal's publishers employ the use of collocates that reflect subscribers' status as well as their location, for instance, 'graduate students', 'recent graduates' and faculty at the University of Puerto Rico. Example 130 shows that Sargasso prefers papers or articles written by Caribbeans. These papers may not necessarily be on Caribbean but the contributor/subscriber/scholar must be Caribbean. The publishers' aim may be to promote writing culture among the Caribbean, rather than Caribbean issues. In this case therefore, the preference of the journal is on its contributors. The journal that contained example 131, on the other hand, prefers papers on language and linguistics from graduate students and scholars from the faculty at University of Puerto Rico.

5.3.2 Restricting As Illocutionary Act

Restricting act happens to be the least act realised under directives general acts. It occurs 23 times, and its percentage is 9.4%. This act relates to four semantic fields, namely the scope of the journals, research methodology, publication process, and subscribers' status. Restricting acts stem the subscribers from taking some steps as regards certain issues concerning the journals. Table 5.1.13 below presents the frequency and percentage distribution of the semantic fields of this act.

Table 5.1.13: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Semantic Fields of Restricting Act

Semantic Fields	Frequency	Percentage
Scope of the Journals	10	43.5%
Research Methodology	07	30.4%
Publication Process	04	17.4%
Subscribers' Status	02	8.7%
Total	23	100%

Table 5.1.13 presented above shows the frequency and percentage distribution of the four semantic fields of restricting act. They are: scope of the journals which has ten occurrences and 43.5 percentages. Next, in the ranking order of prominence, is research methodology with 07 appearances and it is 30.4%; it is followed by publication process with 04 depictions and a resultant 17.4%, while subscribers' status occurs just two times, making it the least at 8.7%. Let us consider these semantic fields one after the other according to their prominence:

5.3.2.1 Restricting Act Related to the Scope of the Journals

This act is dominated by the scope of the journal which occurred 10 times at 43.5%. The journal subscribers are restricted by the publishers to specific fields, discipline/ subjects or the scopes of the journals. There are interdisciplinary journals that accept publications from other disciplines on any issue. In the same vein, we have journals that specify their areas of interest as well as the scope of the papers they publish. These types of journals restrict their subscribers' research to the scope of the journals clearly stated. The following examples will buttress the points made:

> Ex.132. Some topics that are appropriate for publication in the journal are models of reading, writing and spelling at all age levels; orthography and it relation to reading and writing; computer literacy; cross-cultural   studies; and developmental and acquired disorders of reading and writing.
> *Reading and Writing / Springer*

> Ex.133. International journal of sociolinguistics is concerned with all **branches of speech** and **language as aspects of social life**.
> *Language in Society / Cambridge University Press*

The extract above, labeled as example 132, shows that the journal publishers restrict subscribers to any aspect of models of reading; writing and spelling at all age levels. In other words, the subscribers must base their contributions on the areas of interest specified by the publishers. The choice of words used point to the scope of the journal. For instance, words like 'models of reading', 'writing and spelling', 'reading and writing', 'computer literacy', 'cross-cultural studies' and 'disorders of reading and writing' help in meaning negotiation. In the exemplified journal numbered 133, the words evince that the publishers constrain scholars from writing outside the scope presented, that is, 'all branches of speech and language as aspect of social life.

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5.3.2.2 Restricting Act Related to Research Methodology

Restricting act related to research methodology comes next to the scope of the journals with 07 frequencies, and it has 30.4%. This act is used by journal publishers to constrain scholar-readers on the type of research methodology to be used in the research articles to be submitted for publication in their journals. Let us consider these instances:

> Ex.134. SLL presents studies that apply existing **theoretical insights** to sign language.
> *Sign Language and Linguistics /John Benjamins*

> Ex.135. PSCL is devoted to **theoretical and Methodological issues** in linguistic research.
> *Poznan Studies in Contemporary Linguistics / School of English, Adam Mickiewicz University*

The journal publishers in example 134 and example 135 use collocations related to research methodology for example, 'theoretical insights' and methodological issues', to impose their choice of research methods on the subscribers. Therefore, any contribution that will be accepted for publication in any of these journals must be theoretical papers or methodological research paper.

5.3.2.3. Restricting Act Related To Publication Process

Restricting act related to publication process is next in line with 04 instances; hence its percentage is 17.4%. This act is employed to control the language of publication of the journals. The subscribers are constrained by the recommended date of submission as well as duration of publication. Subscribers are, therefore, expected to present their contributions in the prescribed language(s), for their articles to be published. The following instances will buttress our points:

> Ex.136. The languages of publication are in English and French.
> *Recherches Linguistiques de Vincennes/ Presses Universitaires de Vincennes*

> Ex.137. It is published twice in a year.
> *The Journal of Language and Linguistics /Department of African Language, University of Benin*

Publishers are aware of the implication of failure of scholar-readers to adhere to publication process of journals. They, therefore, used simple sentences to pass the information so as to avoid misconception of ideas, which may result into the rejection of any paper. The subscribers of the journal that contained example 136, are restricted to write their contributions in either English or French. In consequence, the contributor has

no choice than to write his/her contribution in the preferred languages of publication stated in the prescription of the journal to avoid failure. Meanwhile, example 137 shows that the journal gives the subscriber an option of publishing two times per annum.

