



COMMUNICATIVE FEATURES OF INTERNET DISCOURSE IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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***Abstract** The internet's explosive growth has had a profound impact on human communication, giving rise to distinctive language traits in online conversation. With an emphasis on the linguistic, cultural, and pragmatic elements that influence online communication, this study examines the communicative characteristics of internet conversation in both Uzbek and English. The research illustrates the parallels and discrepancies between Uzbek and English speakers' linguistic adaptations to the digital world through an analysis of instances from social media sites, discussion boards, and messaging applications. The results show that although both languages include traits like code-switching, and abbreviations, linguistic and cultural distinctions greatly influence online conversation.*

***Keywords:** internet discourse, Uzbek language, English language, communicative features, online communication, sociolinguistics*

Introduction:

The internet has developed into a worldwide communication tool that cuts over linguistic and geographic barriers. Because of the immediacy, informality, and interaction of the medium, online conversation has consequently evolved its own distinctive linguistic characteristics. The communicative characteristics of online speech in Uzbek and English—two languages with different linguistic and cultural backgrounds—are investigated in this study. The Uzbek language, which is spoken mostly in Uzbekistan, has a rich oral history and is becoming more and more prevalent online. A large portion of the internet world is dominated by English, which is the universal language. The purpose of this study is to compare these two

languages in order to clarify how online conversation reflects both language-specific traits and general trends.

Materials and Methods:

The study's foundation is a qualitative examination of online texts gathered from forums, messaging apps, and social media sites like Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter (e.g., Telegram, WhatsApp). Data were gathered from users who spoke English and Uzbek, with an emphasis on casual postings, comments, and chats. The following characteristics were the main focus of the analysis:

1. Lexical innovations: The application of neologisms, acronyms, and abbreviations.
2. Code-switching: The blending of languages, especially in online speech in Uzbek.
3. Cultural references: Including aspects of a culture in internet communication.

Discourse analysis and sociolinguistic techniques were used to examine the data, paying close attention to both pragmatic and linguistic functions.

Results and Discussions:

1. Lexical innovations: Internet conversation in both Uzbek and English has a propensity for being brief and imaginative. "LOL" (laugh out loud), "BRB" (be right back), and "DM" (direct messaging) are examples of frequent English acronyms. Similar to this, Uzbek users utilize abbreviations like "NY" ("Nima yangilik?" meaning what's new?) and "RHM" ("Rahmat," meaning thank you). However, as a reflection of the language's flexibility to digital communication, Uzbek online discourse also contains distinctive neologisms with Uzbek roots.
2. Code-switching: In Uzbek online conversation, code-switching is common, especially among younger users who regularly combine Uzbek with English or Russian. For instance, "Bugun party bor" (There's a party today) combines English loanwords with Uzbek syntax. While code-switching with other languages (such

Spanish or French) happens in multilingual communities, English online conversation is typically more monolingual.

3. Cultural references: Internet speech is significantly shaped by cultural allusions. Proverbs, traditional sayings, and allusions to regional customs are commonly used by Uzbek speakers, demonstrating the oral origin of the language. One common nationalistic expression is "O'zbekistonning kelajagi buyuk" (The future of Uzbekistan is wonderful). Cultural allusions in English are typically more globalized, referencing worldwide trends, memes, and popular culture.

Conclusion:

The study illustrates how linguistic and cultural aspects influence online communication by highlighting the dynamic character of online conversation in both English and Uzbek. Although lexical innovations and emotional language are similar to both languages, code-switching and cultural allusions derived from regional customs are prominent in Uzbek online conversation. Despite regional variances, English, being a universal language, demonstrates a more uniform mode of online communication. These results highlight how crucial it is to take language and cultural settings into account when researching online conversation. The effects of online communication on language development and identity formation in multilingual communities may be the subject of future studies.

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