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Language of Mechanics(LOM)

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A Guide to Understanding and Effectively Utilizing Language of Mechanics(LOM)

If INTENDING TO READ THIS PAPER FOR CLARITY - READ THE PROLOGUE FIRST!

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Prologue: Setting Precedent to Inform the Reader on how to effectively approach and understand this paper:

It is heavily suggested to work your way through this paper in a sequential order(chapter by chapter) Unlike the office(or any related show), the information in previous sections will be integral to discerning information in the following sections. Akin to a novel, the information from previous chapters will be utilized throughout the paper. The chapters have been meticulously laid out, so skipping through chapters will likely lead to confusion. To reiterate: It is heavily advised to work through the paper sequentially(chapter by chapter).

Throughout the paper, many abstract articulations of word structure and phrasing occur that can often confuse readers(this sentence might even be confusing). At the end of each definitionally based explanation (which can be confusing) are examples of how the rule or method can be functionally applied. The author of this paper implores the reader to, especially if confused, reference the example(after the explanation) in order to get a view into functional utility. Comprehension of any given function can be nearly ensured by perusing the respective example! (I could've replaced the word "function" with "mech", but chose not to in order to preserve reader comprehension. The previous sentence will make sense as you read further.)

For this paper, when referring to the first LOM(created and utilized within my contingency) it will be denoted by FLOM(Founder LOM) - if confused, refer to the last couple sentences of Chapter 1.

It is important to remember, just as in standard English, the difference between denotation and connotation of words. Within LOM this topic extends to traditionally grammatically incorrect sentences remaining viable. Especially when getting into the later pages of the document, there will be connotations and denotations of words. LOM is generally structured around an excellent connotational understanding of words, but establishing a clear foundation of denotation can be very helpful in mitigating uncertainty.

LOM is a language of acronyms, which can get very confusing. Mitigating risk and increasing certainty through a variety of factors is crucial to sustainable operations.

Chapter 1: Introduction, Background, and Functionality of the LOM

Introduction and background: To start, what is LOM and how did it get created? LOM is essentially a language structured around the use of acronyms. Abbreviating words, coupled with distinctive patterns and rules, allow for a language(or dialect) to emerge from traditional English. To conceptualize the materialization of such language, simply imagine how normal acronyms form: repeated use of a word or phrase lends itself to modification, likely a shorter version, often less time-consuming, and easier to verbalize. Common examples of these words or phrases include but are not limited to: lol, irl, asap, fomo, etc. Many of these acronyms are processed in the absence of dissecting the word, for example: when reading lol, it is unlikely you mentally translate it into laugh out loud. The LOM takes this general concept and heavily expands on it, the other founder(Manav Gopal) and I were able to discern seemingly complex word patterns and sentence structures that occurred with frequent repetition in our daily lives. Once becoming aware of these occurrences, we naturally progressed to using shorthand to communicate. As time

has passed, our ability to recognize patterns has developed tremendously and rule sets have formed around word cases, sentence structures, and idea formation. My roommates and I primarily speak in these acronyms, or mechs, during casual and everyday conversation.

What is the primary use or functionality of the LOM?: The Utility of LOM can compared to entrepreneurship. When initially beginning, it seems trivial and often cumbersome to go about life in this way—often one will get worse before one gets better. Friends or others in the environment will likely laugh or attempt to dissuade one from continuing action. However, in terms of LOM, developing the initial ability to recognize patterns and discern acronym meanings will pay future dividends. However, these dividends will materialize unconventionally. Although verbal communication will inevitably become more efficient from the use of mechs, personally, I do not find this the primary benefit of LOM. Instead, it is simply fun. Communicating with those close to you in a unique and creative way fosters a bond and promotes a collaborative environment. Additionally, the beauty of LOM is in its singularity. No two LOMs will ever be the same, this is because the mechs(or acronyms) derived from word patterns are dependent on personal experience and occurrences in one's own life. Simply, common words in everyone's lives will differ based on personal activity, likes, dislikes, etc., therefore the mechs that develop from each set of people will inevitably differ. With this conclusion, the LOM's utility as a global form of communication is practically zero, however, its implementation within personal lives, among small networks, can be wonderful. For the purpose of this paper, when referring to the version of LOM created and utilized by me, It will be denoted by FLOM(Founder LOM)

Chapter 2: Parts of Speech within LOM

Traditionally, in languages such as English, parts of speech would be verbs, adjectives, nouns, etc. With these parts of speech being assumed, we can introduce different types of mechanics(mechs).

