

Political Intention of Online Social Language in a Complex International Environment

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Abstract: As the development of the Internet has matured, people's social methods are gradually concentrated on virtual communication platforms. Because of this, the network language has also developed and expanded. In addition, as the Internet gradually integrated into people's lives, the enthusiasm of netizens to participate in online politics has also increased. The expression of online language is different from the traditional language rules, and it is highly accepted and spread quickly in online social networking. Internet language is basically a social phenomenon, so the form of network language will be changed by the change of social form. Based on the above background, the research content of this article is the political intent of the network social language in the complex international environment. This paper analyzes the current complex international relations environment and the formation and use of new online social language, discusses the intention of netizens to use online social language, and conducts experimental verification in the form of a questionnaire. The survey results show that netizens spend a lot of time in online life. Among the Chinese and foreign respondents, the proportion of Internet access within one hour per day accounts for 0.5% and 0.9%, respectively, less than 1%. More than ninety-nine percent of respondents have more than one hour of activity in the online environment every day. The online social language appears because netizens have formed a special online entertainment language that basically has no political intentions.

1. Introduction

The Internet has been integrated into all aspects of social life, and the time and space of human existence has gradually changed from a purely perceptual physical world to a virtual world of information networks. The characteristics of the virtuality, complexity, non-linearity and

decentralization of the network environment have led to an increase in the uncertainty of the network environment. Therefore, our research on many things and phenomena on the Internet needs to adopt the thinking model of the system as a whole and multi-dimensional connections, and regard the entire network world as a dynamic open ecosystem with extensive internal and external connections.

Modern science and technology have made great progress, especially network communication technology, which plays an important role in human life [1-2]. Online social networks make information exchange between people in different countries restricted by different national borders more efficient. There are many ways to communicate in the world today, and it is no longer limited to offline methods [3-4]. Especially with the development of high-tech communication technology, more and more users work and live in a global network environment [5-6]. Language is a tool for human communication and belongs to the category of social and cultural characteristics [7-8]. Due to the arbitrariness and flexibility of language and culture, different social forms vary according to the identity, role, industry characteristics, and cultural literacy of language users [7-8]. From a diachronic point of view, in different historical periods, the official language, popular language, and various dialects will have different expressions, and the network language will also be the same [9-10]. Once the language has lost its development, its vitality becomes fragile, its users begin to shrink, and the language gradually declines [11-12]. In the past, language only served as an oral and written language [13-14]. With the development of science and technology, the communication channels on the computer screen and various online communication methods continue to increase. As a result, the language has changed so that it can communicate with each other in new forms of communication [15-16]. The widely popular network language produced through the fermentation of the network platform also largely reflects the new changes, new features and current status of language life in other countries [17-18]. Whether it is Chinese or foreign language, it allows netizens in other countries to have a familiar feeling in terms of word formation, connotation, context, and social psychology [19-20]. Today, as an important medium to promote the globalization of knowledge, Internet language is no longer a socially unique phenomenon, but a new cultural trend established under the common background of the times and knowledge. Internet language has become one of the carriers of social culture [21-22].

In order to achieve the desired level and quality of foreign language teaching, Celal expounded the application of social language learning strategies and cooperative learning strategies in Turkish language teaching. [23]. Hall studied the problems of language identity and ability differences implied in language selection, and showed that even bilingual social workers are faced with the problem of how to solve customer language problems [24]. Tribur uses the social-historical language framework to discuss the dialect diversity of the Anduo Tibetan language. In this framework, the types of related speech varieties are interpreted as a function of the social network structure [25].

Network language includes professional terminology of computer and network technology, terms related to network cultural phenomena, and special terms used in network communication. It contains not only text, but also emojis and emojis. This article takes the narrow network language, which is the special term used in network communication, as the research object. By comparing the essential characteristics of language, social culture and psychological factors, this paper analyzes the causes and political intentions of the differences between Chinese and foreign online languages. Although online political discourse does not achieve the purpose of consensus in a rational and legal manner, it has objectively formed important cultural content of citizens, provided online citizens with a platform for political discussion and emotional connection, and reflects the desire of the public for transparency Hope for free speech and participation in democratic politics.

