

ABOUT SOME FEATURES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL NEOPLASMS IN THE INTERNET SPACE

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses ways to enrich the phraseological composition of the modern Russian language in new socio-cultural conditions. The structural and semantic features of stable turns that have appeared in the language of the Internet are noted. The common features characteristic of phraseological neoplasms in the language of subcultures is revealed.

KEYWORDS: *Phraseological Units, The Language Of The Internet, The Language Of Subcultures, Anglo-Americanisms, Phraseological Units With Numerals, Acronyms And Composite Words In Its Composition.*

INTRODUCTION

It is well known that the Internet space has become almost the most important platform for all forms of social communication. Therefore, web networks are becoming a new source for replenishing the lexical and phraseological composition of the language.

On the pages of Internet sites we find words and stable combinations used here for the first time or updated in connection with new social conditions.

In Internet networks, we often come across a lot of interesting and unexpected words and expressions that are an example of the word-making of the younger generation. The breadth of possibilities of network jargon allows us to look at them with full seriousness and evaluate their word-formation and semantic potential.

In this article we will try to describe stable combinations of words used in the Internet language from their semantic and structural side, consider cases of their transition into common vocabulary. Semantic features and structural diversity of language elements, their spelling and punctuation, morphological behavior in the new language environment also deserve special attention.

It is known that any language strives to reduce, save language resources, both in oral and written speech. The tendency to minimize language gives rise to new language complexes in structure. An example of such a phenomenon can be new stable combinations that include numerical expressions graphically denoted by numbers in their component composition. Compare, 146 percent /infa 146 (146%) - an expression meaning the maximum degree of reliability, confidence, completeness of the information reported; 100 K – one hundred thousand, short for

one hundred Caesars; 1 cartoon – one million; scam/scheme 419 (Nigerian letters) – one of the largest and most organized criminal scams in the world all over the world, named after the article number of the Nigerian Criminal Code.

Among the considered Phraseological units, the combination of level 80 (someone) is of interest. This expression is often joined by nouns naming a profession, occupation, activity in any field. For example, a welder of level 80, a hostess of level 80, a driver of level 80, etc. Such combinations act as a definition with a pronounced expressive shade and most often become a brief comment on popular Internet memes.

Later, an expression with a level 80 component, which meant an excellent degree of skill or outstanding abilities of a person, develops an additional emotional meaning diametrically opposite to the original one: it becomes a negative characteristic of the character. For example, similar remarks are given to humorous demotivators or videos depicting clumsy people in ridiculous funny situations, but with an ironic tinge: a linguist of level 80, a painter of level 80, an electrician of level 80, a gopnik of level 80, a stylist of level 80, etc.

The popular phrase has a synonym with a foreign–language component – 80 level (from the English level – "level") or its graphic shortened version, which appeared in order to save recording time - 80 lvl. Compare, a plumber with the 80th level, a cook of the 80th level, a linguist of the 80th lvl, a man of the 80th lvl, a mom of the 80th level, etc.

This expression has given rise to a number of stable phrases with a similar meaning: the level of God, the level of Jesus. Compare, the haircut level is God (about a magnificent or, ironically, unsuccessful haircut), etc.

Speaking about the lexical composition of modern phraseological turns, it is important to note that borrowings are increasingly present in it. As can be seen from the examples, internationalisms are present in the structure of new phraseological formations as a result of dynamic globalization processes. As you know, American culture and, accordingly, its language play a leading role in this regard. The consequence of this can be considered the predominance of internationalisms in the phraseological phrases of English, more often of American origin. Anglo-Americanisms have literally flooded the entire global network. The expression with English-language inserts are found in the texts of various websites, in all Internet forums. Quite widely FE with a foreign language component are represented in youth slang. First of all, it is a tribute to fashion. Speech enriched with foreign words looks fresher, more modern, lively and understandable for the bulk of the younger generation.

Among the Phraseological units that appeared at the beginning of the XXI century, the bulk of phraseological turns are stable combinations with foreign language vocabulary in their composition. Such designs of stable revolutions have become the most productive in recent decades. Compare: thick trolling – open provocations, in order to challenge to a duel; thin trolling – hidden mockery; in memoriz (from the English word memories – "memory") – to favorites, to keep in memory; to remove the ban (from the English. ban "prohibit, ban") – remove the ban; listen / watch online (from English on line "in listen/listen live, live, thanks cap – "cap" is shortened. from Captain, is synonymous with the expression captain evidence, a phrase indicating the well-known nature of what the interlocutor said; demotivation poster – an image in the form of a picture in a black frame with an inscription of a philosophical or

