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Syntactic Specificity of Internet Discourse Language

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Abstract

Although internet communication is a relatively new field of social relations in this article, it can cover the whole of humanity in a short time, which raises a number of issues such as communication system on the Internet, user interaction, formation of virtual community, how a person expresses himself, speech influence thought about.

Keywords: *Internet Network; Internet Communication; Speech Effect; Online Discourse; Electronic Communication; Electronic Discourse*

Introduction

Although Internet communication is a relatively new field of social interaction, it has quickly embraced all of humanity. This has led to a number of issues on the Internet, such as communication system, user interaction, the formation of a virtual community, self-expression, speech influence, which has become the object of research for psycholinguistic, sociolinguistic, pragmalinguistic directions.

In recent years, there has been a growing interest in the field of linguistics to study the problem of communication on the Internet. One of the reasons for the desire to study Internet communication in detail is the active popularity of social networks, forums, blogs, which are formed on principles that differ from the traditional norms of communication.

“As a result of the formation of the Internet, that is, an infinite circle of communication, a certain type of intermediate communication has emerged, which is in some sense written (visual) and in some sense verbal. In terms of the method of perception, of course, speech is visual, that is, it is perceived through the eyes. However, it is possible to take a long break during a conversation (asynchronously), but this does not happen during face-to-face communication. The sender of the message can receive a response quickly or wait a long time. The current text will be sent and received immediately, but can be answered within a few days due to the addressee's busy schedule, e-mail access, technical issues, time differences, etc [1, pp. 34-39].

From the intertwining of the concepts of discourse and the Internet, the term Internet discourse began to be widely used. According to O.K. Melnikova, there is no consensus among linguists on this issue. Therefore, the term is used in various variants such as computer discourse, virtual discourse, tape discourse, electronic discourse, online discourse, electronic communication. In our view, the term Internet

discourse is most appropriate for us because the concept of Internet includes all the shades of meaning given in other versions of the term. As one of the most popular means of communication, the Internet has a huge impact on modern language [2, pp. 30-33]. We also support this opinion of O.K. Melnikova.

The Main Findings and Results

Internet discourse as a separate type of communication in a new category is characterized by its unique features, means of formation, unique forms of communication, the leading role of the Internet in the life of modern society.

Linguists recognize the Internet as an effective basis for expanding speech creation capabilities and creating language news [3]. It should be noted that in the field of electronic communication, this is written speech in the form of text transmitted by a technical means, but it is described as oral speech in terms of language structure and communication style.

At the same time, the freedom of the individual on the Internet, the removal of psychological barriers, the shift from attention to the result, that is, from the consumption of texts, to the process of creating them, undoubtedly forms a new attitude to language as a means of expression... The main features of Internet communication are hyperintertextuality and the written form of speech style. Directly spoken speech must inevitably be transmitted on the Internet in written (more precisely, in print) form [4, pp. 63-67].

Thus, the formation of a new type of discourse in world linguistics - written speech - was recognized. Phonetic, lexical, and grammatical inconsistencies inherent in oral speech, i.e., deviations from language norms, also began to apply in the written form of Internet discourse. Features of non-compliance with the norms of literary language, the use of lexical units such as dialectics, vulgarism, barbarism, non-standard abbreviations belonging to the non-literary layer also "moved" to written speech. The peculiarities of the method of oral communication are observed mainly in the informal sphere, that is, in social networks, interactive and group communication on entertainment sites, personal correspondence [13, pp. 85-90]. First, on such platforms, communication speeds are often required, so a quick response can also be considered related to the need to send a message. Second, it can also be caused by psycholinguistic or external factors, such as the addressee's level, scope of knowledge, position and capabilities in a discursive situation. In the communication of the social strata in the formal sphere, the norms of literary language are followed as much as possible.

There are also certain rules of Internet communication that are not related to the previous communication traditions in force. The addressee seeks to save the speech movement by shortening the message as much as possible; on the other hand, the recipient wants to get more and more information. In this regard, it is possible to distinguish another feature of virtual communication, i.e. lexical and syntactic abbreviations in Internet discourse.

"The development of the language structure is based on the need for communication, the choice of convenient units for communication or structural changes, and this is reflected to some extent in the reduction of language units" [5, p. 16]. The sharp increase in the flow of information, the goal of achieving efficiency in the transmission of information, the pursuit of efficient use of time and language units require the widespread use of abbreviations. For this purpose, it was observed that abbreviations and acronyms are widely used in Internet communication.

Abbreviation (Italian *abbreviatura* is derived from the Latin word *brevis* - short). Abbreviated spelling of a word or group of words in ancient editions, from ancient manuscripts and books. Like UN, SSS (State Security Service).

An acronym (Greek *ákrós* – “highest, most” and *ónymos* – “name”) is an abbreviation, formed from the initials of words or phrases and pronounced as a word, not as individual letters. Example: The word “GUM” is pronounced as gum, not pronounced like *ge-u-em* [6].

