

ISSN (Online) : 2278 - 4853

AJMR

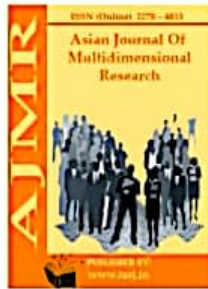
Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research



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Published by: **TRANS** Asian Research Journals
AJMR:
Asian Journal
of Multidimensional
Research
 (A Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed International Journal)



DOI:10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00726.6

AGRAMMATISM IN INTERNET DISCOURSE

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ABSTRACT

This article argues that one of the peculiarities of the syntax of internet discourse is that it deviates from the norms of traditional literary language, a phenomenon known as agrammatism. This phenomenon is called agrammatism. At the syntactic level, agrammatism is a situation in which the syntactic relationship between the elements of expression and the various parts is disturbed, inconsistency (anakoluf) and speech interruption, retention, inadequate placement or misuse of punctuation. Also, inversion in ordinary speech, not directed to poetic speech - a change in the order of parts of speech - is also a manifestation of agrammatism.

KEYWORDS: *Anakoluf, Agrammatism, Internet Network, Internet Communication, Speech Influence, Electronic Communication.*

INTRODUCTION

One of the peculiarities of the syntax of Internet discourse is the deviation from the norms of traditional literary language. This phenomenon is called agrammatism. At the syntactic level, agrammatism is a situation in which the syntactic relationship between the elements of expression and the various parts is disturbed, inconsistency (anakoluf) and speech interruption, retention, inadequate placement or misuse of punctuation. Also, inversion in ordinary speech, not directed to poetic speech - a change in the order of parts of speech - is also a manifestation of agrammatism. Such formal and logical imbalances are associated with a violation of the order of expression and can occur under the influence of psychological factors such as hesitation, dissatisfaction, anxiety, insecurity, indecision, mood swings, in terms of expression of the emotional state of the speaker.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The ability of people of different languages to communicate in Internet communication is one of the achievements of humanity. This is very important in today's globalization process. In the process, it is natural for language learners to experience agrammatism.

Our observations show that linguistic phenomena such as partsellation, ellipsis, anacoluf, which are in fact characteristic of the syntax of speech style, are often interpreted as means of artistic representation. The following descriptions of the Anacoluf phenomenon are also evidence of this.

Anakoluf - (Greek - scattered, incorrect) grammatical scattering of the text of a work of art, incorrect placement of parts of speech. These various methodological tools are deliberately used by writers with the intention of individualizing the character of the protagonist, to fully express the spirit of the situation described [1].

Anacoluf (Greek "incompatible, inappropriate") is a rhetorical figure consisting of a deliberate violation of the grammatical sequence of parts of speech, recognized as a neglected error or stylistic method. It can also be called a non-random stylistic error. Anacoluf has a distinctive character by nature and is evident in the background of grammatically correct speech. Anakoluf is often used to embody the speech features of a foreigner, an uncultured ordinary person, or a child who is not fluent in the language [2].

In our opinion, first of all, as a linguistic phenomenon "**Anakoluf** - (Greek anakóluthos - inconsistent, scattered, incorrect) is a method of deviating from the norm of grammatical rules in a text or discourse, grammatically scattered syntactic constructions, incorrect placement of parts of speech. In the literary text, the protagonist is used as a syntactic figure in order to ensure the originality of speech, to individualize his character.

Xuvanaviyergamenikixotininim, bolalaro'lgan, menikikechasiyomontushko'rgan- My wife and children died there, and I had a bad dream last night. (From the film "DersuUzala"). The misuse of grammatical features in this sentence has resulted in syntactic ambiguity.

-Kamandirjoooon...dakumenteta...Netetaa...

-Nimagahujjatsizyurasan?!Negakelgansanbuerga?!-o'shqiraboshladiyoshginamallasochleytenant. Rostakamigayig'layboshladim.

-Eekamandirjon,mujodin god nazadprisholrabot. Ni rabot, nimuj, nidenginetu eta. Adin nidelnazad man prisholeta .Mujitshit eta.. Domadetieta.. Papa mama babushka dedushkaeta..

-Ko'nglibo'shroqekanmirahmikelayotganiko'rinibturardi. (From "Facebook")

A video was aired on the Internet channel "YouTube. It described an Uzbek man who knew almost no English as a driver in the United States. The car stopped on the highway. He explains to the master on the phone: Yah, problem this problem skor. One going, going, two going, going, three (qih, qih) not going. -Bu yerdamuammo, borasiz, borasiz, (qxx, qxx) ishlamayapti, yurmayapti. In fact, the speaker meant "He walks once, twice, then stops working (walking) - Bir Marta, ikkimartadayuryapti, keyinishlamay (yurmay) qolyapti". Thus, the anacoluf phenomenon is not only a means of artistic expression used in a work of art, but also a linguistic expression of the psycholinguistic state that takes place in a discursive situation peculiar to the method of live speech. It is noteworthy that through the possibility of media text, Internet users can see and listen to the young man's grammatically incorrect speech in a live (real) form. An observer who

is not fluent in English who sees the speech situation in this picture will also realize that the speaker is speaking incorrectly. This provides a much higher expressive effect of the sentence relative to the text form, i.e., it changes its pragmatic tone.

OramizdashifokorlarbormiBoyniostirish UN kimgaborishkerakkterapevtmidiii - Are there any doctors among us? Who should I go to?

The combination of "Enriching a rich man -Boyniostirish" was originally supposed to be written as "Raising the neck - Bo`ynio`stirish", but due to the negligence of the speaker, the distinction between the phoneme "o" and the phoneme "o'" was omitted. Here are some of the points made in relation to this post.

- Zor BAD bor. Yaponiyaniki. Boynizorostiradi;
- Suzishgaborishkerak
- Endokrinologga boring
- 16-17 yoshgachaxarakatkilish kk edi
- Vrachko'rigidan, keraklitekshiruvlardanso'ngma'lumbo'ladi
- Boyni Ostirish Uchun-Uni Jinoyatini Isbot Qilish Kerak.Boylar KŶpincha Pul Bilan Qutilib Ketishadi; Ŷlim Jazosi Bizda YŶqotilgan, Bersa-25 Yil Beradi;
- Savodsizliktirikodamniyamgo'rgatiqarkan
- Bo'yio'smayotganlikhaqida Gap Boryaptibuyerda
- Bo'y Deb Yozishkerak. Boy Emas
- Voytovbaey, Bumaslaxatguruxiekan, Man "Kelingbirkulishamizda"Mandbo'ylovdim
- Kuengaborsez Sabzi Beradi
- Buy past Mengayokadi

The Anacoluf incident caused *bo'y-boy, o'stirish-ostirish* contradictions. Due to the incorrect placement of a sign, the pragmatic tone of the expression changed completely, causing it to be accepted by observers in different variants. Based on the above answers, it can be observed that there are basically three types of pragmema: a) counseling is needed for growth; b) the one who gets rich by deceit should be punished; c) word play, humor.

The first category of interlocutors took the expression correctly and gave appropriate advice.

- Zor BAD bor. Yaponiyaniki Boynizorostiradi;
- Suzishgaborishkerak
- Endokrinologga boring
- 16-17 yoshgachaxarakatkilish kk edi
- Vrachko'rigidan, keraklitekshiruvlardanso'ngma'lumbo'ladi.

Among them is a humorous answer: The second category went on to discuss the issue of punishing the rich, some of whom explained that the interpretation of punishing (hanging) the rich was a mistake.

- Boyni Ostirish Uchun-Uni Jinoyatini Isbot Qilish Kerak.Boylar Kŷpincha Pul Bilan Qutilib Ketishadi; ŷlim Jazosi Bizda Yŷqotilgan, Bersa - 25 Yil Beradi;

- Savodsizliktirikodamniyamgo'rgatiqarkan

- Bo'yio'smayotganlikhaqida Gap Boryaptibuyerda

- Bo'y Deb Yozishkerak. Boy Emas

The third category of communicators took the expression as a play on words and expressed it with humor.

- Voytovbaey, bumaslaxatguruxiekan, man "kelingbirkulishamizda"mandbo'ylovdim

- Kuengaborsez sabzi beradi.

The word game is based on the pragmas "Rabbit eats a lot of carrots" and "Carrot grows tall".

- Buyi past mengayokadi.

Since the addressee was a girl, the addressee was jokingly flattered by the guy.

From these analyzes, it can be concluded that the Internet is also not an ideal area of communication. Despite their limitless possibilities, there are also discursive situations in which such logical misunderstandings arise. Although the diversity of opinions is positively assessed, there is a natural (direct) advantage of communication over the Internet (indirect) in terms of the impossibility of generalizing and summarizing them.

The omission or misuse of punctuation is a form of agrammatism. The nature of such errors made by Internet users can be determined through the following factual materials:

1. Use punctuation instead of one:

Bolalaribormi, Nilufarjon!

In this sentence, an exclamation mark is placed at the end of the interrogative sentence. The addressee wanted to express his emotional attitude towards his question and used an exclamation mark for this purpose. According to the rules of the language, in this case, both the question mark and the exclamation mark had to be put.

2. Do not use punctuation at all:

a) Eeeeeqoyileeyxamkuldimxamta'sirlandimomadtilaymanmusofiryurtdoshlarimga

b)orasidaukiganlarikuppandemiyadavridaanchaxizmatkilishdiendixarsoxadabuganidekgruchkur maksizbumaydidalekinmanashutibbiyotnikurmaksizkilishkeragchunki gap insonxayotixakidaketmokda

There were no punctuation marks between the sentences, and the spelling of the capital letters was not followed. In such an expression, the level of verbal influence is reduced, unable to attract the attention of the receiver (s).

3. Punctuation is used incorrectly in one place; the necessary sign is not in other places:

a) Ha borman. Uydaman. Nasibbulsayanaboraman. Inshoollox. Uzizchikayerdasiz.

It would be appropriate to put a comma instead of the first point in the sentence. The sentence after the second dot should be capitalized. You are required to put a comma instead of a full stop after the word *I am going*, a comma before the word where you are, and then a question mark.

b) *Xayrlikech yaxshimisiz sogligiz yaxshimi. Charchamangasalim.*

A dot after *xayrlikech*, a question mark after *yaxshimisiz*, a dot after *charchamangasalim* should be placed. Since the word *asalim* comes as a motivation function, a comma must be used before it. After sentence *sogligiz yaxshimi*, a question mark is placed instead of a full stop.

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Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research (AJMR)

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AGRAMMATISM IN INTERNET DISCOURSE

Vol 10, Issue 9, September 2021

doi : 10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00726.6



Eshajain

DR. ESHA JAIN
PUBLISHING EDITOR