First, let's clarify exactly what a mech is:

A mech can take on many different forms and look like many different things. For example: If I observe an athlete who is unreal at tennis - I might say something along the lines of "His mechs at tennis are sn(so nice)". In this sense "mech" can be closely synonymous with the word skill or ability although not exactly.

In a different sense, the word mech might be akin to a naturally occurring phenomenon. For example: If my friend said, "I was speeding 20 MPH over the speed limit and got pulled over, I don't understand" - I might respond with: "How do you not know that mech?" In this case, the word mech is referring to the recurring instance in which people get pulled over for speeding. I am implying that he should not be confused about why he got pulled over, because the information given led me to believe it was a commonly occurring phenemonem.

This above definition of is similar to the final(and arguably most relevant) definition of mech. The final definition refers to mechs in the sense of different types of words or phrases that are coded into acronyms, the different types of mechs that exist are:

- **Normal Mech(NM)**: An NM is a mech that may not be universally known, however within the confines of your particular group, this mech is well-known and considered to be normal. Examples include, but are not limited to: f(fresco), hc(halal cart), and cr(Clash Royale).

- **Simple Mech(SM)/ Basic Mech(BM*)***: Most often referred to as a BM - the difference between a BM and NM is that an NM may be a mech that is unknown to others while a BM is generally known outside of your innermost network. So although a BM may not be frequently used by those within your network, because of its universal nature, it should be understood by those around you. An SM is very similar to a BM, however it differs very slightly. An SM is less likely to be known by those around you, however it is simple enough for one to understand. Examples include: u(understand), p(pre), and other more specific instances

- **Hard Mech(HM)**: An HM can take a couple different forms, but generally an HM is a rare acronym used with inadequate context clues(more on these later). As a speaker evolves over time and their mechs get better, less and less HMs will exist as their ability to interpret context clues will improve. Examples are difficult to list as HMs are often abstract and words used rarely in daily life

- **Pre-Translated Mechs(PTMs)**: As referenced earlier, a PTM is a word that, when heard, is so analogous to its true meaning that the acronym has taken on the essence of the word and no longer needs to be translated. Common examples of these words include stfu, lol, asap. Examples specific to my dialect of LOM include ykt(you know that) and sn(so nice), h(heinous), o(optimal). This mech is rarely if ever said out loud. If a PTM is verbalized and not understood by one, or many people, it is likely that one would refer to it as the n-est(normalest) or s-est(simplest) mech. The mech of PTM in itself has utility in categorization rather than functional use.

Words and phrases will shift which Part of Speech they are categorized under as the words increase or decrease in use. Generally, acronyms follow the general trend of

HM→BM/SM→NM→PTM. There are also two ways in which an acronym can shift categorization: 1. The word is used frequently 2. From general language use, context clues improve so regardless of use frequency, words can be discerned more easily.

It is important to understand that the categorization of mechs is preliminary beneficial for learning and growth, by categorizing your mechs into categories, one can identify what type of mech it is they believe they are using. Comparing and contrasting, as well as simply stating what mechs you believe to be where in the Parts of Speech chain is integral to develop an understanding of how you and your peers visualize the operations of different words or phrases.

Chapter 3: How to Be Successful Using LOM

The most essential component of LOM is context clues(CCs). Similarly to when one is reading a book and comes upon an unfamiliar word, one will reference the words around it in order to discern its meaning. One of the most important parts of speaking with mechs is giving adequate CCs in order to bring understanding to the given acronyms of any sentence. Additionally, utilizing and integrating a variety of CCs is integral to optimal efficiency and comprehension probability. CCs can be verbal, body language, or even more subtle. For example, utilizing the spacing in pauses between letters can help to emphasize which type of word one is attempting to convey. Utilizing conventional and unconventional CCs in order to properly convey messages is an art in it of itself and comes most naturally with practice.

