European Journal of Applied Linguistics Studies
ISSN: 2602 - 0254
ISSN-L: 2602 - 0254
Available on-line at: http://www.oapub.org/lit

DOI: 10.46827/ejals.v6i2.479 Volume 6 | Issue 2 | 2023

THE DYNAMIC INTERPLAY OF PHONOLOGY AND SEMANTICS IN MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION: AN INTERDISCIPLINARY EXPLORATION

Zijun Shen[1i],
Hanjing Hu[2],
Mingting Zhao[3],
Minjie Lai[4],
Kamran Zaib[5]

[1]Department of Foreign Languages,
Sichuan University of Media and Communications,
Sichuan, China
[2]Division of Psychology and Lang Sciences,
University of London,
London, United Kingdom
[3]School of Liberal Arts,
King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi,
Bangkok, Thailand
[4]International College,
Guangzhou College of Commerce,
Guangzhou, China
[5]M.Phil. English,
Department of English Literature and Linguistics,
Northern University Nowshera,
Pakistan

Abstract:
Phonology, semantics, and pragmatics are the three aspects of language fundamental to know how language works and how people process and use it. By examining the interaction between the memory hypothesis and linguistics in speech and semantic organization, this study seeks to better understand how individuals use language to express themselves. This study delves into finding out the association between phonology and semantics by developing a multi-faceted correspondence organization and applying ideas from computer network science and chart hypothesis. A correspondence framework of the International Phonetic Alphabet and semantic network examination in R was used to investigate the information once obtained through a web-based information gathering drive. As per the discoveries, the dynamic and ensnared association between phonology and semantics affects the

[i] Correspondence: email prof.shen_zijun@whu.edu.cn, zijun990228@gmail.com

correspondence that happens in the media. The aftereffects of this study offer new points of view on the idea of language and the job it plays in human communication. Understanding how semantics and phonics interact in different situations is essential for modern communication, this study is an effort to analyze the relation between words' meanings and sounds. By studying words usage in different mediums, we want to learn how these important elements affect platform interactions. Thus, the present study explains how semantics and phonology shape media and how this link can improve communication. The review suggests a multi-faceted framework that divides the linguistic framework into various layers with different hub relationships. This advanced four-layer contact network is designed to identify and analyze language confusion with precision and accuracy. It incorporates free associations, word associations, and three semantic layers to measure articulation, semantics, punctuation, and jargon. Using a comprehensive inside-and-out technique, this evaluation examines phonology and semantics through multi-faceted network analysis, allowing for effective assessment of language understanding and improvement.

Keywords: phonology, media, effective communication, semantics

1. Introduction

Language serves as a powerful tool for communication and addressing social needs. However, mastering a language is a complex process that involves learning and acquisition. Researchers are keen to understand the mechanisms behind how individuals comprehend and use language. This complex process that allows individuals to communicate is at stake here. How these communication skills develop depends on cognitive models like the mental lexicon. Classic language theories claim that people must be able to access and recall mental lexicon material to understand and make sense of language [1]. This is lexical access. Lexical access involves phonological, morphological, and semantic projection procedures to enter and retrieve the mental lexicon.

Memory theory and linguistics suggest that language recognition and semantic analysis function together. To delve deep into the collaboration of these notions of crucial importance for the researchers. This study analyzes voice and semantic network integration using computer network science approaches. Using numbers, graph theory lets us explore complicated systems like networks [2]. Network science has become more popular for studying the brain, notably memory and speech. These systems provide fresh insights into phonology and semantics but focus on one layer without examining their relationship.

A multi-layer system with its ability to display complex node connections across various layers, is advantageous in fields such as residential security, science, and game theory [3]. Multilayer network analysis has recently been used to learn languages,

primarily to assess progress. Studies show that a multilayer communication network includes four layers. These layers include free connections, words' connections, and groups or one phonological and three semantic layers [6]. Thus, networks in this research are currently studying the speech-semantic multilayer with enough data.

2. Literature Review

Language, brain science, media studies, and communication are only a few fields where the convoluted and changing connection between phonology and semantics has been investigated. By exploring the synergies between these two language domains - phonology and semantics - we can better understand their complex interplay in media and discourse. Phonology deals with the sounds of language and the rules that govern their production and interpretation, while semantics delves into the meaning and significance of words and phrases. Together, these domains shape the essence of a language and its role in communication. Past research has shown that these two regions are discrete. However, new examinations uncover that they are connected and continuously influence each other in various ways. One spot where the changing connection between phonology and semantics is apparent is in correspondence and the media [3]. Equality through the press, whether sound, sight, or a blend of the two, relies upon language to send considerations, thoughts, and sentiments. This shows phonology and semantics' significance in deciding how words work when sent through various media.

The effectiveness of media communication lies in the harmonious interplay between sound and implication. Numerous research studies have demonstrated the power of using linguistic devices like alliteration, rhyme, and rhythm in media messages to improve people's attention and memory. For instance, Respite's review reveals that these devices not only make the news more appealing but also help convey its meaning more effectively.

Research has shown that phonology and meaning have a significant impact on advertising and marketing. Certain phonetic elements such as voice quality, inflection, and stops can communicate emotions and influence messages, altering how people perceive and respond to them. Additionally, studies have examined how phonological and semantic processes affect the interpretation of nonverbal cues, such as body language, facial expressions, and gestures in various media contexts. For instance, research indicates that modifying vocal signals, such as tone and pitch, can alter the meaning of language and offer different perspectives and emotional states.

The way that phonology and semantics cooperate is a significant piece of how language changes in media and discussion. More individuals are utilizing advanced media and stages, which has prompted better approaches for contemplating this association. This is because innovation allows individuals to change the two phonemes and semantics for various correspondence needs [4]. For instance, emoticons and

abbreviations are often utilized in composed discussions, showing how phonological and semantic prompts blend in a world overwhelmed by innovation.

Generally, the changing connection between phonology and semantics in correspondence and media is a vast and developing field of study that could affect how individuals comprehend and associate with one another. Utilizing various fields of study to investigate this has shown us much about the purpose of words in media and what it means for society. The convoluted association between phonology and semantics and how it affects significant and compelling correspondence needs more review.

