CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNET DISCOURSE IN SOCIAL NETWORKS

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ABSTRACT

Recent years have been marked by the active development of social networks. Today, they have become one of the most important aspects of Internet communication. This is evidenced by their increasing role as forums for discussion of many issues and events of concern to particular communities. This article provides information about the types of social networks and the characteristics of Internet discourse.

Keywords: Internet discourse, social networks, network communication, computer language, cyberspace, Internet jargon, dialogue.

ANNOTATSIYA

So'nggi yillar ijtimoiy tarmoqlarning faol rivojlanishi bilan ajralib turdi. Bugungi kunda ular internet aloqasining eng muhim jihatlaridan biriga aylandi. Bu ularning muayyan jamoalarni tashvishga soladigan ko'plab muammolar va hodisalarni muhokama qilish uchun muhokama maydonchalari sifatidagi rolining ortishi bilan tasdiqlanadi. Ushbu maqolada ijtimoiy tarmoq turlari va internet diskursining xususiyatlari haqida ma`lumotlar beriladi.

Kalit so`zlar: Internet nutqi, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, tarmoq aloqasi, kompyuter tili, kibermakon, Internet jargon, dialog.

INTRODUCTION

The role of Internet discourse in mass communication is increasing significantly. This includes the developing computer language and the new words appearing in it, moving to the oral form of our life. Today, more than 3.5 billion people use the Internet. These numbers are increasing. As an example, due to the growth of Russian and especially English-speaking social networks, researchers began to pay attention to the changes that they bring to modern human life, including its language. Thus, the communicative behavior of Internet users, the characteristics of their self-presentation, and the specific characteristics of the language used in network communication have become the object of study of a number of humanities. In the article, we examine the main humanities approaches to the study of Internet discourse, including the main linguistic approaches.

METHODOLOGY AND ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE

On the modern Internet, a person can easily create a circle of interlocutors and a time that is convenient for him. For example, the ability to implement systematic controls over e-mail interactions and also satisfy some users' need for their own security. Mechanisms of interpersonal interaction Social needs are satisfied by Internet users, which include cyber

communication with other users, and social networks of the Internet environment, where it is possible to display certain information about oneself, find "friends" based on interests, and carry out cyber communication. Communicative Communication People who know each other in real life can communicate with each other easily in cyberspace, while strangers who do not know each other face to face can communicate in the same way as acquaintances.

The main areas of Internet language learning. The main objects of language learning in Internet linguistics are:

1. The language of Internet messages (P. V. Moroslin). In this field, researchers identify the characteristics of the network activity of the language. One of them is the frequent use of anglicisms in speech. Special emphasis is placed on learning Internet jargon. Changes in word forms due to the high speed of communication are also being studied. Such abbreviations are mostly common in chats: MB (maybe), OK (OK), etc. Changes in word forms sometimes occur not because of abbreviation for convenience, but because of deliberate omission. A vivid example of such a language is called the "Albanian language".

2. Genre forms of Internet communication. The research of networking genres is carried out within the framework of the functional-stylistic approach to the study of the Internet language. In this regard, there are separate directions of genre study in Internet linguistics.

RESULTS

It is difficult to imagine development in the twenty-first century without information technologies and the global information network - the Internet. The Internet is an international system that connects computer networks that provide mutual exchange of information and documents. There is no need to list the wide possibilities and positive aspects of the Internet, the convenience of social networks or messengers. As with everything there is a good and a bad side, in recent years serious dangers of the Internet have come to light. The saddest thing is that destructive, foreign currents are using social networks for their malicious purposes. It is regrettable that this lures young people into their trap, some sites promote deplorable vices such as promiscuity and immorality, as well as various conspiracies and false information that destabilize the society. We have to think about such concepts as Internet culture, virtual culture, information culture, culture of correct use of information. Because it has become the most important task of today to form the skills of young people to correctly determine their place in the Internet world, to deal with users correctly, and to correctly analyze information in the virtual world.

DISCUSSION

When talking about "discourse", Internet speech, virtual or network speech, E. I. Goroshko believes that the listed terms can be used as interchangeable concepts, since the terminological differences have not yet been fully established. At the same time, he points out that the term communication is often used in studies that focus on the specific characteristics of the Internet as a channel of information transmission and its technical characteristics. The term speech is used in cases where the more procedural side of communication is studied through the Internet, that is, when it comes to a certain area of activity of communication participants.

From the point of view of the communicative approach, the identification of types is important. Communication models and functions. E. N. Galichkina identifies several typologies of Internet communication depending on the main feature:
• depending on the number of participants: interpersonal, group, mass;
• depending on the form of communication: dialogue or monologue;
• depending on the situation: oral or written;
• depending on the disclosure: private or public;
• depending on the professional direction: political, educational, etc.

Within the framework of the discursive approach, researchers study the discursive strategies of communicators, the ways of forming identity in the Internet space, the characteristics and genres of Internet speech.

Features of some types of speech in Internet communication. That is, within the framework of the discursive approach, researchers mainly pay attention to pragmatic factors, and often you can find the following directions of their activity:
• characteristics of the situation and participants of the dialogue;
• to determine the discursive constitutional features of the Internet as a form of communication;
• study the linguistic design of speech.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, it is important to research the linguostylistic features of modern Internet discourse. During the research of this article, first of all, special attention was paid to its relevance and practical importance. This article is a general classification of speech within mass communication, the emergence of the concept of "discourse", definitions of speech and text in linguistics and approaches to its study, interdisciplinary approaches of text and discursive analysis and discursive analysis of neologisms of social networks, Internet discourse Linguistic features, the communicative importance of Internet discourse, the study of the linguistic tasks of Internet discourse, the characteristics of Internet discourse in social networks and their expression in the interpretation of examples, the main genres of discourse in social networks, the structural characteristics of Internet discourse, and comments on the use of Internet discourse in social networks.

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