5.3.2.4. Restricting Act Related to Subscribers' Status

Restricting act related to subscribers' status is the least realized under restricting acts. It manifests only two times, and constitutes 8.7%. It is used to restrict the type of contributors expected by the publishers. In our data, there are few cases where the publishers indirectly select the class / type of contributors that is allowed to make contributions to their journals. In other words, some contributors are hedged in, while some are hedged out. Let us consider the two instances found in our data:

Ex.138. Subscription to the journal is included in **membership** of the International Association of Forensic Linguists and the International Association for Forensic Phonetics and Acoustics.
The International of Speech, Language and Law / Equinox Publishing Ltd

Ex.139. Language Teaching abstracting journal is designed for **professionals** who need an essay reference to current research in second and foreign language education. *Language Teaching / Cambridge University Press*

The journal that contained example 138 expects contributions from only the members of the international Association of Forensic Linguists and International Association for Forensic Phonetics and Acoustics. Example 139 on the other hand, shows that contributions from only professionals who need an essay reference to current research in second and foreign language education are expected in the journal.

5.4. Commissive Act

Commissive act is the least of the acts performed on the LLJPC. It features 26 times with 10.6%. This is because publishers rarely commit themselves to doing anything for the subscribers. Commissive act is used to propose to do something as regards the scope of the journals, the publication process and journal utility. Table 5.1.14 below indicates the frequency and percentage distribution of the specific acts of commissives performed in linguist list journal publication calls.

Table 5.1.14. Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Specific Acts of Commissive Performed in Linguist List Journal Publication Calls.

Semantic Fields	Frequency	Percentage
Proposing	26	100%
Total	26	100%

Table 5.1.14 shows the frequencies and percentage distribution of specific acts of commissive performed in LLJPC. It reveals that commissives are realized through only one specific act - proposing which occurred 26 times at 100%. A discussion on it is presented below:

5.4.1 Proposing As Illocutionary Act

Proposing act is the only specific acts realized through commissive acts. It features 26 times, thus constituting 100 percentage. It reveals the plan of the publishers of various journals to perform an act in the future as regards the scope of the journals, the journals publication process and the journals' utility. This is presented in table 5.1.15 below:

Table 5.1.15. Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Semantic Fields of Proposing Act

Semantic Fields	Frequency	Percentage
Scope of the Journals	11	42.3%
Publication Process	10	38.5%
Journal Utility	05	19.2%
Total	26	100%

Table 5.1.15 indicates that proposing acts has three semantic fields: Scope of the journals features 11 times, with 42.3%, followed by publication process having 10 occurrences, with a percentage of 38.5%, while journal utility has the least frequencies of 05, and percentage of 19.2%. A discussion of these is presented below:

5.4.1.1. **Proposing Act Related to the Scope of the Journal**

Proposing act is employed in our data to reveal publishers' ambition to achieve some tasks, which will have positive effects on the scope of the journals. This manifests 11 times, thus having 42.3%. Let us consider some instances from our data:

Ex. 140. The journal of Multilingual Communication Disorders **aims to provide** a forum for debate in the increasingly important area of multilingualism and multiculturalism and their impact on speech – language pathology.

Journal of Multilingual Communication Disorders /Routledge (Taylor and Francis)

Ex.141. LPP **aims to promote** constructive interaction between theoretical and critical findings related to language use and other modes of communication.

Lodz Papers in Pragmatics / University of Lodz Press

The publishers of the journal which contained example 140 has a target, which is, to perform some tasks that will concern the scope of the journals. This is revealed through the use of words that project that intention to the intending subscribers. For instance, the journal 'aims to provide' which implies that they will make available a kind of meeting like conference where scholars can discuss important area of multilingualism and multiculturalism. While the journal of example 141 'aims to promote', therefore, to encourage theoretical and critical research on language use and other modes of communication. These intentions were communicated through proposing acts.

5.4.1.2 Proposing Act Related to Publication Process

Proposing act related to publication process of the journals occurs 10 times and it is 38.5%. They reveal the possible components of the journals in the future, and the plan to include some other components in order to expand the journals' scope. Below are suitable illustrations:

Ex.142. Turkic Languages **will contain** articles, reviews
discussions, reports, and surveys of publications.
Journal of Turkic Language / Harrassowitz Verlag

Ex.143. The third section **shall comprise** papers addressing

research and teaching in government and industry.
Journal of the National Council of Less Commonly Taught Languages

In example 142, the journal's publishers' intent, as regards their ambition concerning the journal, is revealed by using the verb, 'will contain'. This verb phrase adequately communicates this intention. This implies that the mentioned publications have not yet been published at the time of writing this post. Example 143 proposes to publish articles, review articles, reviews, discussions, reports, and surveys. This prepares the minds of the subscribers on what to expect from the journal in terms of contents. The intention of the publishers recorded as Ex. 143 is shown in the use of 'shall comprise' to indicate the future target. The two modal verbs 'will and shall' used respectively in example 142 and 143 shows that the publishers of the concerned journals are determined to carry out what they propose in the future.

5.4.1.3 Proposing Act Related to the Journal Utility

Proposing act related to journal utility has the lowest occurrence of 05 and it is 19.2%. Publishers reveal their plans as regards journals' utility, that is, the benefit of the journals to humanity. Publishers reveal the likely benefits subscribers stand to gain from their journals. The examples below show this:

> Ex.144.The journal **aims to serve** the scholarly interest in the Prague School tradition in linguistics, and the methodology of functional structuralism and its development.
> *Linguistica Pragensia / John Benjamins*

> Ex.145. The aim of the journal **is to promote** linguistic research by publishing high–quality contributions from all fields and trends of modern linguistics.
> *Zeitschrift fur Sprachwissenchaft/Mouton de Gruyter*

The journal which contained example 144 intends 'to serve', which implies that the journal proposes to provide the intending subscribers with scholarly interest in their journal in the future. While, example 145 on the other hand, proposes 'to promote' that is, will encourage subscribers to write high quality contributions from all fields of modern linguistics, thereby advancing linguistic research.