3. Materials and Methods

3.1 Data Collection

The displayed document is a small part of a larger project to collect free participatory documentation in English. Co-author Dr. Simon De Deyne received approval from the Ethics Committee of KU Leuven. All participants in this data collection study gave fully informed consent. Crucially, all of the analysis techniques that have been employed in this study did not anonymize participants in data collection, and all complied with the rules and standards of the University of Leuven Ethics Committee [4]. The KU Leuven Ethics Committee has accepted this online data-gathering project similar to the free Dutch organizational data collection initiative. This online activity involves sending a short message to which participants respond quickly with the correct answers. There are 14 to 18 clue words in total. Although the project collected data before 2018, the present work only sought a small part. When this project was started late in 2015, the researchers used data from the beginning of data collection from 2011 to 2015[6]. However, the analysis used most of the data sheet the researchers received, namely information on 10,500 projects. 12,000 lessons. There are a total of 10,500 clues and answers in our database. The study comprised 73,256 individuals with a mean age of 36 (SD = 16) of which 61% were women. Words were eliminated if they were found inappropriate (such as negative words). Moreover, words other than American English, proper nouns, or words other than English were also eliminated. Additionally, positive and negative comments were grouped and coded in numbers. A total of 8,963 words on this method were finally analyzed.

3.2 Creating Phonological Communication Systems Based on the International Phonetic Alphabet

To create a communication system, firstly, the open-source Espeak software was used to match the spelling of words to the International Phonetic Alphabet chart for each language. The IPA transcriptions were used as they are accurate. If a word is not in that dictionary, it uses special speech rules to guess phonetic characters. The researchers used edit distance to calculate how similar the two nodes were in the audio [7]. This measure determines how many additions, deletions, and replacements are needed to change one string into another.

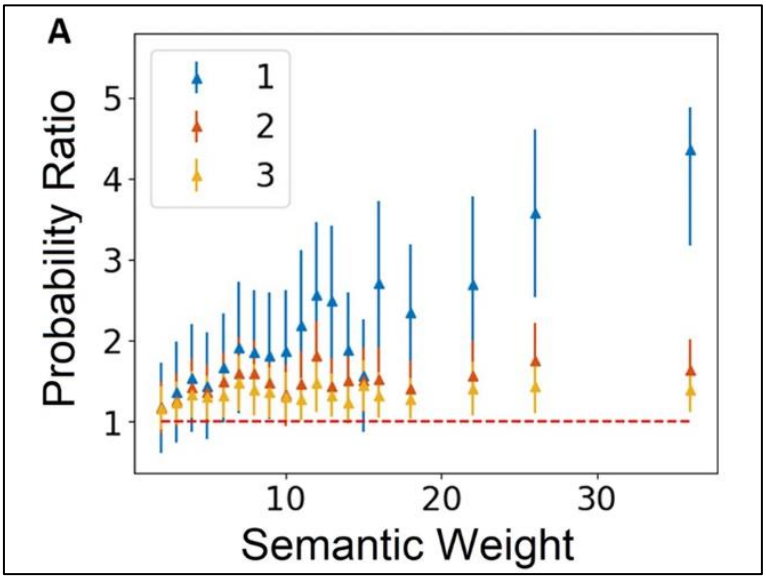
In previous works, two nodes are connected if the distance setting is 1. However, these studies suggest that phonological communication facilitates name learning when the network is established using large vocabularies. Since this study focuses on human development, the network is based on children's language use. Secondly, there are almost no noun pairs with a tuning distance of 1. To find the similarity of the speech space, we increase the index from 1 to 2. This means two nodes are connected if their transitivity is 1 or 2.3[7]. The degree of a node, or the number of connections to other nodes, indicates how connected it is.

3.3 Analyzing Semantic Networks: Methodology and Network Properties in R

This approach uses nodes representing categories (like frogs) and connecting lines. If the sample generated exemplar a (like a frog), these are the odds of producing exemplar b (like a toad). A pipeline in R examined semantic fluency data as networks for all network studies. In channel steps, the repeaters and non-category members were eliminated. Analysis of creative metaphor supports variables. Scores separated high- and low-sample groups for group-based communication analysis [9]. Meta 1 is a tiresome course while meta 2 represents roughage. Corrections include typos, mixed replies, base substitutions, and string extensions.

The researchers put the data in a binary response matrix with columns for sample differences and participants. The response matrix has 1s for sampled participants and 0s otherwise. SemNetCleaner converts the binary response matrix into the network-predicted image [8]. Like previous surveys, the binary response matrix takes at least two responses from each group. This controls for confounding factors like different nodes or edges in the two groups. The binary response matrix answers are the same to provide consistency between groups. Two groups' networks can be compared using the same nodes. This combination lets us see network aspects that result from group differences, like movement ability [8]. In this step, 23 low-sampling nodes and seven high-sampling nodes are selected. Animals have 106 nodes per group, and fruits and vegetables have 62.

The similarity matrix for words can be visualized as an n x n grid of connections, where each word represents a connection point in an unstructured network, indicating the strength of the relationships between two nodes. However, many edges may have sparse or weak connections leading to noise in the network. We use triangular maximum filtering plots to reduce this noise and avoid potential correlation errors. According to Kenett, Ben-Jacob, and Faust, TMFG helps extract crucial information from the initial network by eliminating redundant connections while preserving relationships [8]. This approach supports the same number of connections between groups, so the number of links does not differentiate the network structure.



3.3.1 Obtaining Information about Semantic Networks

A type of information portrayal known as a semantic organization makes a graphical portrayal of the associations between various ideas or things. In the fields of manufactured brainpower and information examination, they are a helpful asset that, in addition to other things, empowers the extraction and perception of significant connections between data of interest. Semantic organizations depend on the programming of artificial reasoning to mine information, associate comparable ideas, and point out the associations between them.

In semantic organizations, nodes and edges are the fundamental components. The edges represent the connections between different ideas, concepts, or entities, and are denoted by nodes. These connections can take various forms, including "is-a," "part-of," "connected with," or "causes." One can gain a clear and logical understanding of how different pieces of information are interrelated through these connections by constructing semantic organizations.

3.3.2 Applications of Semantic Networks in Business

The utilization of semantic organizations in industry is very expansive and they can decisively work on various areas of activity in multiple ways. Coming up next is a rundown of significant regions where semantic organizations assume a vast part.