2. Political Intention of Online Social Language

2.1. International Environment

Environment refers to the sum of environmental conditions, conditions and factors that affect the survival and development of social subjects. With the continuous deepening of research on environmental issues in academia, a theory describing the important role of the environment in the development of the country has emerged in the field of social sciences, namely "environmental theory". Due to the different emphasis of research, environmentalists have distinguished different theoretical schools. Environmental determinists believe that the material background of a country includes natural resources, climate and geographical conditions, which are the main factors that determine the formation of its culture; they oppose historical and traditional, social and economic factors and any other cultural factors to explain social development. Contrary to environmental determinists, environmental opportunists believe that residence can only create possibilities for people to choose. Unlike traditional environmentalists, modern environmentalists have a more comprehensive and rational understanding of environmental issues. They acknowledge that the physical environment is only part of the overall environment, and also includes social and economic factors, cultural traditions, and the interaction between different societies and their environments.

The main body of the international environment is the main body that has an influence on the international environment. As we all know, the essence of studying international relations is to study countries and actors in the context of space. The essence of international relations is the relationship between sovereign states. The sovereign state is not only a member of the international community, but also an independent actor of the international community. Among many actors in the international community, sovereign states are the most basic and stable unit. In order to seek advantages and avoid harms in the international environment, sovereign states adjust domestic and foreign strategic policies and realize their own interests, which profoundly affect the development of the international environment and the evolution of the international order. Therefore, the international environment discussed in this article has a clear direction. It refers to the international environment that China, as a sovereign state or nation-state, has faced in its survival and development since modern times.

In the basic requirements for building new international relations, Xi Jinping adheres to three principles, namely mutual respect, fairness and justice, and win-win cooperation. Promote new international relations of mutual respect, fairness and justice, and win-win cooperation. Mutual respect, fairness and justice, and win-win cooperation are the basic principles of China's handling of state relations, and these principles must be followed in handling international relations and international affairs. At present, we must adhere to the principles of mutual respect, fairness and justice, and win-win cooperation, build a new type of international relations, and strive to find new ways for countries to communicate with each other without dialogue or partnership.

2.2. Network Social Language

Language is an important part of human culture. It is based on the formation and development of culture. The development of culture promotes the enrichment of language. From these concepts, we can see that language and culture are influential and interdependent. It can be said that language and culture are closely related. Language has an environment, it cannot exist without culture, and it cannot do without the various practices and beliefs inherited by society. In the online chat, the vulgarization of online new words appeared. At present, young people use the most online languages. They just pursue individuality, freedom and fun to meet the needs of their willingness to communicate, so they do not consider whether the language they express is uncivilized.

Network social language is a special language phenomenon in network language. From the perspective of linguistics, this language can also be regarded as a "hidden language" belonging to the Internet community. Cultural exchange will lead to the absorption and borrowing of different languages. The production of network language is affected by the law of language development. It can be said that there are many ways to generate network language. In the process of online communication, netizens can get rid of the traditional restrictions and don't care about the restrictions of the occasion. Therefore, the online language promotes the development and progress of the language with a "burden-reducing" attitude and enriches the language. In addition, netizens deliberately distorted the language and changed the original meaning to a new one. The arbitrariness of online language is necessarily innovative. Due to the endless stream of online languages, the forms are also ever-changing. The online world is very virtual and less restrictive, so speaking is not constrained by anything, but the body language is empty, so if netizens do not pay much attention to chat, they can also use any key on the keyboard to express Your own thoughts and feelings. In China, the existence of dialect words has led to the diversity of online languages. It is one of the sources of online language. Although the Internet is the entire world, Internet users are composed of people from different regions. However, people in different regions have different language habits, and the scope and degree of using dialect words on the Internet will also be different.

Netizens go online to alleviate stress in their lives and find ways to relax. The entertaining and humorous nature of online language is mainly expressed as humor, fun and philosophy. In the process of mass culture communication, entertaining things often satisfy a certain kind of psychology in people's hands, so that they can continue to develop in the process of communication, and can become popular and get better development. Many people choose online language because of the entertainment of popular culture. Internet language has greatly updated and enriched the vocabulary of modern Chinese and increased the communication of modern Chinese. Many lively vocabulary that enable netizens to understand their personalities not only do not hinder the progress and development of modern Chinese, but also enrich and enrich the cultural life of netizens.