Not only should adequate CCs be used, but, one of the most effective methods to ensure listener comprehension is by taking a direct quote and then translating the direct quote into acronyms. As clearly outlined above, the more often a mech is used, the easier it becomes to understand. Additionally, the recency in which certain mechs are utilized(even in the absence of

historical use) can provide ease in mental translation. For example: If my mom told me, “I got a salad from Panera today”, and I wanted to ask how the salad was I would not say, “Was the s g?”(Was the salad good?) I would say, “Was the s from P g?”(Was the salad from Panera good?). Although critiques such as this may seem minor and inconsequential, it is important to realize that the less one can rely on a need to consciously interpret the acronyms, the utilization of the subconscious in decoding and fully understanding is crucial to viable and sustainable usage of a seemingly mentally intensive dialect.

Additionally, the best way to, not only further your ability, but also understand the word patterns and sentence structures of those around you is to clarify meanings when confused. Asking for clarity on any particular instance will allow for a better understanding of the method in which mental processes operate within their framework of language. These subtle and ineffable cues are often the most important CCs to pick up one and allow the subconscious area of the brain to interpret and decode information.

Traditionally, PTMs have been used within texting and rarely are audibly spoken, the same can be said for other mechs within the LOM, however, because of the critical nature of non-verbal CCs, texting in LOM is extremely difficult as the ability to give adequate CCs is often cumbersome. This perspective on LOM can help one to understand the nature and utility of CCs within LOM.

Chapter 4: How learning LOM provides benefit to the brain(hence all facets of life)

What is our brain? Through the study of neuroscience and philosophy, I have come to the personal hypothesis that our brain, in relation to interpreting and responding to stimuli, is a complex" prediction machine". Imagine "filling in the blank" when someone is mid-sentence, or making decisions about when to jump when trying to catch a ball. The brain deals with an uncountable number of external stimuli and is unable to truly process it all. In order to avoid overstimulation, it makes predictions about these external stimuli. This is why one might often find that one missees, mishears, or even misinterprets stimuli. If interested in diving into a deeper view of why I believe the brain is a predictive processing machine, as well as the physical processes that induce a conscious experience, feel free to read my article "The Hard Problem" - how physical processes produce phenomenal consciousness. (https://www.sachin-sashti.com/original-articles)!

As described previously, LOM entirely consists of predicting and translating acronyms to complete words or sentences by using factors such as sentence structure, tone, verbiage, etc.(Context clues CCs).

**The following paragraphs is the author's opinion and he does not speak for all contigents of FLOM*.

The idea that technical and soft skills exist is somewhat of a hoax. A skill, at its core, is technical, and every skill takes time and practice to master. Even though predictive processing may seem less technical than a skill such as coding, it is imperative that practice and repetition must be performed in order for development. Since the brain is a predictive machine, the

importance of activley practicing and fine-tuning its ability to predict external stimuli is inherently of abundant importance.

Languages are touted as one of the primary methods to stimulate and strengthen developing minds, Dr. Maria Cohut cites, “ speaking two languages helps develop the medial temporal lobes of the brain, which play a key role in forming new memories, and it increases both cortical thickness and the density of gray matter, which is largely made of neurons.”(Cohut 2019). Not only does LOM function as a new language, brining all of these benefits, however it also brings the benefit of stengething the predcitive processing power of the brain(its primary function).

Chapter 5: Grammatical Rules and Regulations in LOM

Initally, when using and familiarizing ourselves with LOM, the founders and I found that differentiating words with suffixes was difficult as only the first letter of any given word is audibly stated. Therefore, when abbreviating any word that has a suffix, the suffix should be audibly stated after the letter(*exceptions exist). For example, the abbreviation of the word running is R-ing. This is not audibly pronounced as “ring” but as the letter r followed by ing.