Although acronyms are also a form of abbreviation, they differ from each other. Both have the first letters of the words, but unlike the abbreviation, the acronyms do not have a definite letter division, they are read together. Therefore, they take root faster in the language and become a common name. As we have seen, vowels play an important role in the addition of letters in acronyms.

The acronyms “laser” and “radar” have been ignored as abbreviated identifiers for many words, such as *laser* (*light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation*), *acronym radar* (*Radio Detection and Ranging - detection and measurement by radio waves*), and are now accepted as ordinary words [7].

O. Hasanova presents it as a way to facilitate the remembering of information by creating acronyms in the process of language learning: “Acronyms are a favorite method among language learners. The main condition in their formation is to remember the information by making a new word from the first letters of the words being studied. For example, you can quickly remember the names of German trees using the acronym *BELAK*: *Buche, Eiche, Linde, Ahorn, Kastanie*. Acronyms also serve as an effective tool in remembering auxiliaries in German. For example, the *haanivüizu* acronym denote auxiliaries used in the *Dativ* and *Akkusativ* conjunctions, i.e. *auf, an, neben, in, vor, über, zwischen, unter* auxiliaries. The fact that language learners make their own acronyms makes this technique even more effective” [8, p. 314-317].

Slm desa nima ekan debman. Salomning qisqartirilgani ekan.

- Sizam wlksm deb yozippoying 🤔
- A.A. ni bilmasangiz kerak?
- Gangitgan birinchi marta
- Rhmt
- e'robini qo'yib o'qing, Arabcha yozibdida
- men ham odatda shoshib kerak - kk, mumkin - mn, bilan - bn deb yozaman))
- Qayerdan bildiz slm salom deganini. Balki arabchada o'qigan bo'lsa, arab alifbosi asosida *ASALIM* demoqchi bo'lgandir 😊
- Ortib qolgan vaqtni nima qilisharkan endi
- Tejagan yaxshi-ku, lekin shu tejab qolingan harflarni keyin nima qilisharkin? (Retrieved from Facebook).

In the Uzbek segment of the Internet, such unconventional abbreviations are just beginning to take shape. It is clear from the content of this discourse that abbreviations that are not formed as a unit of language are likely to be perceived differently by the addressee. This situation can change the pragmatic nature of the conversation process. In particular, the acronym *slm* (omission of vowels) is interpreted by Abdulaziz Saidalikhonov as a *salom*, and by Sanjar Stone as *asalim*. Kamoliddin Mann should mention *kerak/need* - kk, *mumkin/may* - mn, *bilan/with* - bn forms that have become commonplace today. Abbreviations such as *AA* - *assalamu alaykum*, *VAA* - *and alaykum assalamu*, *XX* - *welcome* can be evaluated as syntactic acronyms. Typically, such units are used in the form of speech as speech labels.

By the way, before the advent of Internet communication, such deviations from the syntactic norm were characteristic features of the oral communication method. Today, thanks to the unprecedented opportunities of scientific and technological progress, a form of written communication has emerged, and

Internet communication has begun to serve as a unique platform for this new methodological form. Now people have the ability to communicate indirectly and remotely.

Thus, the analysis of interactive syntax allowed to identify the following specific features:

- Misspelling words;
- Misuse of grammatical devices;
- Reduction methods;
- Tendency to grammar;
- Inversion;
- Particle structures.

It has been observed that partitioning and ellipsis methods are widely used in the syntax of Internet discourse in order to ensure speech effectiveness.

Partsellation (French *parcelle* - part, piece) - a single syntactic structure - a way of expressing a sentence through several communicative independent units. Speech partitioning is performed using a tone, and in the written text through its graphic indicators - punctuation. The phenomenon of fragmentation reveals the relative independence of the formal-structural and intonation-semantic aspects of speech organization, the asymmetry of linguistic and speech (text) units. Partsellation, which facilitates the comprehension of extended and highly complex syntactic structures, serves as a special method of educational text. Its communicative and expressive functions allow it to be used in a variety of speech styles [9].

Partsellation (French. *parcelle* - Latin. *partieile* - piece). It is the fragmentation of a sentence for expressive purposes, in which a part of the sentence is taken out of the sentence, after the delimiter [10, pp. 186].

Conclusion

The linguistic phenomenon that Charles Bally called “dislocation” refers to a concept specific to the term particle: “While logical coherence between parts of speech seems to provide a sequence of thought points and contribute to its understanding, it is actually an obstacle to the direct expression of an idea. Under the influence of these two factors, the elements of expression are separated from each other (at least in form); the speech is done in the same tone, but with slight tremors. Thus, the listener perceives the whole idea, not all at once, but in separate parts. Each of these parts has a distinct expressive effect, distinguished by a short pause; each seems to have nothing to do with the others as an independent statement. But in reality this is not the case, although it seems like a paradox that a violation of the logical order of words forces the listener to recover, because the logical order contributes to mental laziness, on the contrary, dislocation stimulates attention.

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