One way for companies to boost customer satisfaction is by enhancing the accuracy and relevance of their product search capabilities. By gaining a deeper understanding of the connection between their offerings and their customers' preferences, companies can provide more precise and personalized product recommendations. This not only enhances the overall customer experience but also increases the chances of successful sales.

Promoting and dealing with a designated crowd and having the option to distinguish and target potential clients is critical expertise in showcasing and dealing with enterprises. Organizations can acquire experiences on their clients' preferences,

ways of behaving, and socioeconomics using semantic organizations. This data can be used to form designated advertising endeavors, bringing about expanded transformation rates and further developing customer commitment.

Smoothed-out Tasks Semantic organizations can streamline the administration of supply chains, stock control, and request estimating in the retail business. Organizations can make instructed decisions, cut down on squandering and further develop their functional productivity when they explore the associations between their items, their providers, and the interests of their clients.

Medical services and clinical exploration semantic organizations are utilized in the medical services industry to sort out and associate colossal volumes of clinical information. This empowers clinical experts to go with exact analyses and treatment choices. Semantic organizations are additionally used in clinical examination. They likewise add to clinical exploration by perceiving examples and associations in quiet information, eventually prompting headways in clinical comprehension and treatment choices.

3.3.3 The Importance of New Technologies Including the Microsoft Office Graph

New advancements like Microsoft Office Chart are exploiting the force of semantic organizations to make work environments more proficient. The Office Diagram is a fundamental part of Microsoft 365 and primarily impacts the time spent carrying expanded knowledge and network to business processes.

Improved content revelation is conceivable because of Microsoft Office Chart's usage of semantic systems administration to gather and associate relevant data to a given record, email, or other information. For example, it can look at a worker's email and consequently suggest appropriate materials for a future gathering because of the consequences of the examination. This capability saves time and ensures that laborers approach the data that is generally pertinent to them. The Office Diagram assists workers with teaming up by associating them with partners who have significant data and aptitude. It recognizes people who can add to an undertaking or help with a particular errand, making it workable for an association to share its insight compellingly and productively.

A mix of outsider information notwithstanding the ability to accumulate and incorporate the organization's inner information, Office Diagram additionally offers the capacity to assemble and coordinate information from outsiders. This can assist firms with remaining informed and pursuing choices because of data by giving helpful knowledge about market patterns, industry news, and client inclinations.

Office Charts can create expectations and give proposals by leading an investigation of verifiable information and client movement. For example, it can offer new associations because of a representative's work history and demonstrate which records will likely be helpful for a particular task.

3.3.4 Benefits as Well as Elements to Consider

Organizations that carry out semantic organizations, for example, the Microsoft Office Chart, stand to acquire various advantages including higher effectiveness, upgraded thinking skills, and further developed degrees of client assistance. When it comes to the collection and analysis of personal and business data, there are a few fundamental points that must be kept in mind. The most important of these are protection and security. Since sensitive information is involved, companies must employ strict data protection methods to ensure that such information is kept safe and secure.

The rightness and dependability of the information utilized in semantic organizations are fundamental for their development and advancement. To guarantee the exactness of the bits of knowledge acquired, organizations need to take an interest in purifying and approving their information.

Reception by Clients: A practical reconciliation of semantic organizations into corporate cycles depends on their clients' reception of semantic organizations. To take advantage of these apparatuses, workers need both preparation and inspiration.

Moral Contemplations: The utilization of semantic organizations for the reasons for profiling and focusing on should be completed ethically and as per the regulation governing the security of personal information to avoid unfavorable impacts on the general public and potential legal repercussions.

3.4 Building Multilayer Networks: Combining Weighted Semantic and Weak Communication Layers

To facilitate communication, we have developed a weighted semantic network that uses cue words as nodes and related replies as links. To optimize the network, we have also designed a communication system that utilizes the exact signal words. The semantic layer is dense, containing 12 million links and 8963 nodes. However, two of the nodes - with 4980 nodes and 16,943 connections - are particularly large and can impact discussion time. Despite this, both layers share 44 M of space. It is important to note that while both layers contain 4980 nodes, only some node connections are affected. This means that our multilayer network is different from a multidirectional network, where all nodes are tuned to all layers [12]. Signal words from two layers connect when integrated into one layer. The spacing between layer sections is usually less with these new lines.

3.4.1 The Sociological Concept of Multiplex Relationships

The humanistic idea of multiplex cooperation is certainly not a novel thought in any way, shape, or form. Since the earliest long stretches of organization examination, it has been there. During the 1930s, a trailblazer in the area of humanism named Jacob Moreno delivered sociograms, which were graphical portrayals of social communications. These sociograms visualized the complicated organization of social ties people support [5]. The possibility of multiplexity connects with how different connections can exist between people, including familial ties, companionship ties, proficient ties, and other kinds of collaborations.

Ronald Burt and Jan F. Schtt's original work in the 1980s shed light on the importance of multiplex connections in understanding informal organizations. Burt introduced the concept of "primary openings," which describes the advantage that people who bridge multiple social groups can enjoy. This insight provides a better understanding of the various types of connections and how they contribute to the formation of informal communities. Overall, their work emphasizes the significance of social networks in shaping organizational dynamics.

3.4.2 The Problems Associated with Attempts to Simplify

One of the troubles accompanying multiplex connections is the expanded degree of intricacy from various collaborations inside a similar organization. Scientists have been investigating streamlining and solidifying these connections to simplify the most common way of breaking down such organizations [9]. This task aims to smooth out the organization to include fewer connection sorts while safeguarding the essential data concerning the associations.

3.4.3 The Idea Behind Networks with Multiple Layers

The area of complicated networks, a sub-space inside the investigation of mind-boggling frameworks, is where the possibility of a multi-faceted network began to arise later. The analysis of multi-faceted organizations can yield productive outcomes for state-of-the-art research in the fields of organization representation and examination. These organizations go past the simple objective of mirroring the heterogeneity of the information; all things being equal, they offer a system for grasping and assessing networks that contain various relationship types or layers.

3.4.4 Concepts to Be Defined

To completely get a handle on the possibility of multi-facet organizations, it is crucial first to depict a couple of related ideas and clarify the meaning of every one of these thoughts:

When it comes to complex organizations, the term "layers" refers to various aspects or connections within the organization. Layers can also indicate different levels of the same communication. One way to conceptualize layers is to classify them as either the most internal, the most transitional, or the most external. For instance, within an individual's social network exist online and offline layers, each addressing a specific aspect of the interactions between people. Researchers can analyze the extent to which these layers overlap, leading to a better understanding of how virtual and in-person connections interact.

Numerical organizations versus social science organizations: It is crucial to differentiate between the social science organization, which portrays the genuine ties between individuals in reality, and the numerical organization—a theoretical portrayal utilized to depict the humanistic organization. The humanistic organization is the more precise of the two. The numerical organization is a tool for observing and describing peculiarities in the humanistic organization.

Imagination in Layer Definition: The meaning of what precisely frames a layer in a multi-facet network isn't firmly established; somewhat dependent upon the field is being examined at some random time. While concluding what involves a layer, experts can be inventive and utilize their circumspection. The possibility of a layer is created inside and is natural for the specific space that is the focal point of the momentum research.

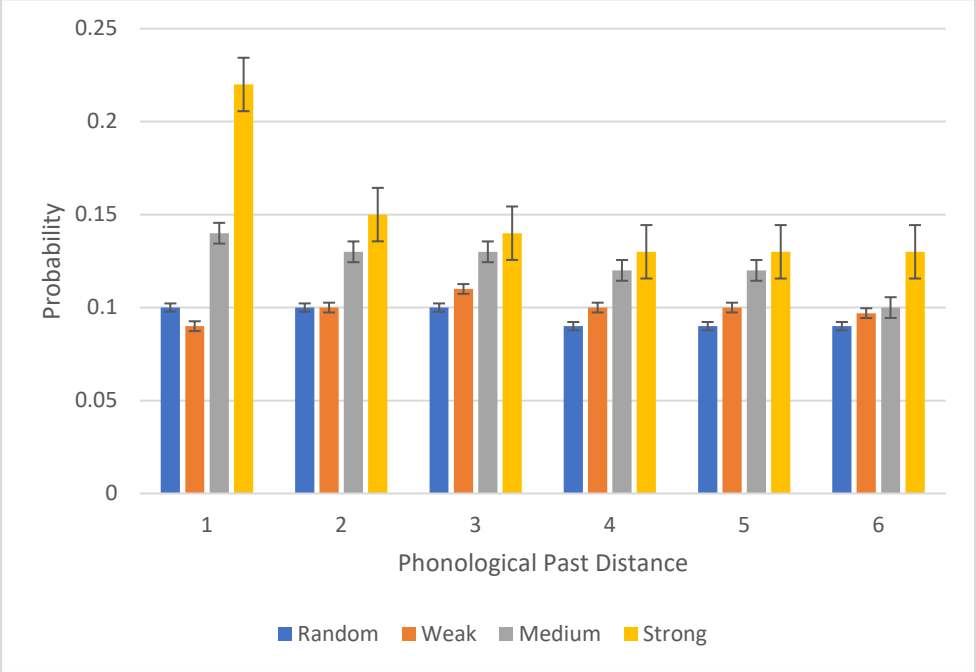
Techniques for Investigation and Perusing: The layers of a multi-faceted framework can be used to develop investigation or perusing strategies to acquire a superior comprehension of the framework. Analysts can structure their requests using layers, allowing them to get bits of knowledge into the interconnection of many associations.

3.5 Analyzing the Interplay Between Phonological and Semantic Connections in Network Structures

It could be calculated the two connectivity levels' relationship. To conduct this research, the team count and compare two groups' linkages to one. It could be compared network layer connections using the built-in technique. Also, the main result adapts these models to account for connection length differences. First, it could be found where phonological relationships overlapped in the moving box as semantic connections strengthened. Simultaneously, the system ranks them by communication power. It then could be easily placed all 100,000 links in a standard box. The window size is adjusted to maximize resolution for weak and low links.

The team selected 10,000 links to test if phonological-semantic overlap was essential in each semantic intensity window. Then, computers calculated link proportions using section semantic association and phonological difference. The assessment system examined how the phonological system overlapped with a link with the same number of junctions and nodes. This revealed the semantic network-phonological system overlap for each semantic frame. Conceptual and phonological networks are linked [5]. Our final calculation was to divide phone conflicts by total phone disputes. At last, the process could repeat 100 times for the mean overlap number and norm difference.