(*Exceptions - As stated above, traditionally, the suffix of any given word should be audibly stated directly after the letter corresponding to the word. However, to adeptly address the problem of sentence construction(and the resultant awkwardness that can occur), occasionally, the suffix of a word can be moved to a letter after it(typically directly after) in order to preserve sentence and word flow. Customarily, the word that the suffix is moved to would be an acronym and adjective(the adjective would describe the word from which the suffix moved). For example: If I were to convert the sentence “She walked ahead”, traditionally this would be

“She W’d a”, however, it can often feel uncomfortable or awkward to audibly state the suffix “ed” in the middle of a sentence. Therefore I would frame the sentence in the following manner, “She w a’d”. By moving the suffix to the A(a letter that is also an acronym and is an adjective for the verb walk) allows for greater coherence and fluidity within sentence structure. When non-traditional conjugations are used for tenses, the listener can interpret the meaning as if the whole sentence is now moved into the past tense. In this example, since the word walk is the only word that can be moved in the PT(past-tense) it is logical to predict that the suffix would be with “walk”, moving it to past tense, therefore conjugating walk to walk. This gives us the same end result of “She walked ahead” with greater audible clarity.

When speaking about words from past tense, an “ed” is added to the end of the letter. Similar to other suffixes the letter should still be said independently of any suffix. When pronouncing the “ed” after any given acronym it should be a continuation of the last sound of the letter followed by the letter d, this should not be said as ed. For example, the “ed” should not be pronounced as with “higher ed”, but rather “jumped”. Even if the past tense of the word does not include the letters “ed”(i.e. Eat → Ate), The same policy exists for audibly denoting its nature as past tense In this particular case, where the first letter of the word changes as well, it is still customary(although not required) to use the letter e with the suffix d. Depending on CCs of the previous conversation, the letter e or a could be used followed by the past tense suffix, however, since eat has forms in both present and future tenses of the English dialect, whereas ate is only in reference to the past tense, it is likely that verbiage in the conversation(prior to using eat or ate as dictated above) used the word eat because of its utility in both the present and future tense, because the word eat was likely used prior, it is best practice to continue using the same

verbiage(as stated in the previous section) to better ensure comprehension and subconscious processing/interpretation.

In a similar sense to suffixes, such as ed, words followed by the letter y are often very difficult to convey. From the English parts of speech, adverbs are one of the least translated words(into acronyms), because of the difficulty in ability to convey consistent coherence. Simply, it's hard for someone to interpret b as badly and not bad.

Regulations:

Moving onto the regulatory side: since the existence of an acronym synonymizing itself with its respective word or phrase of representation is prevalent in LOM, one can often ignore grammatical rules or use specific words in “wrong” places to convey a meaning. For example, My roommate just said “We can do something c(change). Although the sentence, “we can do something change”, makes no sense, C has become a PTM within our group and is now conatationally synonymous with not only change but also different or difference. With the versatile nature of any given PTM(and sometimes NMs), these letters can take on non-traditional meanings. In this particular case - even though the letter C was used and it directly translates to change - it has also taken on the meaning of different, so it can be used here. Normally, one would simply use the letter d to denote the word different, however in this case my roommate and I had been using the letter C many times within the past couple sentences. Therefore, by him using the letter C in this context, my brain had already been primed to interpret it(not necessarily as “change” but as having a connotation of “different”), so it required fewer CCs. This is a great example of unconventional CCs, and how mental priming is useful in allowing subconscious processing to predominantly interpret better-known mechs(PTMs, NMs, and occasionally Bms)

As seen above, although the LOM may seem to be very decentralized or disorganized; however, keeping a systemic approach in terms of pronunciation and verbalization, even with the varying complexity of mechs and CCs, is integral in maintaining cohesion and understanding.

I will not detail the exact nature of every nuance within the framework of LOM however some notable word modulations have formed, generally as a result of repeated confusion.

- Denoting Tuesday and Thursday:
    - Background: speakers of the FLOM found it difficult to consistently and accurately differentiate between Tuesday and Thursday. The other founder and I(because of this conundrum) had one of the most complex LOM conversations ever. It was deduced that a relational flow should be established instead of static words for Tuesday and Thursday, because of the inherent nature of time. We wanted to structure the verbiage around Tuesday and Thursday fluidly.
    - Denoting: To distinguish between Tuesday and Thursday, we devised the following system: The mech: TT would be used to refer to the next day of either Tuesday or Thursday and OT would refer to the chronologically farther day. The T used after as the second letter is translated as either Tuesday or Thursday(depending on time of usage) The first T(in TT) is translated to this, and the O(in OT) is translated to other. In practice, let's say it's Monday, "TT" would refer to Tuesday and OT would refer to Thursday. Since the a(acronym) t generally refers to the word today, Tuesday and Wednesday are the only days in which TT refers to the upcoming Thursday.

    - Intricacies: If referring to a Tuesday or Thursday, more distant than the closest two, one would still use TT and OT, prefixed by the letter N to denote next, as if one was referring to the days of the week in the present week. For example, if it is Wednesday, TT would be this upcoming Thursday, additionally NTT would be next Thursday because TT has already been conjugated for Thursday and N is simply next.
- This is just one example of how a seemingly non-intricate situation can develop into a foundation for somewhat complex regulation.

Moving into the capitalization of mechs within LOM. It is important to note, as stated before, that although traditional PTMs are customarily functional within digital correspondence(text or email), LOM generally should function as a verbal language, due to the inherent complex nature of CCs that are unable to be procured in digital interactions. Within the FLOM community, we have been consistently using LOM for months and have yet to develop proficiency for consistent use in non-verbal communication. As the language progresses and subconscious interpretation becomes extremely common/prevalent, a digital facet of LOM would likely materialize. When this time comes, the founders and I will innovate and look toward solution-based growth for LOM.

Currently, non-official rules of capitalization exist, and you might have observed many of these rules in effect in this paper.

- When combining multiple mechs to form one mech(i.e. LOM representing Language of Mechs(mechanics)), capitalization of all letters is important for ensuring as much

certainty as possible. This is similar to existing acronym rules such as NAFTA in which all letters are capitalized.

- The above rule for capitalization generally applies to mechs that are phrases more than words, in which the same word structure is used repeatedly. However, when dealing with mechs that operate on an individual level(although these mechs may still be very familiar) it is common to use lowercase letters. For example: I go f (I go fresco(dining option at PSU)), f is a PTM within FLOM and generally operates independently of other mechs.
- Capatilizatoin pertaining to suffixes: this is easily the most important rule around capitalization within LOM. As seen prior, when referring to plural words, these words should audibly be stated with the sound of an s at the end. Therefore, to avoid confusion of the s being a separate coded mech, the letter before the s should be capitalized. For example: The case structure: CCs(context clues) allows the s to be easily denotable as the sss sound due to the case nature(lowercase). If it instead was structured as ccs, it would be difficult to discern the needed emphasis or inflections for certain words.
- The same principle also applies to words of past tense, generally `d should be used, and the d should rarely, if ever, be capitalized.

Chapter 6: Prologue to the Dictionary, examining the origin of rhetoric within FLOM

When first writing this, I knew I would have a back-end dictionary, essentially decoding different examples of parts of speech within FLOM and various PTMs(Pre-translated mechs) and

NMs(normal mechs). However, when contemplating the verbiage and word choice, many regularly repeated words or phrases within FLOM are relatively unknown to the public. This is because the origination of our word choice stems from different areas including, but not limited to: card games, board games, video games, mobile games, pop culture, etc. When examining the rhetoric behind much of FLOM, it is important to remember that the connotation of the word is generally more important than the denotation of any given word. As stated before, establishing a foundation of commonality around the denotation of any given word(especially if the word is not defined in a traditional dictionary) can be very helpful to mitigate confusion when building off of a denotation into a connotation.

Chapter 7: FLOM Dictionary(Connotation and Denotation)

Generally, when moving through this dictionary, the cycle of mechs will go from most familiar to least familiar(within relation to the FLOM), however, it is important to note that the classification of any mech is subject to change due to adaptations in frequency or repetition of daily use. Before we delve into the exact meanings of words - there are fundamental patterns that lots of mechs follow:

- Y at the beginning of the phrase is likely to mean you
- P at the end of a phrase is likely to mean pre(before any prior knowledge)
- Kik - know I know, generally ykik, you know I know, when asked if mechs are understood
- Fy at the end of a phrase means from you

- Very common for “like” or “to” to be utilzied between two mechs. Lots of PTMs are structured in this way.
- Like f - f usually means flopper(flobby) here, a flopper is originally derived from the videogame of fortnite(unfourtunatly), and has developed the connotation of one who is incompetent and therefore had an undesirable outcome occur.
- S - this usually means “so”, emphasizing the following word

- It is not required that you read every part of word explanations, however, if confused, refer to them for clarity:
- *Important to understand that, as stated before, capitalization of given mechs is dependent on the situation, however, to make things easier I have capitalized all mechs below.