5.5. Concluding Remarks

This chapter has investigated the language functions (illocutions) used in the LLJPC. Through the investigations, it is revealed that three general acts and seven specific acts are found in the LLJPC, namely: representative acts which have explaining,

describing, mentioning and claiming as its specific acts; directive acts which diversify into preferring acts and restricting acts; while commissive acts has only proposing acts as its specific act. Publishers employ explaining, preferring, describing, mentioning, and proposing act to talk about scope of journals, journal utility, subscriber's status, and publication process. They employ claiming acts in talking about the paper solicitation, journal access type, journal utility, and publication process, while restricting acts are used to discuss scope of the journals, research methodology, subscribers' status, and publication process. All these acts are used by the publishers to reveal their intentions to the subscribers. A table is presented below to highlight the summary of illocutionary acts performed in LLJPC.

Table 5.1.16: Highlight of Illocutionary Acts Performed in the Linguist List Journal Publication Calls.

Major Acts	Frequency	%	Specific Acts	Frequency	%
Representatives	151	61.6%	Explaining	69	28.2%
			Describing	42	17.2%
			Mentioning	27	11.0%
			Claiming	13	5.3%
Directives	68	27.8%	Preferring	45	18.4%
			Restricting	23	9.4%
Commissives	26	10.6%	Proposing	26	10.6%
Total	245	100 %		245	100%

CHAPTER SIX

LEVELS OF PRAGMATIC COMMUNICATION IN THE LINGUIST LIST DISCOURSE

6.1. Introduction

This chapter examines the level of pragmatic communication employed by journal publishers to convey their communicative intentions to the scholar-readers of the journal posts. This shall be viewed through indirect communication achieved through Illocutionary Force Indicating Device (Non-IFID) to show how explicit the language used by the journal publishers in the discourse.

6.1.1. Non-IFID Related to Illocutionary Acts in the LLJPC

The language of the publishers pragmatically is achieved through Non–IFID employed to link the illocutionary acts with their locutions as used in the discourse to facilitate communicative efficiencies. For instance, Non-IFID for guiding are communicated through explaining, describing, and mentioning acts. They are used to project the scope of the journal, and publication process, apart from mentioning acts which do not communicate the subscribers' status. Non-IFID for intimation is employed for intimating subscribers of the scholastic standard and professional output of the journals through proposing, preferring, restricting, and claiming acts. Non-IFID for charging is also used to charge the subscribers for self-evaluation of their articles prior to submission in order to avoid their contributions being rejected. The publishers practically used all the illocutionary acts to hint the subscribers concerning issues bordering on their journals. The discussion is presented below:

6.1.1.1. Non-IFID for Guiding

Non-IFID communication is employed to intimate the subscribers on the areas of interests of the journals, thus guiding the subscribers' choice of journals. It is used to communicate the scope of the journals by the publishers through explaining, preferring, describing, mentioning, proposing, restricting, and claiming acts. The information provides as regards the journals will guide the subscribers in choosing the particular journal that will meet their professional prospects. The discussion of this is presented below:

6.1.1.1.1 Explaining Act Communicating the Scope of the Journals

The publishers use Non-IFID indirect communication to explain their intentions with regard to the scope of the journal. They employ this act in a bid to achieve clarity of expression and, at the same time, show the scholastic quality inherent in academic discourse. This shows one of the reasons why all the sentences used are without performative verb 'explain' in the proposition used by the publishers to communicate the scope of the journal. For example:

> Ex.146. Orientalia et Africana Gothoburgensia covers any aspect relevant to the study of Asian and African languages, and literatures.
> *African & Asia: Goteborg Working Papers in Asian & African Languages & Literatures*
>
> Ex.147. Africana Linguistica is dedicated to the study of African languages with special focus on Bantu and welcomes original descriptive, historical and typological papers phonetics/phonology, morphology, syntax, lexicology and semantics.
> *Africana Linguistica / Royal Museum for Central Africa*

The two examples above have no performative verb 'to explain'. For instance, Ex. 146 has the verb 'covers', while Ex. 147 has two performative verbs, namely 'dedicated' and 'welcomes'. Per se, the exclusion of the performative verb – to explain - makes the two examples above instances of indirect communication that are achieved through Non-IFID. This intimates the audience on the areas of discourse of the journals as well as the scholastic input expected from the subscribers.

6.1.1.1.2. Describing Acts Communicating the Scope of the Journals

Publishers of journals give vivid description of the scope of journals so that the subscribers will not have many challenges in coming to terms with the proposition. This is achieved through indirect speech acts, specifically through Non-IFID communication projected through describing acts. For example:

> Ex.148. Annals of Dyslexia is an interdisciplinary, peer-reviewed journal dedicated to the scientific study of dyslexia, its comorbid conditions; and theory-based practices on remediation, and intervention of dyslexia and related areas of written language disorders including spelling, composing and mathematics.
> *Annals of Dyslexia / Springer*
>
> Ex.149. Every fourth issue surveys applied linguistics broadly, offering essays on pedagogy, computer-assisted instruction, second-language acquisition, language use in specific contexts, and language assessment, to name a few of the areas reviewed.
> *Annals Review of Applied Linguistics / Cambridge University Press*

From the examples above, we can see there is no instance where the publishers use any IFID indicating describing acts. Example 148 and 149 respectively are indirect speech acts guiding the audience against wrong choice of journal.

