

VOCABULARY OF INTERNET COMMUNICATION (ON THE EXAMPLE OF ENGLISH AND UBEK LANGUAGES)

Ismoilova Kamola Rafikovna

Teacher of the Department of English Language and Literature.
Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, Faculty of Foreign Languages.
e-mail: ikamola8622@gmail.com

ANNOTATION

To identify the peculiarities of the vocabulary of Internet communication in English languages is the aim of this article. The characteristics of the materials found on the Internet sites are presented. The types of preferred Internet communication vocabulary are determined. They include abbreviations, erratives, and neologisms. It can be concluded that the vocabulary of Internet communication is constantly changing due to the emergence of new words and expressions.

Keywords: Internet communication, SMS abbreviations, erratives, neologisms, English language.

INTRODUCTION

Knowledge of foreign languages is an indispensable component of a competent specialist who becomes the most competitive in the global labor market. With the help of foreign languages you can receive information in the original and do not depend on a translator, whose professionalism is not always known. Knowledge foreign languages provides an opportunity to expand your general and professional horizons, master skills communication with foreign colleagues, improve the culture of speech. Educational potential is reflected in desire to establish intercultural ties and respect the spiritual values of other peoples. It should be noted that the World Wide Web provides a unique opportunity to increase effectiveness of teaching foreign languages, because allows you to communicate directly with native speakers, thereby creating a natural language environment and developing the ability for intercultural communication.

Access to the Internet information network creates the prerequisites for fluency in foreign languages. The purpose of this work is to identify the features of English and Uzbek Internet communication vocabulary. The priority of materials posted on various Internet resources is their accessibility, relevance, authenticity and choice of difficulty depending on the level of language proficiency.

METHOD

Systematic use of materials taken from various Internet sites allows effectively solve a number of problems, namely:

- 1) expand your vocabulary with both active and passive vocabulary of the modern language;
- 2) improve reading skills;
- 3) develop listening skills based on authentic phonetic materials;

4) develop the skills of dialogical and monologue statements, by discussing the problems raised in online materials;

5) to form sustainable motivation for foreign language activities.

Communication can be carried out using various social networks (Facebook, Twitter, Telegram etc.), and via email. Publication can be carried out by creating and promoting your own page on the Internet. Communication carried out via the network. The Internet is greatly facilitated and accelerated, information becomes relevant, accessible and authentic, and publication on the Internet has a wider audience than in any single magazine or newspaper.

In our opinion, a particularly interesting area of research is English and Uzbek abbreviations in Internet language and SMS messages, where they present an extremely varied picture. Their unusually wide distribution, usually not accompanied by transcripts, causes significant difficulties. Such abbreviations are a means for young people to express themselves, a way to hide the meaning spoken or written by people around him, as well as the desire to impress interlocutor and interest him using the emotional coloring of the abbreviation.

DISCUSSION

Distinctive feature SMS messages and the language of the Internet is a limited number of characters, which determines the lexical, syntactic, morphological features of this type of messages. Here are some examples similar abbreviations characteristic of English and Uzbek. Options for English abbreviations include:

GR8 – great!,

F2F – face to face,

FB – Facebook,

FAQ – frequently asked questions,

FYI – for your information,

HBD – Happy Birthday,

AFK – away from keyboard,

AYT – Are are you there?,

BBS – Be back soon,

4 – for, 2mrw – tomorrow,

TTYL – Talk to you later,

w/o – without,

RUOK – Are you OK?,

L8R – later,

mins – minutes,

OTW – on the way,

WRU – Where are you?,

OIC – Oh, I see,

OMG – Oh my God [9].

Uzbek abbreviations include:

Bn, b-n,b/n = bilan (and)

Un, u-n, u/n =uchun (for)

Ln = lekin (but)

Kk = kerak (need)

Bb = bo'lib (is)

Db = deb (said)

H = ha(yes)

Yo = yo'q(no)

Another example of Internet communication vocabulary is erratives. According to G. Huseynov, an errative is a word or expression that has been distorted by a native speaker who speaks literary norm [2]. Despite the grammatically and phonetically incorrect spelling, the words and the letters are clear from the first reading. You can often see the following erratives in English and Uzbek languages:

wut - instead of what,

ov -instead of of,

picsher - instead of picture,

broseph - instead of brother

In Uzbek

'w' instead of 'sh' — wakar-shakar (sugar)

/ instead of « lar » — (plural form of nouns-s,es)

= instead of «ning» — (possessive `s and s`)

number'6' instead of letter «o'» — 6rik - o`rik (apricot)

number '9' instead of letter 'ya' — 9ashil – yashil (green)

Internet communication is unthinkable without neologisms. A neologism is a word or expression created to designate a new object or to express a new concept.

For example,

Anglo-klaxon -is the name of loud English speaking people;

Columbusing - is when someone claims to have discovered something new that already existed on over several years, decades or even centuries;

Comfort zone – the so-called zone created a person beyond which he is afraid to go.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the modern vocabulary of Internet communication is constantly updated, creating all kinds of virtual scenarios. The main feature of such communication is saving time, which in turn influences the choice of lexical format, namely, the predominant position is occupied by abbreviations, erratives and neologisms. Despite the rapid emergence of new words and expressions, such vocabulary is understandable for those communicating.

REFERENCES

1. Atamuratov Rasuljon Kadirjonovich .AXBOROT TEXNOLOGIYALARI SOHASIGA DOIR XORIJIY TILLARDAN O'ZLASHGAN SO'ZLAR TADQIQI. "KOMPYUTER LINGVISTIKASI:MUAMMOLAR, YECHIM, ISTIQBOLLAR"Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya Vol. 1 №. 01 (2023)
2. Huseynov G.Ch. Incomplete communication in the blogosphere: errativs and literativs. Bergen, 2008. URL:
<http://www.speakrus.ru/gg/litulative.htm> (date of access: 06.04.2021).
3. Koltsova E.A. Neologisms of the English language of the XXI century. – Bulletin of RUDN. Series: Theory of language. Semiotics. Semantics. – 2017. – № 3. – S. 604-613.
4. Til va Internet. Aprel 6, 2012 <https://infocom.uz/til-va-internet/>
5. Gofurova Mavluda Botirjon kizi. (2023). AN ELLIPTICAL CONSTRUCTION. INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF APPLIED SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, 3(4), 15–18. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7798443>
6. Rafikovna, I. K. (2023). NEOLOGISM: ITS PARADIGMATIC AND SYNTAGMATIC PROPERTIES. *Gospodarka i Innowacje.*, 37, 47-50.
7. Ismoilova, K. (2023). Neologism in English language and its influence on linguistics. *European Chemical Bulletin.*
8. O'sarova, N. (2021). THE ROLE OF GAMES IN THE LANGUAGE TEACHING LESSONS. *Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики*, 2(3).
9. Xoshimova, D. (2023). ALLYUZIYA KONSEPT IFODALOVCHI STILISTIK FIGURA SIFATIDA (VATAN KONSEPTI ALLYUZION IFODASI).
10. Nazarova, R. (2023, June). Importance of riddles in the development of linguistics. In *Academic International Conference on Multi-Disciplinary Studies and Education* (Vol. 1, No. 9, pp. 79-80).
11. Отабоева, Мазмуна. "The study of grad on my in speech patterns and the principles of forming graduonymic rows." *Современные тенденции инновационного развития науки и образования в глобальном мире* 1.2 (2022): 175-180.