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# Linguistic Analysis of Uzbek Virtual Communication

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**Abstract:** The article takes into account the fact that communication between people occurs verbally and non-verbally, and virtual communication takes the form of direct (PC, chat) and indirect (email, forum, teleconference). The virtual conversation consists in the following: mass communication; communication direction: from long to long; synchronous connection; average recipient notification rate; such features as the absence of strict requirements for the form and content of the message. Factors shaping the process of communication in virtual space, the analysis of Internet communication, the virtuality of computer communication, mediation, the computer form of speech, the integration of all kinds of sentences, specific computer ethics, the creativity of computer texts. The article emphasizes the need to study on the basis of a communicative-pragmatic approach to virtual communication.

**Keywords:** virtual speech communication, communicative process, communicative space, forum, global and regional network, audiovisual communication, Internet, chat, virtuality, cyberspace.

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## **I. Introduction.**

In world practice, special attention is paid to the fact that the development of information and communication technologies increases the competitiveness of countries in all aspects, collects and summarizes a large flow of information, and creates wide opportunities for organizing management at a strategic level. In particular, development puts the problem of speech discourse in the virtual communicative space on the agenda, in which it is important to distinguish the components of the communication model, to study the sociocultural and pragmatic features of the speech discourse in the virtual communicative space.

In world linguistics, extensive work is being carried out in the areas of pragmalinguistics, cognitive linguistics, especially linguistic analysis of speech realities in anthropocentric paradigms, checking of lexical units in cyberlinguistics, aimed at researching these problems. In particular, due to the fact that speech communication in cyberspace is carried out using natural language, special attention is paid to the semiotics of Internet conversations, the psycholinguistic and socio-cultural features of communication texts, and the development of pragmalinguistics.

## **Literature review**

In European linguistics, in the second half of the 20th century, attention to the study of cyberlinguistics increased. In this regard, among others, S. Haring, A. Dijk van Teun, J. Baudrillard, N. Fanyan, Yu.M. The scientific research of Skrebnev deserves special recognition. The field of computer speech analysis in Russian linguistics, N.D. on the theory of computer speech representations. Arutyunova, E.N. Galichkina, V.I. Karasik, A.G. Baranov, M.M. Bakhtin's studies should be cited. In Uzbek linguistics, Sh. Safarov, S. Mominov, M. Hakimov, N. Turniyozov, S. Muhamedova, S. Boymirzaeva studied problems

such as statistical analysis of text composition, pragmatic features of text, text syntax, and its grammatical construction.

## II. Analysis

Distinguishes two main types of speech communication: personal (person-oriented) speech communication and collective speech communication. In the first case, the speaker appears as a person with a rich inner world, and in the second case, as a representative of a certain social institution. Therefore, collective speech is defined as communication within the framework of relationships according to its established status. It distinguishes the following types of speech in modern society: political, diplomatic, administrative, legal, military, pedagogical, religious, mystical, medical, business, advertising, sports, scientific, theatrical and public information.

However, V.I. According to Karasik, this list can be expanded again, because community-based institutions are fundamentally different from each other and cannot be considered the same phenomena, moreover, they are historically variable, merge with each other and appear in one form or another. can be Collective speech is divided into types based on two system-forming features: goals and communication participants. For example, the goal of political speech is to gain and maintain power, pedagogical speech - to socialize a new member of society, medical speech - to provide qualified assistance to the patient, etc.

V.I.Karasik emphasizes the contrast between individual and collective discourses, and that each type is characterized by its own dimension of the relationship between its status and individual aspects. For example, the share of personal components in pedagogical speech communication is very high, and in scientific and business speech communication, the personal component is slightly less. In determining the status of a certain type of speech communication, it is important to interpret it in the direction of "individual/community"

We can also observe personal (person-oriented) speech communication and collective speech communication when communicating over a computer network. When using a computer as a data transmission channel, the following tasks are performed: 1) solving practical computing problems; 2) any set of texts and their storage in computer memory; 3) coding of non-textual information (output to media, audio, graphic and video files).

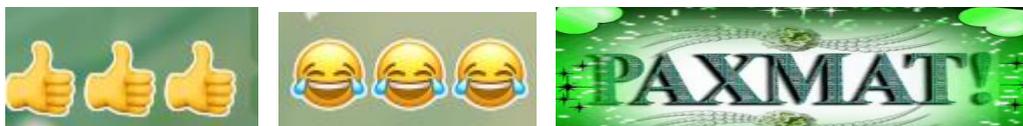
The remoteness of the communicants and the specific technology of modern computers are the characteristics of indirect communication. It has the following characteristics: virtuality, that is, the ability to communicate with a conditional, unfamiliar interlocutor; globality, that is, the ability to communicate with any user on the network; hypertextuality, i.e. the complementarity of transmission of messages in applications in different writing modes (text and multimedia).

The Uzbek virtual communicative dialogue unanimously reflects the characteristics of the Uzbek people's mentality. Conversation based on moral and psychological support and free communication in the style of conversation is embedded in the dialogue mode. Here, emotional communication, mini-stories, jokes, anecdotes are typical aspects of dialogue. In some cases, it is expressed through "emojicons"[3].

The first sign of Uzbek discourse etiquette in the virtual communicative space is related to the unwritten requirements of society. For example, if you want to be in this group, big or small, national or social, you must obey certain rules of communication. That is, you need to answer the question (using words or some symbol). This is reflected in the communicative field as follows: Erkin: Do you want Ranogulli tea? Farhad: Thank you, but I don't like tea very much. Free: If you don't want to, you don't have to.

With the help of the word "thank you", it is seen that people have positive feelings, joy and love for each other, and there is a culture specific to the Uzbek people.

The second sign is the maintenance of etiquette, in which the performance of behavioral signs by the addressee of the etiquette is perceived as a social "push". For example: Hello - Be healthy; Thank you - Good day; I'm sorry - I admit my guilt; Like thank you. Virtual communicative discourse is written without paying attention to punctuation and spelling. For example: Hello!, Thank you (hard and soft "h" are not distinguished) or various emoticons are represented by emoticons.



As the level of thinking of a person is reflected in the speech of culture, we believe that it is necessary to observe the norms of literary language in virtual communication as well. Violation of literary language standards in virtual communication damages the purity of the Uzbek language.

The third sign is to observe the rules of etiquette. The utterance of an etiquette expression is called a speech act or a speech act, that is, a specific action is performed with the help of speech. For example: I give advice, I promise, I thank you.

The fourth sign is the observance of etiquette standards. In connection with the third, concepts such as "I" and "you" are clearly defined thoughts.

In the virtual communicative space, Uzbek discourse is symmetrical. It is based on equality and "own" attitude. This is a special kind of communication. In such communication, one can visually identify "ones". The position is different. Here the main role (task) belongs to the admin, that is, the manager. It monitors compliance with computer communication standards and has the authority to take action against violators[5,8].

As we mentioned above, written text is the basis of Chat communication. All messages are typed on a computer keyboard, which excludes the use of graphology in the linguistic study of Chat. Communicators do not have any influence on the graphic display of letters (fonts) on the communicator's monitor. Although handwritten text and human speech can differ significantly depending on the author, the printed text in a Chat communication does not convey any non-verbal information about the communicator.

For this reason, women around the city of Samarkand used to greet men with "assalam" in a shortened form of general greeting. According to Sh. Iskandarova, who conducted a study on some features of Uzbek women's speech, women's words such as "aylanay", "orgulay", "tokandik" are lexical tools that express the subtlety of a positive meaning, they are used more often by older women in various situations of speech habit[14].

The lexical and phraseological characteristics of Uzbek men's and women's speech are more evident, especially in cursing and cursing.

## Conclusion

The active development of information technologies and their use in everyday life created problems between the computer and man, which became the basis for the analysis of symbolic, traditional and indexical classification of signs and their interaction in the language system (paradigmatic, syntagmatic). In the virtual communicative space, a sign is performed by opening the encrypted meaning in a sign message, i.e. decoding, it performs the communicative and pragmatic functions of language.

Its expression through language differs from ordinary written text, with the use of numbers through numbers, symbols and idiomatic letters instead of words. In the process of Uzbek virtual communication, such differentiation serves as a sociocultural and pragmatic factor.

Initial phatic tools actively used in chat include non-speech prompting tools in addition to greeting initials. Among the initial replicas, replicas with a pragmatic function aimed at finding a communication partner: a) by gender and age; b) by regions; c) according to the parameters of a person's character; g) replicas on the discussion of a specific topic stand out.

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