6.1.1.1.3. Mentioning Act Communicating the Scope of the Journals

Scope of the journals is also discussed by publishers by mentioning the related scope which subscribers must explore concerning the journals. In this case, publishers do not engage in elaborate discussion of the scope, rather they just list the field of studies that are relevant to the journals. This is done through indirect speech acts achieved through Non-IFID. The examples below will buttress our argument:

> Ex.150. A special issue of the journal will focus on: Languages and changing contexts: sociolinguistic perspectives Language, power and identity (gender/race/class/ethnicity/nationality/religion/etc) Language planning, policy and rights Multilingualism and diglossia Language acquisition (L1, L2 and foreign) Theoretical / methodological challenges in Sociolinguistics other language – related areas.
> *Alternation / University of KwaZulu-Natal*

> Ex.151. The editors welcome articles and research reports addressing cultural, history, and philological aspects of linguistic study, including analyses of texts and discourse; studies of semantic systems and cultural classifications; onomastic studies; ethno historical papers that draw significantly on linguistic data; studies of linguistic prehistory and genetic classifications.
> *Anthropological Linguistics*

A close look at the two extracts above shows that there is no performative verb to indicate the act of 'mentioning'. This implies that the two extracts are indirect speech acts intimating the readers of other areas from which the journals can also accept contributions.

6.1.1.1.4. Explaining Act Communicating the Journals Publication Process

The publishers make use of Non-IFID to achieve indirect acts in discussing the publication process of the journal to the readers. This implies that the language the publishers employ to intimate the readers on the publication process is not overtly stated. The following examples will substantiate this point:

> Ex.152. Academic Exchange Quarterly is an independent double–reviewed journal, published four times a year in print and electronically.
> *Academic Exchange Quarterly (Rapid Intellect Group)*

> Ex.153. Act a Linguistica is a scholarly, peer-reviewed international journal

published regularly (up to 4 issues yearly) by Eurasia Academic Published both in full-color print and electronic form.
Acta Linguistica / Eurasia Academic Publishers

The examples presented above have non-IFID. They both have 'is' as their verbs. In view of this, the two examples above are indirect communication achieved through non-IFID driven acts. It is employed to communicate the publication process to the scholars, and the evaluation procedure for selecting contributions for the journals. This is indirectly used to inform subscribers that their articles will be rejected if they do not meet the required standard; and charge them for self–evaluation before submission.

6.1.1.1.5 Describing Act Communicating the Journal Publication Process

Describing acts are also used to give vivid pictures of the journals publication process to avoid misleading. They also inform subscribers on the professional input expected of them. Below, are examples to authenticate this fact:

Ex.154. It first presents research articles (selected according to standard academic procedure) as well as papers with a practical point of view (selected with different criteria).
ALSIC-Apprentissage des Langues et Systemes d'Information et de Communicative / Universite Marc Bloch

Ex.155. All volumes are guest edited. As of volume 16, 2003, AILA Review is published with John Benjamins.
AILA Review / John Benjamins

The journal exemplified in example 154 chooses papers according to standard academic procedure, while the journal of example 155 have its papers subjected to editing by an invited scholar. The two instances of these indirect speech acts lack IFID. This indirectly guides the subscribers on the expected academic standard that their contributions must meet before they can be published in the journals.

6.1.1.1.6. Mentioning Acts Communicating the Journal Publication Process

Indirect communication is also used to discuss the journals publication process through mentioning acts. The publishers hint the subscribers on the necessary process that their contributions undergo before they can be published. These processes are not explicitly discussed but are mentioned, to indirectly hint subscribers that publishers also engage in paper selection. Let us examine these extracts:

Ex.156. International journal of linguistics published by the Linguistic Circle of Copenhagen, General editors: Michael Fortescue Peter Harder editorial board:

Una Cenger Bjarke Frellesvig Jens Elmegard Rasmussen Frans Gregersen Nina Gronnum Maj-Britt Mosegaard Hansen Peter Juel.
Acta Lingvistica Hafniensia / C.A Reitzel

Ex.157. French language, twice yearly, **refereed** journal mainly on Second Language Acquisition and Learning.
Journal of French Language Disorders / Elsevier Ltd

These extracts are examples of indirect communication achieved through Non-IFID driven acts. We can see that both examples 156 and 158 do not have 'mentioning' as their performative verbs. Example 156 hints the subscribers on editorial team involved in selecting credible papers for publication while example 157 brings to the notice of the subscribers the publication periods of the journals.

6.1.1.1.7. Explaining Acts Communicating the Journal Subscribers' Status

Explaining acts are used by publishers to discuss subscribers' status. The publishers relay the authorship and readership of the journals to the subscribers to hint them about the professional output of the journals. The perlocutionary effect of this will be writing high quality papers. Let us examine the examples below:

Ex.158. The QSJL is an initiative of doctoral students in linguistics attending universities in Quebec, but it concerns all students of all universities, no matter what their level of education.
Revue des etudiants en Linguistique du Quebec / Quebec Student Journal of Linguistics

Ex.159. The journal addresses interested linguistics, ethnologists,
and other researchers working with linguistic and cultural data.
Language Archive Newsletter / Max Plank Institute

The publishers of journal that contained example 158 are doctoral students of university of Quebec, but they want contributions from only students in university irrespective of their level; while example 159 journal deals with researchers who are linguists, ethnologists, and those who work on cultural data. The publishers of the above journals are indirectly intimating the subscribers of the professional output of the journals.