With the rapid development of netizens' lives, time is as precious as gold. In order to save time and energy, netizens began to use abbreviated language. Mainly rely on text and numeric input, reduce long sentences and complex sentences, easy to understand and improve conciseness. On the other hand, online language has a strong subjective color, there will be vulgar language and uncivilized language. Therefore, in order to protect this language, we use a simple harmonic form instead. It can be seen that simplicity is more and more popular with netizens, and it is also one of the important characteristics shared by the characteristics of network language.

2.3. Political Intention of Online Social Language in the International Environment

The so-called concept, core of meaning or absolute truth hidden deep in the discourse actually does not exist, and the meaning changes with the changes of time, place, environment and other conditions. Context plays a fundamental and fundamental role in our entire cognitive domain. Because language is ambiguous in nature, it is a kind of ambiguous existence. Context can help us understand some conventional things and make predictions. It is predictable, neutral, orderly and natural. Discourse and context exist each other, so the existence of discourse is very sensitive to context. The pure material context of international relations is composed of relevant systems and systems of various countries. From a construction perspective, this situation includes interrelated and intertwined issues such as language hegemony, cultural imperialism, discourse power in international affairs, language security, foreign propaganda and translation, political correctness, and political socialization.

In terms of the value of language security in the international perspective, it is mainly reflected in political security, military security and social security. From a political perspective, language sharing is an important factor in national identity. Therefore, the promotion of the use of a unified official language can help strengthen national cohesion, so language planning plays a very important role in the national integration of countries around the world. Language plays a role of coordination and stable communication in the military field. Understand its military ideology and combat mode, and maintain national security and stability. Contemporary military language planning also focuses on the development and utilization of common language and military language resources. The value of language in social security is reflected in the influence of language planning on people's daily language life, and also the subtle influence of political socialization on people's main language. At the social level, language safety is an important support for maintaining national identity.

The issue of language security essentially reflects the country's security needs for language and social functions, and is also a basic component of a country's cultural security. A country's discourse ability should serve national interests and meet national security needs. Once an incident caused by unsafe factors occurs, the country can have sufficient language and high enough foreign language ability to provide security guarantee for maintaining national security. The meaning of language as a tool is communication. In today's increasingly close world, various international actors rely on each other for publicity and promotion. Translation is the bridge between propaganda and introduction in international politics. The construction of the discourse of international relations is inseparable from translation. Translation is determined by the particularity of the international environment. Different countries and institutions have different languages. In order to gain communication and understanding, the translator must complete the interlingual conversion. During the translation process, due to the translator's contextual transformation of the content of the text to be reported, the translator must combine his social cognition and language status to report the original content, and make some choices and adjustments to the content, Adapt to the mainstream ideology advocated by the translator. Therefore, in the process of translation by one party, when the other party accepts and builds consensus or deals with differences, political factors such as ideology, power, and hegemony must be mixed together.

Critical discourse analysis research reveals the social inequalities of gender discrimination, racial discrimination, medical treatment, employment, education and even the law, as well as language, power. The article on the relationship between ideologies elaborates how the power class uses language to influence people's behavior and thoughts in order to maintain and capture interests, and control and control power. At the same time, the ruling class used discourse technology to transform culture and even influenced social development strategies. The existence of language and the use of words are the most important characteristics of contemporary society and life practice. Production and cooperation in all meanings, ideological contests, and power struggles are all conducted with "discourse" as a beneficial weapon.

3. Internet Survey

3.1. Experimental Setup

The research methods used in this paper include questionnaire survey, systematic literature review, corpus research, qualitative analysis and quantitative analysis. Systematic literature review is a method of collecting, summarizing and evaluating the research results of specific research objects. It is a methodology to define relevant literature and form a scientific understanding of facts. Literature review is of great significance to the establishment of research direction. The systematic literature review is not a simple literature collection, but a criticism and innovation of research

results. A corpus is a text library stored in electronic form. Corpus research is to achieve a comprehensive description of the language. The corpus emphasizes authenticity and naturalness, and is a kind of speech linguistics. The online language corpus uses the online media language branch center to analyze the statistical results of online languages. The vocabulary is 32810, and the source of the corpus is the online language corpus in the past three years (2018-2020), mainly the dialogue between Weibo and WeChat. This article focuses on qualitative analysis and quantitative analysis. It not only performs statistical analysis on the actual corpus in online communication, but also statistical analysis on the corpus in online communication. It uses the relevant theories of pragmatics and cognitive linguistics. Through the results of statistical analysis to explain the political intentions of the social language of the network.

3.2. Test Subject

This article has conducted an in-depth investigation into the use of online social language by netizens in the form of an online questionnaire, trying to analyze and study the characteristics of online social language in terms of content, form, users, etc. Use situation, with a view to benefiting the use of online social language. To explore the reality of the existence and use of online social language, and to summarize the political intentions of online social language. This survey mainly includes residents of mainland China, foreign residents and some international students. They use all major social networking platforms to send reply links, monitor the completion progress in the background, set the deadline for questionnaires, and strictly screen the questionnaires for recycling. The number of views of the questionnaire reached 4734 times, and 2589 copies were filled, and 979 valid questionnaires were filled. Because the interviewees are mostly the author's online contacts, and even a large number of enthusiastic strangers participate in the survey, it is inconvenient to contact and communicate. The questionnaire itself has a strong uncertainty and is geographically distributed. During the questionnaire survey, strictly screen out invalid questionnaires caused by repeated IP sweeping, malicious filling of false information, and uncivilized network behavior, and finally collect 850 valid questionnaires.

4. Discussion

4.1. Analysis of the Growth Environment of Online Social Language

Network language is basically recognized and used by network users. The degree of understanding of network social language is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. The degree of understanding of online social language

| | Know very well | Better understand | General | Do not know much | Do not know | Total |
|------------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------|------------------|-------------|-------|
| China | 5.35% | 29.68% | 51.65% | 12.65% | 0.67% | 100% |
| Foreign country | 15.53% | 46.47% | 32.85% | 4.83% | 0.31% | 100% |
| International students | 9.61% | 36.78% | 43.75% | 9.34% | 0.52% | 100% |

The survey results show that 90% of the respondents do not exclude online language, and only 10% of the respondents have a negative attitude or a clear sense of distance to the online language, and the dead end of the online language is only zero Point five. The comparative analysis of the usage scenarios of online social languages is shown in Figure 1.

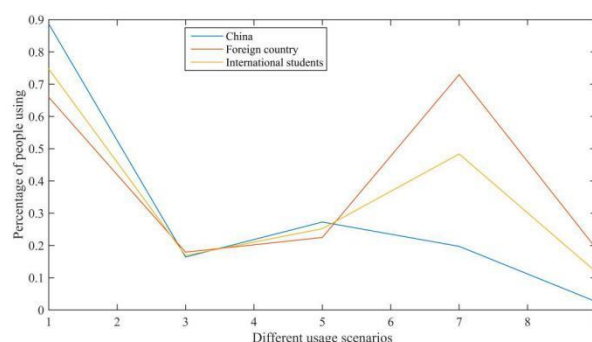


Figure 1. Contrastive analysis of usage scenarios of online social languages

A specific analysis of the most frequently used online scenarios of online social language found that Chinese respondents have a soft spot for using online language in chat interaction, and the number of respondents who use chat interaction as the only scene using online language is as high as 350, Which is nearly half of the number of Chinese respondents, accounting for 49%, and 28% of the total number of respondents, which is a manifestation of the limitations of Chinese online social language; The data show that film and television entertainment is the most frequently used scenario for online social languages. Among them, 54 of the respondents used chat interaction or film and television entertainment as the only online language, accounting for 15% of foreign respondents. However, due to the influence of cultural differences, foreign students may have an average social network language in various network scenarios. In contrast, the use of foreign network languages is more abundant.

4.2. Analysis of the Causes of the Formation of Online Social Language

The formation and use of network language are inseparable from the pursuit and investment of network users. The popularity of online language is directly related to the enthusiasm of netizens. Therefore, the formation of network language is largely affected by the subjective initiative of network users. The reasons for forming the network social language are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Reasons for the formation of online social language

| China | | Foreign country | |
|--|------------|---------------------------|------------|
| Cause of formation | Proportion | Cause of formation | Proportion |
| Internet platform restrictions | 7.58% | Word limit | 13.26% |
| Classic fragments of film and television works | 20.14% | Film and television works | 55.05% |
| Aesthetic requirements | 4.47% | Keyboard restrictions | 14.85% |
| Limitations of the input method | 8.26% | Writing errors | 13.63% |
| Netizens' innovative ideas | 72.63% | Personal habit | 44.09% |
| Diversified expressions | 59.25% | Other | 10.07% |

According to Chinese respondents, "innovation and creation of Internet users" and "diversification of expressions" are the key to the formation of online language, accounting for 73% and 59% of foreign respondents, "Classic film and television works" and "personal habits of netizens" are important conditions for the formation of online language 55 percent and 44 percent respectively. Among them, the limitation of the number of words on the Internet platform, the influence of film and television works, the limitation of keyboards or input methods, and the innovation of Internet users or personal habits are the common reasons for the formation of online languages between China and Thailand, accounting for 10% and 35%, 11% and 60%. The difference of the total questionnaire is. The comparison and analysis of similarities and differences

between Chinese and foreign network software are shown in Figure 2.

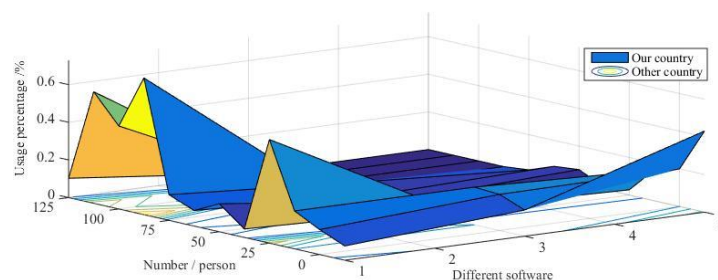


Figure 2. Comparative analysis of similarities and differences between Chinese and foreign network software

Netizens spend a lot of time in online life. Among the Chinese and foreign respondents, the proportion of Internet access within one hour per day was 0.6% and 0.9%, respectively, less than 1%. More than 99% of the respondents have more than one hour of activity in the Internet environment every day. The online life of Chinese respondents is characterized by the "Matthew Effect", that is, strong or weak. Thailand also has some characteristics of the "Matthew Effect". Similarly, the strong and the weak are clearly separated, but no one is independent. Whether in China or abroad, online language is a common cultural phenomenon, and its manifestations and causes are the same. The main way to generate online language is through language, culture, media and social events.

4.3. Analysis of the Use Value of Internet Language

Internet language has the characteristics of innovation and creativity, simplicity, diversity and so on. In the process of using network users, there will be different emphases. The comparative analysis of the use characteristics of network language is shown in Figure 3.

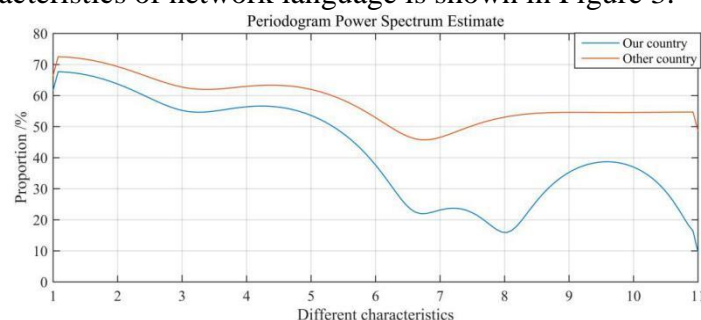


Figure 3. Contrastive analysis of the use characteristics of network language

Chinese netizens value the sense of humor, interest, and simplicity of online language, accounting for 54%, 48%, and 26%, respectively; foreign respondents value the convenience of online language most, Sense of humor and intimacy accounted for 53% and 33% respectively. They pursue fashion and novelty and love humor, which is also in line with the characteristics of young interviewees. The survey found that the sense of humor, convenience and interest are the three attributes most concerned about, accounting for 45 percent, 37 percent and 32 percent, respectively. Chinese online language has the characteristics of fashion, simplicity and randomness. The dynamic network environment constructed by Chinese Internet users represents the development direction of the majority of netizens' aesthetic appeal. Internet users in China are recognized by various online languages, and they are evenly divided into middle and high grades. Three of the five items have