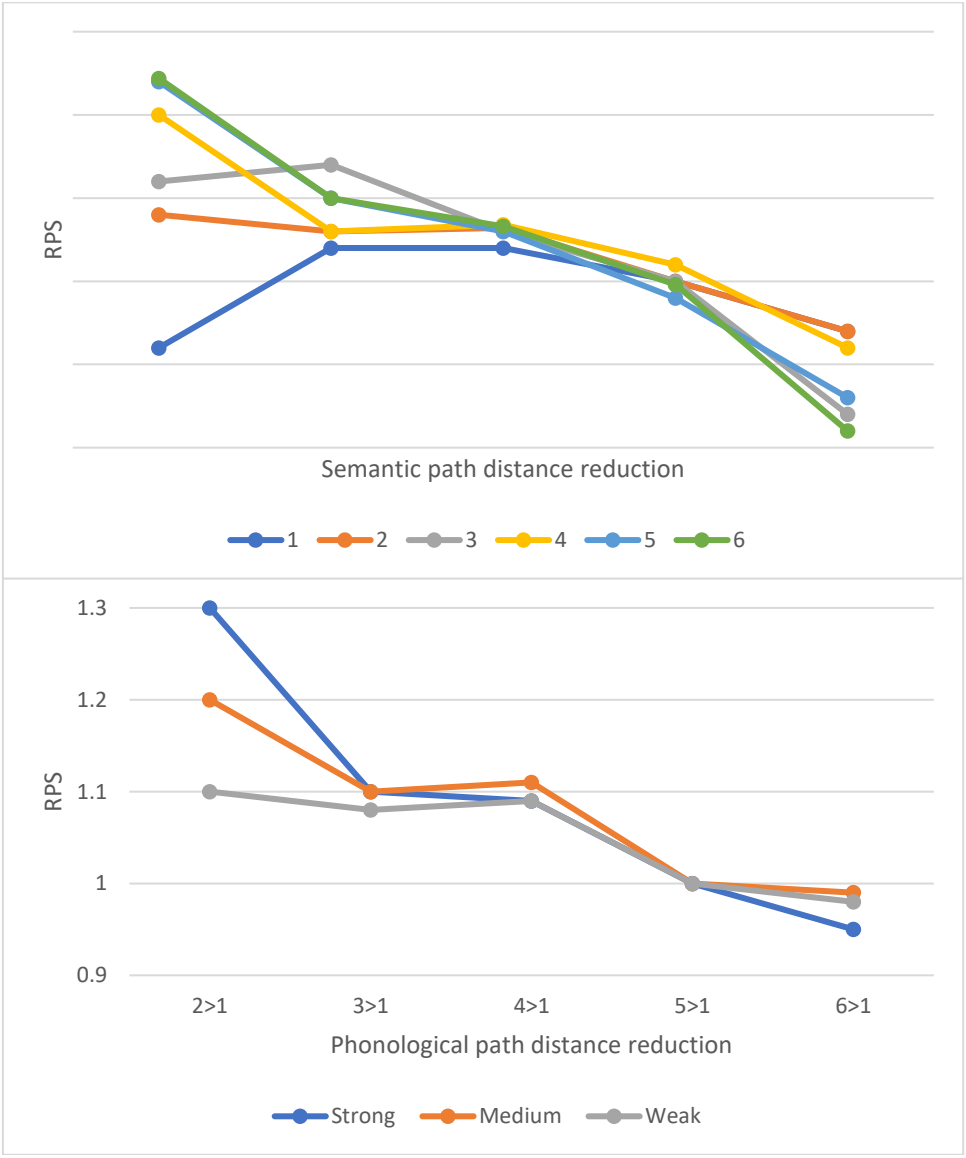
We conducted a study on speech connections ranging from one to three and compared the distance of each connection to its respective number. Next, we randomly selected 3,000 conversation connections for each conversation distance and measured the percentage of weak, medium, and firm connections they shared. We repeated this process 100 times and calculated the average overlap and standard deviation to understand how much this discourse overlaps with different networks [14]. This random network is created by manipulating semantic links. This maintains the same number of nodes and edges but removes old connections between nodes and links.



3.6 Exploring the Impact of Non-Overlapping Phonological and Semantic Connections on Network Structure and Efficiency

We compared adding phonemes that did not overlap with the semantic layer to adding random links and assessed the semantic layer's distance. We must determine how strong the meaning connection is compared to the phonological relationship when including phonological links that do not modify the meaning. Using the shortcut in the non-communicative sort, we keep only the top 1% of semantic linkages and replace the weighted semantic layer with an unweighted one [10]. We found the same importance for the top 3% and 5% semantic links. We add half the 4439 lines that do not overlap for each speaking distance to the semantic framework.

We choose a similar link from the theoretical complete link semantic network that is not in the empirical data or add non-overlapping phonetic linkages. We repeated this 100 times, adding a shortcut each time. We immediately count node pairs whose distance the new connection shortens. This is shortcut distribution. We do this by comparing the original path distance to path distance one and a shorter path distance [13]. We then analyze the semantic process length difference between the path's equivalent distance that shortens when non-overlapping words are added and the path distance that shortens when random connections are introduced.



The dialogue then incorporates these links. We then select a similar set of connections from theoretically totally linked phonological levels without non-overlapping semantic relationships absent from empirical layers. We repeat this 100 times, adding a shortcut each time. We then contrasted phonological processes and pathway results, finding that non-overlapping connections shorten the equivalent pathway distance while random links shorten the distance range [11]. We also calculated the ratio of nodes with the shortest communication path to those with the shortest connectivity path. We get the proportional benefits of introducing semantic links that do not overlap phonologically.

3.7 Comparing Network Structures and Efficiency: Hierarchical, Layered, Conversational, and Random Networks with Equal Nodes and Links

To assess the benefits of hierarchical networks compared to layered, conversational, and random networks, we analyze the effect of strong associations on their median distance.

All of these networks consist of the same nodes and linkages. We begin our analysis by matching the connections in the semantic network to the average size and number of nodes in the phonological network (4,980). To achieve this, we use the least spanning tree to identify the fewest linkages between the nodes. We keep the same nodes in both clusters. Once we add semantic connections based on the power link's movement in the semantic network, we end up with 16,943 associations and an average level of 3.5 in the speech system.

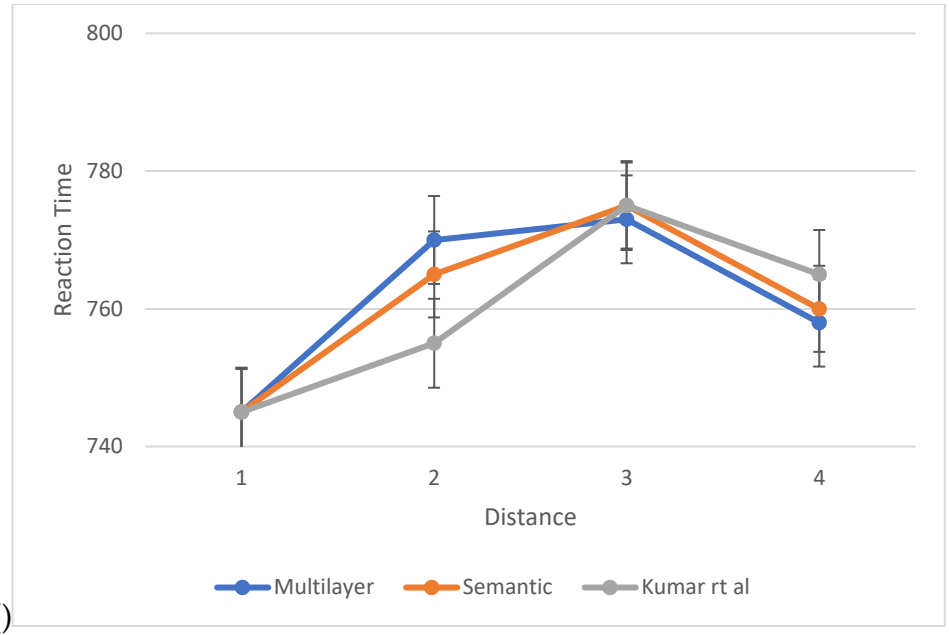
The semantic network receives new connections at each phase. We add weak links at 0.5% resolution for each stage. This leaves two layers with equal linkages, nodes, and average levels. The distance between weighted and poorly linked semantic networks is compared by unweighting each network. We design speech communication systems using semantic network filters and speech networks. We then utilize a spanning tree (43) to do the same [10]. This technique creates an ordered network with the same number of nodes as the phonological and semantic linkages but less information.

The number of connections in semantic and phonological networks can vary. To account for differences between relationships and intermediate levels that affect network connectivity, we add syntactic and phonological links to ensure that the connection process and phonological and semantic networks have the same connections. This results in numerous semantic and phonological links. [14]. The average score remains the same. After creating phonological, semantic, and logical networks, we calculated the average of each pair of nodes. We examined the community using Louvain group identification 44, Gamma = 1.

This was done to determine how the layered network interprets system distance fluctuations, including semantic and phonological link spread in the semantic network. We socially surveyed the top 10% of weak, filtered network connections. We then compared the percentage of social relations in communication, phonological, and random-size networks. Next, we saw how using different numbers of linked values affects the multilayer process's average difference. A sophisticated network of layers with many links between phonological and semantic information is created by combining the phonological system with the semantic underused network. We collect communication and telephony figures from essential spanning trees. This value relies on semantic link strength [16]. We add semantic and phonological links until the semantic network term matches the phonological network term. Communications range from 0.2 to 0.76. For semantic strength, we measure multiplexed network average distance with 0.05 accuracy. We apply our work in numerous ways using three semantic networks with different semantic strengths. After identifying the path length-RT relationship in communication, we only examined path lengths 1-4. We study how Kumar et al. data interacts with multilayer networks. First, we discover Kumar et al.'s semantic network links that match ours. Next, Kumar et al. RTs will be compared. Our networks and layers are worked on to check the mean and average. One effective approach to organizing conversation process nodes is by utilizing a semantic layer tree. By incorporating random semantic linkages to the semantic layer, we can achieve a similar semantic network average rank,

which can help improve the overall organization and structure of the conversation process.

We create hierarchical networks by adding 20% to 80% phonological and semantic connections. We performed this procedure five times, using different links, and then calculated the average RT for each path length five times for both the semantic and multilayer networks. On the other hand, since the estimated semantic web is given to us after construction, we must use a different method repeatedly [17]. So, we selected 50% of the connection to broadcast communication from this network and did this ten times.



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3.7.1 The Use of Hierarchy in Network Architecture

When it comes to engineering an organization, establishing a solid foundation is crucial. This involves creating an organized system and breaking down the complex components of the organizational plan into smaller, more manageable parts. By doing so, the organization can operate more efficiently and effectively, with each part seamlessly working together towards a common goal. This progressive methodology gives various advantages, including the following:

Versatility: A progressive organization model is versatile, and that implies that it allows the expansion of new gadgets, administrations, or clients without making significant unsettling influences on the organization overall. It offers a particular structure for additional turn of events.

The simplicity of the board: The progressive design makes dealing with the organization more straightforward by isolating the different valuable areas into their unmistakable subsystems. This compartmentalization makes it more straightforward to find and deal with issues as they are created.

Effectiveness: Various leveled plan works on the productivity of an organization by making it conceivable to upgrade the progression of traffic. It ensures that information successfully goes through the organization.

Investigating: The most common way of exploring issues in various leveled networks is a lot more straightforward [13]. How problems are restricted to specific framework pieces makes distinguishing and addressing them much more straightforward.

3.7.2 The Three-Tier Hierarchy Model Used by Cisco

The entrance, dissemination, and center layers are the three separate layers that makeup Cisco's Three-Level Order Model, which illustrates a progressive organization plan.

Access Layer: The entrance layer is the piece of the organization that permits end-client gadgets like PCs and printers to associate with the organization. It fills in as the essential passage and is liable for keeping up with availability with the remainder of the organization. Validation of clients and availability between gadgets fall inside the domain of this layer.

A layer of Dispersion: The conveyance layer sits in the entrance and center layers, going about as a go-between for the two. It is liable for directing, separating, and authorizing strategies. This layer adds to the organization's general proficiency concerning information circulation.

Center Layer: The center layer is accountable for guaranteeing that the information transport is fast and dependable. It goes about as the organization's spine by interfacing the different dispersion layers and interfaces the different dissemination layers.

3.7.3 The Application of Modularity in Network Design

The seclusion of the organization is one more fundamental idea in its design. It involves gathering the many capabilities inside an organization into free modules, simplifying it to fabricate, work, and adjust the organization. The business chief in systems administration innovation, Cisco, has recognized numerous major modules that serve fundamental jobs in the engineering of organizations. These modules are as follows:

Venture Grounds: The neighborhood inside an association is the essential accentuation of the undertaking grounds module [15]. It envelops the entire framework expected to help the organization's interior exercises, from the gadgets utilized by end clients to the server farms.

Administrations Block: This module handles the conveyance of organization administrations, for example, remote administrations, voice administrations, video administrations, and security administrations. It ensures that the organization will want to help these administrations and constructively give them.

Server farm: The server farm module is worried about the foundation of the organization used to empower the capacity, handling, and organization of information. It is a fundamental part of the data innovation foundation of every organization.

Web Edge: The Web Edge module is where the organization connects to the web overall. It is liable for overseeing inside and outer traffic and keeping up with the security and availability of the Internet.

By breaking down the organization into distinct modules, the creators can concentrate on each module's unique requirements and features, allowing them to design, maintain, and modify the organization more efficiently as needed.

3.7.4 Adaptability in the Architecture of Networks

In the plan of organizations, the thought of strength is critical. It puts an accentuation on the organization's ability to keep being accessible and working no matter what the conditions, be they typical or strange. A versatile organization can endure a scope of issues, for example, disappointments in equipment or programming, unreasonable traffic loads, uncommon traffic designs, disavowal of administration attacks, and other unexpected events. The accompanying variables should be viewed as achieving network flexibility through overt repetitiveness. Overt repetitiveness is the act of having reinforcement parts or ways to guarantee that the organization is dependably available [17]. Regardless of whether some of the organization's parts fail, the functioning of the organization might continue thanks to redundant systems, connections, and devices.