- **<u>YKT - You know that</u>**
    - Denotation: Generally a response to a question that has an obvious or positive answer.
    - Connotation: The evolution of YKT lends itself to more of a “yes, of course” or a variation of “I’m very happy that the current or past situation is unfolding the way it is.” Often used in a manner of interruption when signaling to someone that you understand where they are going with their sentence and that you agree.
    - Example:
        - Friend: do you wanna go f(fresco)

        - me :ykt
    - Example 2:
        - Friend: My speech in CAS went well
        - Me: ykt

- **YKTP - You know that pre**
    - Same as above, except the response is indicative that it was known before any further information was given.
    - Example:
        - Friend: I did good on my CAS speech
        - Me: YKTP
            - In this sense, yktp conveys that I knew he would do well before he told me(prior information).

- **Sn - So nice**
    - Connatation - Nice is not used in the traditional sense of caring or thoughtful, here, nice means something along the lines of good or useful in a flexible sense.
    - Sn is rarely used independently, and will usually be used with that's
    - Example:
        - Friend: My math prof cancelled class
        - Me: That's sn

- **C'd like f Vs B'd like f- Cooled like flobby vs Boxed like flobby**
    - Connatation: reference above for definition of flooper or flobby.

- Cooled - originally derived from poker - the origin went from a “cold - deck” to “cooler” to getting “cooled”.
  - This means that there was nothing the player who lost could have done, becuase of the method in which the cards played out.
  - i.e. 99.9 percent of the time one would have the best hand, but happens to lose this round. Every pro would play the same way “just nothing you could do about it”
- Boxed - Derived from OG fortnite, in which you build an entire box around another player
  - contrarily to cooled, boxed is used to convey a message in which one “got outplayed”. One had a chance to mitigate risk, or even succeed, yet was bested.
  - Also used to describe someone who is sleeping during non-traditional sleeping hours
- Example
  - Friend: I got outplayed
  - Me: you got b’d like f
  - Friend: I got struck by lightning
  - Me: you got c’d like f

- **M - Mech**
- **YKIKMP - You know I know mechs pre**
  - If confused - refer above to understand the words

- **HC - Halal Cart(one of the most common mechs ever)**
- **RC - Raising Canes**
- **CFA - Chick-Fil-A**
- **CCs - Context Clues**
- **F - Fresco(PSU dining location)**
- **MP - Meal Plan**
- **E - early(generally, not an nm though)**
- **A to C - Adverse to change**
- **O - Optimal**
- **WEV - Will Eaves-Voyles(William Robins) nickname**
- **SE - Skinny Egg (Manav Gopal) nickname**
- **YB - Ye Baller(Sachin Sashti) nickname**
- **G - Gym**
- **CR - Clash Royale(video game)**
    - Countless mechs have emerged from within this game
- **H - Heinous(sometimes pronounced hech)**
- **SB - So bad**
- **RH - Rec Hall(PSU Gym Facility)**
- **WB - White Building(PSU Gym Facility)**
- **WBB - White Building Bathroom**

- **DSB - Downstairs Bathroom**
- **C - Choolah(PSU dining facility)**
- **ELM - East Long Meadows(City near Boston, MA)**
- **SBD - Stanley-Black & Decker(Internship company for SE)**
- **EG - Elixir Golem**
- **FN - Fortnite**
- **FY - Footy(European football, Soccer)**
- **C - Class**
- **WW - Wing Wednesday(event in the PSU student center)**
- **PTC - Pollock Testing Center(PSU testing facility)**
- **P - Phone**
- **STD - Standard(Off-campus Penn State Apartment)**
- **NM, EM - North Market, East Market(PSU dining facilities)**
- **WU - Wake Up**

Other than these commonly used mechs, most of the mechs used within FLOM are words such as good - coded as g. Simple representations of words(such as g to good), are not listed above. Most of the above mechs are specific to the FLOM are the most integral to the language, or have origins unknown to the public(the first couple).