become the focus of attention of the crowd. The proportions of homonyms, facial expressions, new words and new words are considered perfectionists are 36%, 33% and 30%, respectively six. Abbreviations and loan words are also concentrated in the middle three sub-regions, with good overall response and high satisfaction. Netizens of online languages all have their own unique style and personality pursuit, but they are all pursuing novelty. The online languages of the two countries have both commonality and individuality, with simplicity, innovation and randomness, fashion and popularity, entertainment and humor.

4.4. The Political Intention of Online Social Language in the International Environment

The language variation of online language is not only related to the creativity of netizens, but also to the change and development of social environment. The cross-analysis of the use of international environment and network terminology is shown in Figure 4.

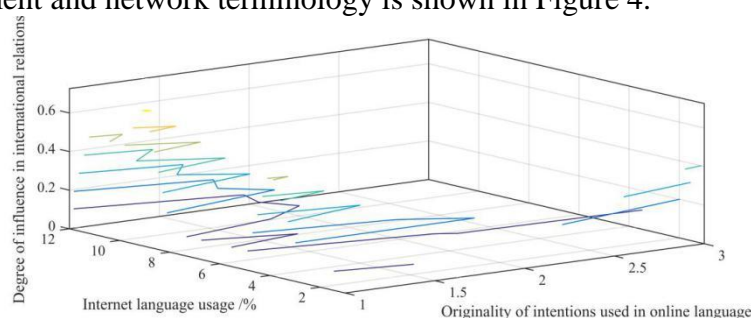


Figure 4. Cross-analysis of the international environment and the use of internet language

It can be seen from the questionnaire survey that the currently popular social network groups are mainly college students with bachelor degree or above. They have done a good job in online communication, which also determines the vitality and creativity of the group language. Not only can they create new vocabulary, but they can quickly accept these new languages. It can be seen from the figure that more than 90% of Internet users use social networking language for entertainment and ridicule, and will not deliberately cause malicious discussions; a few people's speech uses the Internet because of their immature cognition and inappropriate speech. Social language basically has no political intent. There are too many discussions on international environmental issues and little impact on international relations, but it will not cause much turbulence and the impact will last for a short time. Therefore, from the perspective of the international environment, the online social language appears because it is a special online language formed by netizens for entertainment, with no political intentions.

5. Conclusion

The development of the discourse model from the perspective of international relations is inseparable from the exploration of dialogue system construction, such as humanitarian intervention, climate negotiations, nuclear issues, and post-colonialism, cultural imperialism and feminism. Therefore, discourse analysis is bound to be applied and reflected in the analysis of ethnic affairs.

Internet language is a common cultural phenomenon, and its manifestations and causes are the same. This article collected online languages and conducted a questionnaire survey. The main way to produce network language is to reflect social status and cognitive response through language and culture, media and social events. Judging from the composition of the online language, the vocabulary characteristics of China and Thailand are roughly the same. There are obvious similarities and differences between homonyms, abbreviations, word replacements, symbols,

expressions, expression packs, and foreign words. The online social language appears because it is a special online language formed by netizens for entertainment, which basically has no political intentions.

There are still some shortcomings in this article. In international relations, international actors should maintain their own cultural characteristics and express their national positions in the process of cross-language conversion and translation. Officials should pay attention to the interpretation of diplomatic strategic discourse, provide authoritative explanations for scholars and audiences, accurately and accurately express their ideas to the world, avoid policy misunderstandings, cater to the characteristics of the new era, and pay attention to the construction of discourse topics and audiences in the field of network information Influence the communication channels.

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Data Availability

Data sharing is not applicable to this article as no new data were created or analysed in this study.

Conflict of Interest

The author states that this article has no conflict of interest.

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