humorous nature on the lower wide side of the frame; root post / top-level post - the first post (message, announcement) in a chain of messages on forums; remove under cut – cut a long post, leave only the upper part of it visible for reading (from the English verb cut – "cut"); put a like – mark as liked; throw proof (from the English proof – "proof") – give proof, confirmation of something; Nigerian spam/ Nigerian letters – letters for mass mailing by e-mail, luring a small amount of money from the addressee, allegedly necessary for registration of a fortune in his name (a type of fraud); tag cloud – a special block on the site representing a list of tags (tags, keywords, labels); send / ban (from English. ban – "prohibit" or "ban") – impose a ban, block and, accordingly, remove the ban – remove the ban; comment on the sub – comment on the case, etc.

Among the phraseological phrases borrowed from other languages without translation, i.e. in the form in which they exist in the source language, the following stand out: OK google - a command to launch voice control in the Google application; true story – "truth, a story from life"t – a replica confirming the authenticity of the story, or expressing agreement with the described situation; epic feil (from the English epic feil) – a grand failure, and an expression with the opposite meaning – epic wine – a great success, a great victory; like sher repost – a phrase meaning a request to spread information; forced meme – a meme consciously launched and actively promoted; friends online – an expression, meaning access only to friends, i.e. persons with whom you are friends in the blogosphere and social networks; home page is a multi-valued expression. It is used as a synonym with such nominative combinations as personal page, home page, home page. Often in speech there is a tracing paper of this expression – the home page , etc

One of the common models of Phraseological units, often used in the Internet space, are phrases that include acronyms derived from English abbreviations. For the most part, these abbreviations refer to computer terminology. Compare: calculate by IP / IP, where IP is from the English "Internet Protocol" – an expression meaning a threat to find out personal data and translate the disassembly from verbal online to physical and legal in real life; file imho, where imho (switched to w.r. - imha) from the English abbreviation In my humble opinion – "in my humble opinion", an expression meaning to publish, express your opinion; ISQ number is an identification number in the instant messaging system. The abbreviation ISQ goes back to the English combination of I seek you "I'm looking for you". In the Russian language, the name "ICQ" and a synonymous turnover – the ICQ number appeared by consonance.

Stable combinations with composite words dating back to English words can be attributed to the category of Phraseological units, which have foreign-language components in their composition. For example: to breed holivars – to provoke disputes, from the English holy war "holy war"; hashtag captured – an action carried out against a hashtag, from the English hash "grid sign" and tag "label, label" – a sign for a message in the form of a word and expression, sorting and grouping them by subject and

Along with a lot of stable turns that replenish the terminological apparatus of the Internet language, it is necessary to distinguish stable combinations that represent phraseological expressions of a communicative nature. Quite vivid examples of such are the following phrases: I have an opinion, x ... you will dispute; oh, everything; good time of day; someone is wrong on the Internet; I like (tracing paper from English I like) and under.

Among phraseological expressions there are stable constructions with various lexical inserts. They have a kind of "phraseological" potential. For example, the construction who ..., that I, is used to describe myself, my actions, experiences, and can be supplemented with any word denoting an object, action, quality. Compare: who sits at the computer until one o'clock in the morning, I am; who sleeps four hours a day, I am; who is not a liar, I am; who cannot use a gas oven, I am under. The case forms of the components in the first part of the construction are capable of changing. For example, who is too lazy to finish reading a book, that I am; who is too lazy to walk, that I am; who suffers from insomnia, that I am; who the family is proud of, that I am; about whom there are rumors all over the district, that I am under. These expressions perform two evaluation functions: positive and negative. That is, they may sound like bragging or complaining about life.

The following construction is ..., baby is used as a remark to typical situations where a child means a naive, ignorant interlocutor in some question. Compare: this is reality, baby, there are strict rules here; this is America, baby – everything is possible here; this is a movie, baby...; this is war, baby, they can kill here, etc.

Structurally, a new phenomenon in phraseology can (with a stretch) be called expressions that are a construction of one letter and a word starting with that letter. For example, D – kindness, C – self-control, W – life (i.e. vital), D – Dima, B – Pain, T – patience, etc. They go back to the popular expression L – logic, indicating the illogicality of the judgment. These expressions carry an emotional load and are used when it is necessary to characterize an object, statement, action, etc. For example, with the expression And – Ivan, you can emphasize a positive or negative trait of the character mentioned by Ivan, hinting that the action committed by him is quite characteristic of him, habitual. More often such expressions give a negative assessment of the phenomenon.

To date, the models under consideration are very productive: all new speech units are created according to them. