

MODERN TRENDS IN THE STUDY OF SPOKEN RUSSIAN SPEECH

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Annotation: This article is devoted to the study of the influence of modern means of communication on the development of the Russian language in non-Russian-speaking institutions. The phenomena observed in the speech of Internet users are considered in the context of two opposing and interrelated trends - towards formalization and deformalization of communication.

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена изучению влияния современных средств общения на развитие русского языка в нерусскоязычных учреждениях. Феномены, наблюдаемые в речи пользователей интернета, рассматриваются в контексте двух противоположных и взаимосвязанных тенденций - к формализации и деформализации общения.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola rus tilida so'zlashmaydigan muassasalarda rus tilini rivojlantirishga zamonaviy aloqa vositalarining ta'sirini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan. Internet foydalanuvchilari nutqida kuzatilayotgan hodisalar ikki qarama-qarshi va o'zaro bog'liq bo'lgan tendentsiyalar kontekstida ko'rib chiqiladi - aloqani rasmiylashtirish va deformalizatsiya qilish.

Among the factors determining the development of language, communication technology occupies not the least place. Once upon a time, the advent of writing led to the emergence of a written form of speech, which differed significantly from oral speech, primarily in that it made it possible to free the process of perception from time restrictions, and therefore made it possible to use more complex syntactic and semantic structures. Currently, we have the opportunity to observe changes that are probably no less revolutionary. These changes are associated with the emergence and widespread use of the Internet, the role of which in the life of society is constantly growing. One of the most noticeable consequences of this revolution was the blurring of the boundaries between oral and written speech, which allowed many researchers (M. Krongauz, V. M. Leichik, O. V. Lutovinova, etc.) to talk about a new form of communication - oral-written, when a written statement is created and functions according to laws characteristic, rather, of colloquial speech. Changes in speech practice occur so rapidly that their recording and study are inevitably delayed (as was the case with the erratives described by G. Hasanov), therefore it seems necessary to look at the situation as a whole, outlining the main directions of language development in new communicative conditions.

The specifics of the Internet as a communication channel are determined primarily by its technical capabilities and limitations. From a technical point of view, the Internet is electronic means of storing, processing and transmitting information, united into a single network. The electronic format allows for almost instantaneous data exchange regardless of the geographical location of the communication participants. Storing information in network nodes with the possibility of wide access to it ensures the unity and coherence of the information space. Equally important, Internet end users have a potentially equal opportunity to act in this space. Each

participant in communication can create, use and evaluate new content, as well as change roles in the communication process. Democracy and interactivity as the basic principles of the Internet are manifested in all its functional varieties. Three main functions of the Internet can be distinguished, differing in the nature of communicative interaction. The function of the “information bank” - accumulation and storage of information, as well as providing access to it - is performed by network libraries, search engines, electronic dictionaries, encyclopedic information resources, etc. Communication here is manifested in the provision of information, on the one hand, and circulation to her - on the other. There is some gradation in the level of interactivity from “classical” libraries, which are simply a collection of texts, audio and video recordings, to collective encyclopedias that allow users to participate in the creation and editing of information articles (“Wikipedia”).

The function of the media - dissemination of news, analytical understanding of events, social impact, advertising - is carried out by news sites, electronic versions of printed publications, personal magazines (blogs), etc. The language of official electronic media differs slightly from the language of printed publications. Blogs are more informal in terms of language and more synthetic in content. Here, information about the event, analysis, and the author’s subjective reaction are presented inseparably. However, the media function for a blog is only one of the possible ones. The function of a communication platform is to provide the opportunity to talk freely, express a private opinion on any issue, debate, establish relationships, etc. This function is performed by social networks (Odnoklassniki, VKontakte, Facebook, etc.), chats, forums, comment area on blogs and news sites. These functions are, of course, not mutually exclusive. Rather, on the contrary, the development of the internal structure of the Internet is moving from narrowly functional to universal forms of interaction. Traditional forms of communication provided a rather rigid choice of two communication models: a specific addresser and a specific addressee(s) (interpersonal communication) or a specific addresser and a mass anonymous addressee (mass communication). But on the Internet this opposition is also being destroyed. A comment on a blog or a post on a forum is both a response to a specific statement and a text addressed to all participants in communication, and the second is often more important than the first. At the same time, the physical absence of representation of participants in Internet communication leads to the fact that even when communicating in a narrow circle, an element of anonymity is retained.

As the capabilities of the Internet develop, its communication space also develops and becomes more complex, including increasingly serious areas of social activity. Education, politics, business, creativity find a place for themselves in the virtual world, complicating its structure and linguistic background. For example, a completely special form of communicative interaction is represented by literary sites and forums (“Samizdat”, “Litostrovok”, “In the Whirlwinds of Times”, etc.), where works of art are discussed by readers in the process of creation, and sometimes are created collectively. The limitations of Internet communication are associated with the predominantly visual way of presenting information and the lack of direct contact between the sender and the addressee. The main method of communication on the Internet is written text, which is explained not only by the characteristics of the communication channel (modern multimedia technologies allow you to communicate in voice mode), but also by the greater convenience of processing and using text data (text search, indexing, citing). With the development of computer technology, the role of graphics, audio and video inserts increases, but they only complicate the text format and do not replace it. As A.V. Kuryanovich notes: “All components of human behavior

on the Internet, voluntarily or involuntarily, acquire a verbal dimension. Communication in the form of written text receives ontological status on the Internet and becomes the basis of existence.”.

Unintentional violations of spelling and style norms are a natural consequence of the development of the sphere of informal communication in the Internet space. In free communication, strict adherence to the norms of language is not only not necessary, but also almost as reprehensible as their violation in formal, official communication. A person who says hello instead of hello in everyday life, today instead of sedna, and uses phrases with a complete structure in colloquial speech, will be perceived as not fluent in the language or as an arrogant, unpleasant interlocutor. When the rules of informal communication are transferred to the Internet, where one has to communicate using letters rather than sounds, this leads to the already mentioned destruction of the written norm. The norm loses its social-regulatory function, ceases to be a measure of “good” and “bad” language, but does not disappear completely. The reason is that the language norm performs not only a social, but also a communicative function, ensuring mutual understanding and, consequently, the success of communication. And this function is now becoming the main one again. Instead of a single source of norms - an expert community of authoritative language users (scientists, politicians, cultural figures) - there are many point sources, many private norms established within the Internet community at the request of its organizers or participants.

Conscious transformations of language can be divided into individual ones, which reflect the creative manifestation of the linguistic personality of a participant in Internet communication (which is not always assessed positively), and institutional ones, which represent a variant of a private norm. At the same time, one thing can easily turn into another, which can be observed in the example of LiveJournal blogs. How, for example, can one evaluate the use of pre-reform spelling in a journal? This is, of course, a way of self-presentation, but at the same time, it is also a way of social regulation, designed to limit access to the blog for those who find this norm too difficult. A private norm can be based not only on a “high” tradition, but also on opposition to it. For example, on the website udaff.com, the use of obscenities and errative language is not only acceptable, but also mandatory. The warning message reads: “This resource is for real bastards.” Thus, the rejection of the general norm is formalized and elevated to a rule. Such phenomena are quite rare, mostly a private norm appeals to a universal one, so fears that the Internet will fatally affect the literacy of schoolchildren are unlikely to be founded. On the contrary, the last few years have seen an increase in online literacy. However, the emergence of such private norms may indicate the activation of differential processes in the language, which could potentially lead to the emergence of new “network” dialects. So, if we abstract from the evaluative approach to certain phenomena on the Internet, we can see that the development of language in this new environment for it occurs under the influence of two opposing trends - the tendency towards deformatization, i.e. the rejection of uniform and mandatory norms of written speech, and a tendency towards formalization, i.e. the emergence of new norms that imply voluntariness, consciousness and alternativeness.

These trends can only be stopped by imposing strict restrictions on Internet communications themselves. Can certain phenomena observed in the language of the Internet be considered as evidence of the emergence of a new form of the national language and can they have an impact on the Russian language as a whole? As V. M. Leichik points out, there are two points of view on this problem. “Many foreign experts talk about the formation of a new cybernetic language (cyberlanguage), which is the result of widespread integration between the commonly used language and the language of computer technology. According to the second point of view,

a new language is not created, but there is a specific functioning of the language in the computer using individual, albeit numerous words, morphemes (suffixes, prefixes), abbreviations, unusual graphics, as well as specially created signs like “smiles” (emoticons), conventionally combined punctuation marks, etc.”.

If we talk about the Russian language, then the second point of view seems more reasonable. Although we can talk about the existence of a professional language in the field of computer technology, in general the Internet is developing not so much through the creation of new areas of communication, but rather through the transfer of basic forms of social activity to the virtual environment. The processes of globalization, the erasing of linguistic differences due to common conditions of communication and the absence of borders, also do not go too far. Even in the field of computer terms, there is a tendency to use translation or create motivated neologisms (neomotivates): userinfo - personal profile, reader - reader, archiver (unzipped) - unpacked, friend - friend, regular reader. Such phenomena suggest that the globalization of Internet language has reached its logical limit and now there is a slow but clearly expressed movement in the opposite direction - towards the identification and design of national segments of the Internet.

As for the influence of the Internet on the development of the language system, so to speak, on the core of the language, it certainly exists, although different levels of the language are affected to varying degrees. In the field of phonetics and graphics (and on the Internet phonetics can only be represented through graphics), this influence can manifest itself in a very limited way, for example, in the “sounding” of Internet transforms such as “creatiff”, “afftar”, “shazz” with accentuation of distortion. The linguistic system can accept such forms in lexicalized form as stylistically marked means (along with literary vernacular). The impact of erroneous spelling on the spelling and punctuation of a language is unlikely to be significant, and in this sense, typos that may appear when translating printed texts into electronic form are more dangerous than deliberate distortions (erratives). The obvious intentionality and expressive load of errative spellings does not allow us to perceive them as a “default” example, and it is already clear that fears about this game with the rules of spelling were, for the most part, unfounded.

The most changes occur in vocabulary. The appearance of new words and new meanings, changes in the frequency of compatibility and associative connections. Thus, the word “avatar,” which previously had a very narrow meaning in relation to the philosophy of Hinduism, has now firmly acquired a new meaning: “an image of a person representing him on the Internet” and is widely used in a new capacity. The words “profile”, “commentary”, “diary”, etc. have been rethought. However, such changes caused by extralinguistic factors are common in vocabulary. Now we are witnessing the “internetization” of vocabulary, just as, for example, during the war, its militarization took place (due to which idioms such as “work front” or “lie down on the embrasure” were firmly entrenched in the Russian language). Such lexical and semantic neologisms stand the test of time, and those that pass this test become part of the linguistic tradition.

Changes in the area of grammar, especially syntax, receive the least attention. Meanwhile, there is cause for concern. The syntax of the Russian language is very different for its spoken and written forms. Syntactic turns of written speech are designed for leisurely reading, allowing you to track all grammatical connections, especially for scientific and official business styles of speech. The Internet develops the habit of fast “diagonal” reading, as a result of which the general meaning is captured, but the syntactic structure is not mastered. Hence the increased number of coordination errors, including in printed texts. The ability to quote the interlocutor’s remark or use a hyperlink

leads to the loss of constructions with indirect speech. Meanwhile, the forms of compensation that arise on the Internet (the same links and quotes, pictures, etc.) cannot be transferred to traditional forms of written speech. In the future, this may lead to a simplification of the syntactic system, the displacement of complex structures into the passive stock of the language. Changes are taking place in the area of stylistic differentiation of language. Currently, the phenomena of stylistic syncretism are studied mainly from the point of view of discourse theory. But it can be assumed that the mixing of styles will not be limited to the framework of virtual discourse and can lead to the transformation of functional styles of language and the emergence of new ones.

Summary

Thus, the observed trends in language development give rise to thought, but do not give grounds for pessimism. The Russian language in the conditions of Internet communication may acquire new forms and means of expression or lose some of the old ones, but it will remain the Russian language in all the richness of its capabilities.

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