6.1.1.1.8. Describing Acts Communicating the Journal Subscribers' Status

Publishers of journals also utilise describing acts in communicating the subscribers' status. They give vivid description of the type of subscribers they relate

with. This indirectly intimates the subscribers of the professional standard of the journals. The examples below will shed more light on our discussion:

Ex.160. Audience: Researchers and professionals in
linguistics and psycholinguistics, and developmentalists.
Language Acquisition:A Journal of Developmental Linguistics / Lawrence Eribaum Associates

Ex.161. Language Teaching abstracting journals designed for
professionals who need an easy reference to current research
in 2nd and foreign language education.
Language Teaching / Cambridge University Press

These examples are indirect communication because just like the others examined above, their performative verbs are not 'describing'. Ex. 160 wants researchers in linguistics, psycholinguistics and developmentalists as subscribers, while Ex.161 journal seeks researchers in second and foreign language education only.

6.1.1.1.9. Explaining Act Communicating the Journals Utility

Explaining act is also used to talk about the significance of the journals. Publishers provide this in order to intimate the readers of the inherent benefits of subscribing to their journals. For example:

Ex.162. The journal provides opportunities to establish connection between a variety of educational and professional sectors over the boundaries created by each profession or type of institution.
ALSIC-Apprentissage des Langues et Systemes d'Information et de Communicative / Universite Marc Bloch

Ex.163. Journals of Human-Animal Studies is a cutting edge
resource for scholars in the social sciences and humanities.
Animals & Society / Brill

The instances above are indirect acts which are achieved through Non-IFID. Example 162 has the verb 'provides', while Ex. 163 has 'is' as its verb. The two verbs are not indicating explaining acts. The two examples indirectly inform the readers of the significance of subscribing to the journals.

6.1.1.2. Non-IFID for Intimating

Publishers of journals also used indirect communication achieved through Non-IFID to intimate the subscribers about the scholastic standard of the journals and, thus,

hint them about the possibility of failure. They, therefore, propose, prefer, restrict, and claim to communicate this fact. Beneath are the discussions.

6.1.1.2.1. Proposing Act Communicating the Scope of the Journals

Proposing acts are also employed by publishers of journals to talk about scope of journals. They are used by the publishers to put forward future plans concerning the journals. This is also done through indirect speech act 'proposing'. For example:

> Ex.164.The journal (ALSIC) aims at presenting and exchanging theoretical and practical work in the fields related to its domain (didactics, applied linguistics, psycholinguistics, educational sciences, computational linguistics, computer science, etc).
> *ALSIC-Apprentissage des Langues et Systemes d'Information et de Communicative / Universite Marc Bloch*

> Ex.165. The Annual Cognitive Linguistics (published under the auspices of the Spanish Cognitive Linguistics Association) aims to establish itself as an international forum for the publication of high –quality original research on all areas of linguistic enquiry from a cognitive perspective.
> *The Annual Cognitive Linguistics / John Benjamins*

The examples above have 'aims' as their verbs which do not indicate 'proposing acts'. This implies that the two examples are indirect speech acts achieved through Non-IFID which are employed to intimate prospective subscribers about the professional input expected from them.

6.1.1.2.2. Preferring Acts Communicating the Scope of the Journals

Preferring act is used by publishers to talk about the areas of interest of their journals. The scope of the journals is revealed by the publishers through indirect act achieved through Non-IFID. Let us consider the examples below:

> Ex.166. Fruitful debate is encouraged with neighboring academic
> disciplines as well as with approaches to language study,
> particularly functionally-oriented ones.
> *The Annual Cognitive Linguistics / John Benjamins*

> Ex.167. Contributions on poorly documented and described languages or lesser-known language areas as well as those trying to integrate linguistics into interdisciplinary approaches of the African past are highly appreciated.
> *Africana Linguistica / Royal Museum for Central Africa*

The samples above have no IFID to indicate that the publishers prefer one scope of study to another. They are, therefore, indirectly intimating the scholar-readers of the areas of interest of the journals that the publishers have clear preference for, thus guiding their choice of journal.

61.1.2.3. Restricting Act Communicating the Scope of the Journals

Restricting act happens to be second to the last acts connecting to the scope of the study of the journals. It is employed to safeguard subscribers from making wrong choice as regards the scope of the journals. For example:

Ex 168. The Manager and Editorial Team solicit papers on all aspects of theoretical and applied linguistics.
Acta Linguistica / Eurasia Academic Publishers

Ex.169. French language, twice –yearly, **refereed** journal mainly on Second Language Acquisition and Learning, but also covering child language acquisition and bilingualism.
Journal of French Language Disorders / Elsevier Ltd

Example 168 has 'solicit' as the main verb. This implies that the 'restricting act' is an indirect speech act to this proposition. The same applies to example 169, which has 'covering' has its verb. This indirectly guides the subscribers in what to base the papers on. It guides the writers of the articles on the topic or subject to address.

6.1.1.2.4 Claiming Acts Communicating the Scope of the Journals

The publishers pragmatically employ claiming acts to intimate their readers about the scope of their journals. This act is an indirect speech act achieved through Non-IFID. Let us consider the extracts below:

Ex.170. This is the first journal with explicit and exclusive focus on ontological analysis and conceptual modeling, within an interdisciplinary view.
Applied Ontology / International Organisations Service

Ex. 171. Journal of Human-Animal Studies is a cutting edge resource for scholars in the social sciences and humanities.
Animals & Society / Brill

The two extracts above have the verbs 'is' as their main verbs. This implies that the act 'claiming' is an indirect speech act achieved through Non-IFID. It is meant to hint the subscribers on the standard of the journals.

6.1.1.2.5. Proposing Acts Communicating the Journal Publication Process

Publishers of journals also use proposing act to intimate the subscribers on the future plans as regards the publication process of their journals, which their contributions will be subjected to before they can be considered for publication. This, indirectly, spurs

subscribers to engage in self-evaluation because of their awareness that their works may be rejected. For example:

Ex.172. The papers will be commissioned by the editors.
The Modern Language Journal / Wiley-Blackwell

Ex.173. Applied Ontology will be published in one
volume of four issues (volume 2).
Applied Ontology / International Organisations Service

The two extracts above are indirect communication because none of them has 'proposing' has its performative verb. Example 172 informs the subscribers to engage in a mental checklist of the papers before submission in order to pass the editorial judgment; while example 173 hints the subscribers on the mode of publication of the journal. This indirectly hints the subscribers on the ample opportunities available for them in volume 2 of the journal, peradventure their papers did not pass the editorial evaluation in volume one.

6.1.1.2.6 Preferring Acts Communicating the Journal Publication Process

Publishers also perform preferring acts as regards the publication process of their journals. They are used to intimate the subscribers of the academic standard which the subscribers should stick to in writing their papers for their contributions to be accepted for publication. For example:

Ex.174. Primary consideration for publication is given to original empirical studies, significant review, and well-documented reports of evidence-based effective practices.
Annals of Dyslexia / Springer

Ex.175. ALSIC gives priority to papers from the French speaking
Community and/or in French, but it also invites papers from authors
usually publishing in other languages.
ALSIC-Apprentissage des Langues et Systemes d'Information et de Communicative / Universite Marc Bloch

The journal in example 174 gives preference to original empirical studies while example 175 publishes papers from French speaking community or from authors who publish in French. These examples are indirect communication because none has 'preferring' has its performative verb. It is used to inform the subscribers of the quality of contributions expected and the possibility of one's paper being rejected if it did not meet the quality expected.

6.1.1.2.7. Restricting Acts Communicating the Journal Publication Process

The publishers also employ restricting acts to communicate the journals publication process. They indirectly use these acts to guide and control their subscribers in writing scholastic papers. They are also informed in relation to the time the papers should be submitted for publication. Let us consider these examples:

Ex.176. Contributions should be submitted before February 1st
to be considered for publication in the same year.
Africana Linguistica / Royal Museum for Central Africa

Ex.177. Articles shall be written in English, Russian, or German.
Acta Linguistica / Eurasia Academic Publishers

None of the above examples has 'restricting' as its performative verb. This implies that the two examples are indirect communication achieved through non-IFID driven acts. The publishers of the illustrated journal in example 176 indirectly control the date when the subscribers should submit their contributions for publication, that is, on or before 1st of February. Example 177, on the other hand, intimates and controls the language (s) in which subscribers should write their contributions. This also hints the subscribers on the possibility of rejection, if they did not adhere to the publishers' instructions.

6.1.1.2.8. Claiming Acts Communicating the Journals Publication Process

Claiming acts are also used by publishers to communicate journals' publication process. They ascribe to themselves some qualities to boost their ego and that of their journals to their subscribers. These acts are indirectly intimating the subscribers on scholastic standard of various journals and, thereby, charging them to write high standard papers that can measure up to the standard of the journals, in order to avoid failing. Let us discuss the examples below:

Ex.178. The print journal has an audience of 26000 + readers.
Academic Exchange Quarterly (Rapid Intellect Group)

Ex.179. Only original papers are considered for publication.
Annals of Dyslexia / Springer

Example 178 and 179 are also indirect communication achieved through Non-IFID driven acts. This is because the two examples do not have 'claiming' as their performative verbs. The journal from which example 178 is extracted indirectly informs its subscribers of its popularity to suggest that it is not desperate to get subscribers. It also hints the subscribers on the scholastic status of the journal, thereby charging the

subscribers to writing high quality papers that will meet the academic standard of the journal. Example 179 claims to publish only original papers. This is indirectly charging the subscribers to self-evaluate their papers before submission.

6.1.1.3. Non- IFID for Charging

The publishers also employ Non-IFID indirect communication to charge the subscribers for self-evaluation as well as checklisting before submitting their papers for publication. The journal publishers propose, prefer, restrict, and claim in order to discuss clearly, but elegantly, the publication procedures of the journals. The discussion of this is presented with instances to buttress our point:

6.1.1.3.1. Proposing Act Communicating the Journals Utility

This act is the least of all the acts used in communicating journal utility. It is employed to project the likely potentials of the journals. Let us consider the only instance found in our data:

Ex.180. The aims of the journal is to promote linguistic research by publishing high quality contributions from all fields and trends of modern linguistics.
Zeitschrift fur Sprarchwissenschaft / Mouton de Gruyter

This example has 'is' as its verb which has no connection with 'proposing'. Therefore, this instance is an indirect communication achieved through Non-IFID driven acts. It is used to hint the readers of the intentions of the publishers as regards the benefits of the journals.

6.1.1.3.2. Claiming Act Communicating the Journal Utility

The publishers also ascribe some quality to their journals through claiming act, in a bid to convince their readers of the immense benefits open to the subscribers of the journals. Let us examine the instances below:

Ex.181. The journal provides opportunities to establish connections between a variety of educational and professional sectors over the boundaries created by each profession or type of institution.
ALSIC-Apprentissage des Langues et Systemes d'Information et de Communicative / Universite Marc Bloch

Ex.182. Review is an invaluable resource for all applied linguists,
language teachers, and students of linguistics.
ANNUAL Review of Applied Linguistics / Cambridge University Press

These two instances have 'provides' and 'is' as their respective verbs. This implies that they are indirect speech acts intimating the readers of the importance of the journals. For instance, example 181 claims to provide opportunities for networking the

variety of educational and professional sectors. Example 182, on the other hand, claims to be invaluable resources for all linguists in its domain.

6.1.1.3.3. Preferring Act Communicating the Journal Subscribers' Status

The subscribers' status is also discussed by publishers through preferring acts. It is used indirectly to charge the subscribers to self-evaluate and to checklist their write ups before submission. For example:

Ex.183. Sargasso particularly welcomes materials written by
The people of the Caribbean and/or about Caribbean.
Sargasso / University of Puerto Rico

Ex.184. Fellow researchers from Africa are especially
encouraged to contribute.

Sargasso would rather publish contributions from subscribers who are Caribbean than from those who are not. The publishers would not mind researchers who are not Caribbean but ready to write on the Caribbean. Example 184 journal prefers contributions from researchers who are from Africa to others. Publishers of these sampled journals preferred this set of subscribers because they want first-hand and original information in the articles to be submitted from intending subscribers.

6.1.1.3.4. Restricting Act Communicating the Journal Subscribers' Status

In discussing the journal subscribers' status, the publishers use restricting acts to hedge out undesired subscribers. This is indirectly charging the subscribers to self-evaluate and checklist their papers before they submit them for publication. Beneath

Ex.185. The journal mainly publishes original and pioneering theoretical research by scholars of non-indo-European languages in linguistics and applied linguistics.
Macrolinguistics / Learned Press

Ex.186. This journal welcomes papers related to language and linguistics from graduate, students, recent graduates, and faculty at the University of Puerto Rico.
UPR Working Papers in Linguistics / Graduate Program in Linguistics, University of Puerto Rico

The examples presented above are indirect communication because each has 'publishes' and 'welcomes' as their respective verbs. Contributions expected in the journal cited as example 185 are limited to only researchers of non-Indo-European languages in linguistics and applied linguistics, while the journal cited as example 186 welcomes papers from past and current students of faculty at University of Puerto Rico.

6.1.1.4 Concluding Remarks

This section has examined the level of pragmatic communication employed by various publishers in the LLJPC discourse. The investigation reveals only indirect communication achieved through Non-IFID driven acts in the discourse. This implies that publishers use scholarly language to reveal their intentions to the subscribers. For instance, explaining, describing, and mentioning acts are employed to guide the subscribers' choice of journals and the professional output of such journals. The publishers also use proposing, preferring, restricting and claiming acts to indirectly intimate the subscribers with the expected scholastic standard of the journals, thereby charging them to self-evaluate and checklist their write-up prior submission, in order to avert rejection. They practically hint their subscribers about issues bothering on their journals through the use of all the illocutionary acts. A table beneath shows the highlight of the indirect communication in the Linguist List discourse.

Table 6.1: Highlight of Pragmatic Communication in the Linguist List Discourse.

Pragmatic Communication	Acts	Semantic-Field	Function
Non-IFID for Guiding	Explaining Describing Mentioning	SJ, PP, SS, and JU SJ, PP, and SS SJ, and PP	Choice of Journal and Publication Output.

Non-IFID for Intimating	Proposing Preferring Restricting Claiming	SJ and PP	Scholastic Standard and Possibility of Failure.
Non-IFID for Charging	Proposing Claiming Preferring Restricting	JU and SS	Self-Evaluation and Checklisting.

KEY:

SJ : Scope of the Journals

PP : Publication Process

SS : Subscribers' Status

JU : Journal Utility

<div align="center">**CHAPTER SEVEN**</div>

<div align="center">**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION**</div>

7.1. Introduction

This study has investigated the pragmatics of publishers' intentions on the Linguist List journal publication calls. It examined the language forms (locutions) and functions (illocutions) used by journal publishers in the linguist list journal publication calls. It has also identified the lexico-semantic level, which features paradigmatic and syntagmatic features as well as the syntactic level, which accounts for the sentence types. The illocutionary acts of the discourse are also identified. The data for this study was downloaded from the linguist list site http://liguistlist.org/browse-journals.cfm. A descriptive design is adopted for this study. The data are subjected to pragmatic analysis using insight from Searle's (1969 and 1975) speech acts theory. In chapter four, five and six of this work, attempt are made to examine the linguistic forms, language functions and level of pragmatic communication achieved in the discourse. This chapter, therefore, presents the summary of findings of this work and the conclusion.

7.2 Summary of Findings

The investigation of the pragmatics of publishers' intentions on the Linguist List journal publication calls examined in this study has revealed some findings that are summarized under these two headings:

1. Language Forms (Locutionary Acts) which examined the lexico-semantic level (paradigmatic features and syntagmatic features) and Syntactic level (sentence types)

2. Language functions (illocutionary Acts) examined.

7.2.1. Language Forms (Locutionary Acts)

This section explains the analysis in relation to the locutions used on the Linguist List journal publication calls through the investigation of the lexico-semantic and syntactic features. The summaries of the locutions used on the LLJPC are presented below:

7.2.1.1 Lexico-Semantic Features

The lexico-semantic level is examined from two axes: the paradigmatic and syntagmatic features. The paradigmatic feature is characterized by vocabulary, synonyms and antonyms as well as collocates. The syntagmatic features are the sentence types used in the LLJPC. The summary of this is discussed below:

