

MORPHO-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS AND SEMANTIC SHIFT OF ENGLISH INTERNET SLANGS

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ANNOTATION

This article examines morphological and semantic analysis of English internet slangs and the semantic shift of English internet slangs used in social media, and to identify the most common morphological process through word formation found in the lexical of English Internet slang, and to find the most common type of shift of meaning used by followers on social media. In addition, analyzing the semantic shift of English internet slangs by looking at the morphological and semantic features of the words.

Keywords: Textual analysis, English Internet Slang, morphological and semantic, semantic shift, narrowing.

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqola ingliz tilidagi internet jargonlarining semantik o'zgarishlarini ko'rib chiqish va ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda qo'llaniladigan ingliz tilidagi internet slanglarning morfologik va semantik tahlilini o'rganish hamda ingliz tilidagi internet slangi leksikasida uchraydigan so'z yasalishi orqali eng keng tarqalgan morfologik jarayonni aniqlashga qaratilgan. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda foydalanuvchilar tomonidan eng ko'p qo'llaniladigan so'zlarning ma'no o'zgarishini, morfologik va semantik xususiyatlarini ko'rib chiqish orqali internet jargonlarining semantik o'zgarishini tahlil qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Matn tahlili, Inglizcha Internet Slang, morfologik va semantik, semantik o'zgarish, torayish.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Данная статья направлена на рассмотрение семантических изменений английского интернет-сленга и изучение морфологических и семантических анализа английского интернет-сленга, используемого в социальных сетях, а также определение наиболее распространенного морфологического процесса через образование слов, встречающихся в лексике английского интернет-сленга. Самый распространенный тип смены смысла, используемый пользователями сети в социальных сетях. Кроме того, анализируется семантическое изменение интернет-сленга с учетом морфологических и семантических особенностей слов.

Ключевые слова: анализ текста, английский интернет-сленг, морфо-семантика, семантическое изменение, сужение.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the usage of online slang in social media has grown in popularity. These slang expressions are frequently used to convey emotions, feelings, and thoughts in more brief and effective manner. These slangs are frequently used on social media platforms such as Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram to express a sense of informality and closeness. The definitions of these slangs, however, are frequently prone to semantic alterations, which can lead to confusion and misunderstanding. Many scholars have been curious about how it affects how people use language. It refers to how individuals use the language online, such as when they utilize social media and its different applications to communicate. As a result, practically everyone uses social media and an internet connection to communicate. The term "internet slang" (also known as "cyber-slang," "SMS speak," "net speak," "cyber language," or "chat speak") describes a range of daily languages used by various online groups. They communicate on social media using English online lingo. However, not all internet users know and understand how to speak perfect English as stated by Crystal (2003, p. 13). it is due to a fast majority of internet slang having the ability to convey meaning through the use of individual words.) It was a product from a communicative language where it has been developed rapidly and normalized as a global language today. Moreover, youngsters' usage of internet slang was affected by the context of the message and the message objectives. In a formal context, the people stated that they unintentionally used Internet slang and the usage was only in a minimum way.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A corpus of tweets from Twitter was obtained in order to investigate the morphological and semantic analysis of English online slangs used in social media. The tweets were then evaluated using both manual and automatic techniques. The manual study focused on identifying semantic alterations in the slangs, whereas the automated analysis focused on identifying patterns in the data using natural language processing (NLP) approaches. The steps to carry out the research are as follows:

1. Collecting the data; The data consisted of lexical acronyms, and leets.
 2. the data were randomly chosen, for this research only lexical acronyms are needed.
 3. Each word has lexical meaning, we used Merriam Webster Dictionary, Urban Dictionary and on-line Dictionary.
 4. The words are analyzed based on morpho-semantics. Thus, this involves the morphological and semantic process. Morphological process was executed through word formation, while semantics process was carried out through denotative and connotative meanings. Then the common type of word formation could be found, and also semantic shift. Finally, the morphological and semantic shift of English internet slangs can also be analyzed in terms of their usage in different cultures. For example, the slang term "SMH" (shaking my head) has been used to express disapproval or disbelief in certain cultures, while in other cultures it has been used to express amusement or surprise.
1. LOL (Laugh Out Loud)
 2. BRB (Be Right Back)
 3. IMHO (In My Humble Opinion)

4. BTW (By The Way)
5. AFK (Away From Keyboard)
6. FYI (For Your Information)
7. SMH (Shaking My Head)
8. IMO (In My Opinion)
9. ROFL (Rolling On the Floor Laughing)
10. NP (No Problem)

RESULTS

Semantic shift resulted from connotative meaning are: pejoration which means the new meaning is negative, or the word acquires derogatory negative change such as counterfeit, today: fake, originally: copy. The second aspect is that semantic change can be approached from the nature of the change. This involves metaphor that is the meaning can be transferred from the original to the new position such as through metaphor. This meant that a semantic change based on the basic of the fact that the two referents resemble one another. These semantic changes are the most important in all classification of semantic shift. The contraction and the expansion known respectively as the specification and generalization of meaning, are two types of semantic and lexical changes, where one of the new lexical unit develop a new meaning.

DISCUSSION

The enrichment of English vocabularies is a process involving three mainstream ways, namely: borrowing from other languages, word formation included in morphological process, and semantic change or semantic shift. The process of semantic shift can be observed from two aspects. The first one is based on logic. In this case, the semantic change is observed from the results of semantic shift. The result of semantic change can be studied in the denotative and connotative meaning. The result of semantic changes in the denotative meaning. See the following discussion.

- a) Widening or it is also called extension or generalization. The examples for this are: **rubbish** in Old English meant only as broken stones; but at present it covers all unwanted things or left-over property; **camp**, it was usually used in military term, such as military camp, at present it used for any kind activities, such camping ground that refers to be used for public.
- b) Narrowing, meant specification or restriction. The new meaning created is more precise. It covers only the part of the original meaning. The examples for this are: **crap**, that means a dirt, this is denotative meaning that can be found dictionary, but there is a shift of meaning which is restricted only when this word is used in social media.

The transfer of meaning becomes something useless or a lie.; for the word **junky** refers to someone who is addicted to drugs. At present, its used in social media, the meaning is low-quality goods. Therefore, a drug addict can be categorized as a person of a low quality.

- c) Branching. In this process, the lexeme becomes polysemous. The newly developed sememes coexist, such as: head-mind and mental abilities, part of the body like in this sentence: it cost him his head that refers to life.

CONCLUSION

This paper has explored the morpho-semantic analysis of English internet slangs used in social media. The results of the analysis revealed that the most common semantic shifts in these slangs were related to the use of irony, sarcasm, and humor. The slangs were also found to be used to express a range of emotions. This study provides a better understanding of the semantic shifts that occur in English internet slangs used in social media, it can gain a better understanding of how they are used and interpreted in different contexts and cultures and can help to reduce confusion and misunderstanding.

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