Load Balancing: Load balancing prevents overloads on specific devices or pathways by distributing traffic uniformly across numerous organization resources.

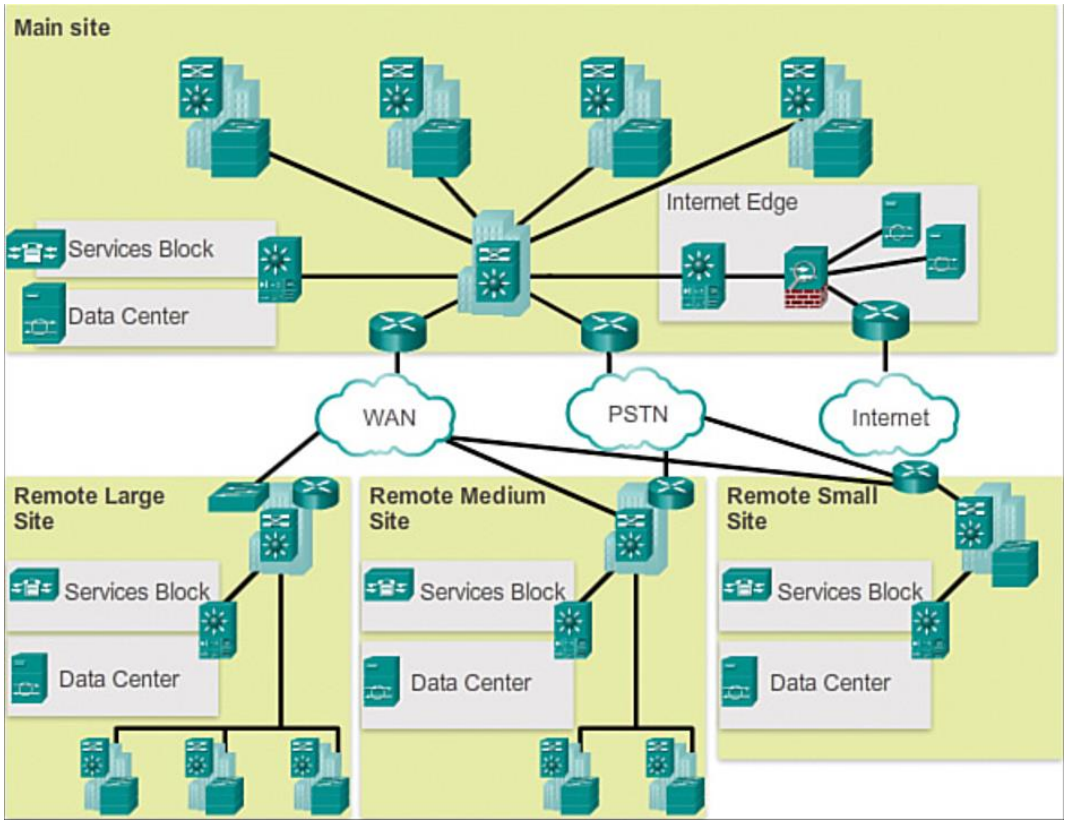
Recovery from Horrendous Occasions: Setting up disaster recovery strategies ensures that the organization can recover from disastrous events and keep working normally.

Security Tools: Robust security components, including firewalls, intrusion detection systems, and encryption, shield the organization from attacks and threats originating from the rest of the world.

Traffic Designing: By maximizing the efficiency of traffic flows, network designers can more effectively manage and control network resources. This reduces the probability of congestion and boosts the likelihood of trustworthy performance

3.7.5 The Working Together of Core Values

An organization should be built on various levels of engineering that grant both development and variation to accomplish the center plan objectives of order, particularity, strength, and adaptability. An organization might remain efficient, versatile, and reasonable because of the various leveled structures, while the particular parts guarantee that specific jobs are clear-cut and adaptable to new conditions [18]. Proportions of strength save the congruity of the organization despite horrible circumstances, while adaptability empowers the organization to advance in light of evolving prerequisites.



4. Results

We begin our investigation by determining the most efficient routes between each node and establishing their communication paths. The function, structure, and investment of each node are interconnected in the discussion layer, and the strength of their links is evaluated from strongest to weakest. We then divide this information into 100,000 identical opinion connection windows. Within each window, we identify 10,000 communication linkages, semantic connection phoneme fragments, and phonological connection phonemes for each phonological pathway. We repeat this process 100 times, resulting in a total of 100,000 connections.

We examined how sound distance affects this match using a one-way ANOVA. A significant sound distance effect was found: F (2, 57) = 22.03, p = 0.001, 2 = 0.45. conversational distances 1-3 overlap. The bin with the highest semantic strength has four times the risk of phonological links colliding with semantic relations at a phonological distance of 1 than the control random network [18]. Aggressive semantic communication overlaps more than the difference between two and three for the initial contact in a semantic strength-based score plot.

Thus, semantic solid linkages commonly accompany short-term phonological connections. The reverse question of how words of different strengths relate to speech of different lengths follows. Analysis of percentages later, we assessed how many group conversations overlapped with different-length phrases. We selected 3,000 connections

from each phonological link and examined phonological and semantic overlap from three semantic groups and one related relationship. We did this hundreds of times.

ANOVA determined energy's effect on rate. The semantic strength effect was significant: F (3, 2800) = 8192, p 0.001, 2 = 0.90. Higher levels of aggressive communication overlap ($p < 0.001$). We also found a significant distance effect: F (6, 2800) = 2081, p 0.001, 2 = 0.82. Shorter brains overlap more (all p's < 0.001). Finally, phonological distance predicted semantic power, F (18, 2772) = 1374, p = 0.001, 2 = 0.90[19]. This is because as one moves away from the phone, the phone-semantic connection overlap changes relative to the job difference of the hands: as communication continues, there is a firm, moderate semantic connection, overlapping, and low semantic connection strength.

These results demonstrate that shorter phonological paths promote communication. Thus, similar-sounding phrases can relate. Strong ideas have quick connections, but noise reduces this. While discussing, dynamic link overlap approaches selected links.