7.2.1.1.1. The Paradigmatic Features

a   Vocabulary Items

The vocabulary used in the LLJPC reflects the registers of academics and publishing. For example, vocabulary pointing to the scope of the journals is a collection of lexicals indicating the area(s) of interest of the journals. The journals publishers use vocabulary pointing to academic practice as an indication that scholars are the authors and audience of the posts. Vocabulary pointing to publication process is an irrefutable evidence that the journals publishers actually engage in publishing, while vocabulary pointing to editorial composition is used to signal to the subscribers that evaluation process is inevitable in publishing. Vocabulary pointing to peer-review, on the other hand, confirms the existence of assessments in journal publishing which is carried out by experts in the field.

b   Synonyms are used to reiterate the publishers' intentions as regards the journals publication process, the scope of the journals as well as the journals subscribers' status. These are employed to make the publishers' intention to be well conceived by the scholar-readers.

c   Antonyms are used to indicate the publishers' intentions concerning the journals' research methodology, the scope of the journals, the journals publication process, and the journals' subscribers' status. Antonyms are used by the publishers to achieve clarity of expression.

7.2.1.1.2. The Syntagmatic Features

Collocations are also used in a bid to make clearer the intentions of the publishers concerning the journals type, the scope of the journals, the journals' research methodology, the journals' publication process, the journals' papers solicitation, the journals utility, and the journals access types.

7.2.1.1.3. Syntactic Level

Sentence Types

The sentence types employed by the journals publishers are simple sentences, complex sentences, compound sentences and anomalous sentences. Simple sentences dominate the publishers' language because they crave for clarity in their expression. Complex sentences follow closely in terms of usage. They are used to showcase style and elegance in the academic language, while compound sentences are used to say much in a concise way to reflect academic proficiency. Anomalous sentence is employed as brain teaser.

7.2.2. Language Functions (Illocutionary Acts)

The illocutionary act analysis was done using the speech acts theory presented by Searle. The investigation reveals seven illocutionary acts, namely explaining, preferring, describing, mentioning, proposing, restricting, and claiming. These are discussed qualitatively and expressed through simple percentages. They are utilised in order to reveal the intentions of the journals publishers by establishing the link between the linguistic forms and language functions used in the LLJPC. The summary of this is presented below:

(a) Explaining act, preferring act, describing act, mentioning act, and proposing act are used by the journals publishers to reveal their intentions concerning the scope of the journals (SJ), the journals utility (JU), the subscriber's status (SS), and the journals publication process (PP).

(b) Claiming acts are employed by the journals publishers to ascribe some attributes to themselves as regards their journals paper solicitation (PS), journals access type (AT), journals utility (JU), and publication process (PP).

(c) Restricting acts are used to guide the subscribers concerning the scope of journals (SJ), the journals research methodology (RM), subscriber's status (SS), and the journals publication process (PP).

7.2.3. One level of pragmatic communication was revealed in the discourse

7.2.3.1. Indirect Communication achieved through non-IFID driven acts are used to:

i. Explaining, describing and mentioning acts are pragmatically used to guide the subscribers' choice of journals, and to hint them on the professional output expected of them.

ii. Proposing, preferring, restricting and claiming acts are used to intimate the subscribers on the scholastic standard of the journals that is the professional content of the journals.

iii. Proposing, preferring, restricting and claiming acts indirectly charge the subscribers to brace up to write quality papers which can pass the judgement of the editors. They are, therefore, charged with self- evaluation and checklisting before paper submission.

iv. The subscribers are also hinted on the eventual rejection of their papers.

7.3 Conclusion

This study, hereby, presents a conclusion of the research on the pragmatics of publishers' intentions in the Linguist List journal publication calls below:

7.3.1 Contributions of the Study

This study has contributed to studies on Computer Mediated Communication Discourse in many ways. As noted earlier, previous studies on this discourse have covered short message services (sms), electronic mails (emails), instant messages, and text genre; none of these studies examined journal publication calls. Significantly, this work studies the linguist list site discourse which is rare, because other existing website-based studies examined sociopolitical fora like the Facebook and Nolitic. Scholarly researches on academic fora such as Askscience, the Chronicles, Gradcafé, Linguist list, only extended their researches to site description and mode of operation of the fora despite their impacts on academic life. This study, therefore, serves as a pioneer for other researchers who would like to trail this path.

This study has expanded the existing literature on Linguist list discourse, academic fora as well as computer mediated communication (CMC) discourse. It has been able to provide academics with further insights into the nature of language use in the LLJPC discourse as regards the pragmatic use of language. As a result, it will assist scholar-readers to identify journals that will be of benefits to their academic prospect.

7.3.2 Application of the Study

A study of pragmatics of publishers' intentions in the LLJPC has enhanced a better understanding of the language use on the journal publication calls. Therefore, this study can also be used pedagogically to teach English for academic purpose (EAP) as well as discourse and creative writing in ESL class.

This study will also be of great benefits to language-use-based professionals such as linguists, publicity personnel, advertisers as well as criminologists due to its pragmatic use of language in revealing the intentions of the journal publishers.

7.3.3 Limitations and Suggestions for Further Studies

The investigation into language use in journal publication calls cannot be exhausted in this single research. Like the hydra, the conclusion of one research automatically generates the need for another. To this end, further areas of research directions are hereby suggested.

This research has limited itself to only Linguist List journals publication calls. This implies that, there are still other lists of professional journal publication calls, like academia.edu, askscience, the chronicle of higher education and so on for researchers to explore. As this study focuses on pragmatics of publishers' intentions in the LL journal publication calls, further studies can investigate other aspects of language use such as the style deployed in the journal calls, as exhaustive studies have not been carried out in them. A comparative linguistic study of Linguist List journal publication calls and printed media journal publication calls can also be of immense interest.

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APPENDIX