5. Discussion

5.1 The Interplay of Phonology and Semantics in Lexical Access

Language is complex, containing syntax, morphology, phonology, and semantics. Language requires access to and storage of reading brain information, which stores concept instructions. Lexical access is crucial to communication, but it needs better. Lexical access in language theory is phonetics and semantics. These theories differ on how these two aspects link. Network research's many methodologies can explain cognition-reality interactions. Code and semantics are applied to phonology and cognition in network research. Only each procedure is influenced by this information.

Multilayer network analysis examines phonological and semantic layers and lexical access in this study. Through multilayer networks, complex systems with various variables are explored. This multilayer system study examines word and speech meanings. We are studying multidimensional word processing. This quantitative method can study numerous language phenomena but is difficult with morphology and syntax. A huge hierarchical network with phonetic and semantic layers is being built for this expanding field of inquiry.

Our big data-driven multilayered communication system uses a unique collection of English-free association answers. This information can describe part of the human behavior thinking model. This method reveals how phonology and meaning affect lexical access, a crucial part of word comprehension. However, its nature is unknown [19]. According to the argument models of lexical retrieval, the phonology and semantics of a word are influenced by the words that are related to it. This relationship is also closely tied to linguistic networks. These models suggest that the semantic and phonological layers of words work in tandem, and the nodes of these layers that are located near each other have faster network paths. Based on these findings, it can be inferred that the overlap between the two layers activates and retains essential concepts in the current

environment. Further exploration of how connecting these layers affects them will provide a clearer understanding of this process.

5.2 The Impact of Multilayered Networks on Word Association and Processing Speed

Adding non-overlapping links changes node shortest paths. Recent neural network research shows that phonetic-semantic distance is crucial. A short phonological distance leads to accurate processing and more errors. Most phonological association answers were within two words of the trigger word (94%) [21]. Human word association is predicted by semantic network path distance. Some think two words go together only when close. These cognitive processes stretch as far as possible while conserving input. It reduces fragility and efficiency.

Multilayered systems operate best with broad communication and semantic networks. Most semantic communication is a multilayer network with weak semantic linkages. Multilayered social structures with interconnected elements characterize most problematic communication systems. Excellent communication comes from poor communication [20]. Studies show that creative thinking requires weak links in semantic and hierarchical networks. Our findings also indicate that creative people use phonological mechanisms to access words. All phonological systems work for people without linking weak words. We confirm the interaction model of the word entry three theory.

The phonological and semantic levels are comparable but can be connected in a multilayered network lexicon to reduce idea distance in many types of thinking to expedite processing. We support this claim with Kumar et al.32 data. They copied and improved Kenett and friends' work. 31, this study shows that semantic network path length affects word association. Both investigations sought a direct link between phrase length and semantic priming. This method finds the target word's relation faster. Word priming uses comparable words. They show that semantic path length complicates such a decision.

Semantic priming slowed response times despite unhelpful semantic processes. Thus, Kumar et al.'s response time arguments are reconsidered. The optimal lexical access distance minimizes the multilayer network design; therefore, our multilayer system should respond faster when determining word pair accuracy with different path lengths. Long path 2 in the parallel connection reacted faster than Kumar et al.'s semantic networks with the same connectivity. Or our single-layer semantic network [22]. Our network only partially matches Kumar et al.'s semantic network, but this validates our premise that semantic-phonological multilayer networks are ideal for lexical retrieval due to synergy. Carefully read the word answer. Semantic and phonological linkages reduce words.

5.3 Challenges and Future Directions in Multilayered Cognitive Network Research

Figure 32 offers direct, empirical research to understand network development benefits. The structure and function of multilayered semantic systems are affected by weak

semantic links. Our research enables the first predictions regarding how phonological and semantic processing involve thinking. Thus, our findings clarify word access processes essential to human communication.

As for the network definition, it incorporates both weighted semantic and unweighted linguistic layers, which can be quite challenging to combine. To enhance the network representations of processes, future research should focus on integrating implicit and indirect communication and finding ways to cope with the limitations of poor language. [24]. We will understand human language's intricacy and communicate better. Create the voice network with 137 Levenshtein correction distance. One-word linked cells can be added, removed, or changed. Researchers should try advanced editing or collaborative discourse in addition to this strategy for finding spoken dialogue.

This communication prediction method creates a solid core-periphery structure with many discourses. This speaker network method gives learning voice. Semantic links increase the phonological layer, but we only evaluate maximally connected components. We need to study how phonological core-peripheral architecture influences cognitive multilayer network creation.

People track linguistic and semantic communication in free relationships. Our semantic network prediction is skewed by phonetic replies, making the semantic-phonetic relationship appear firmer. However, semantic network estimate using free connections is popular. We filtered idiosyncratic association responses from fewer than two participants to reduce noise [25]. Future research should repeat our semantic fluency or relevance communication prediction experiments.

The improvements we have made cannot be directly tested; thus, we cannot guarantee that communication networks will be brought closer together. Cognitive science has only recently started discovering and researching cognitive processes using the methods we employ. In our study, we did not address memory and speech cognitive functions, therefore, more research is needed in this area. It is suggested that future studies model knowledge creation in alternative network configurations. Lastly, we examined two-layer, multilayered cognitive networks using only speech and semantic layers. However, further research must examine transdisciplinary language processing linkages such as morphology, syntax, and spelling. This high-dimensional cognitive multilayer network can retrieve the input model.

6. Conclusion

This study uses the direct communication method to examine the connection between phonology and semantics during lexical retrieval, an important concept required for efficient and effective communication between the same individuals. Our findings provide empirical support for interactive interactions between phonological and semantic processes. In addition, our study includes much information that reveals the uniqueness of the interactive process. Therefore, using multiple networks in intelligence can lead to examining the intelligence of many systems, such as languages.

Conflict of Interest Statement

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

About the Author(s)

Zijun Shen is an Associate Professor in the Department of Foreign Languages at Sichuan University of Media and Communications, China. He holds degrees from the University of Greenwich and the University of Sydney and a PhD from King Mongkut's University of Technology. Shen has previously worked as a TESOL Examiner and IELT＆TOEFL English Lecturer and has been widely acknowledged for his outstanding teaching abilities, earning him numerous language certifications. His ongoing research projects and contributions can be explored on Baidu Baike, ResearchGate, and Sohu.
https://baike.baidu.com/item/沈子俊/62382281
https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Zijun-Shen/research
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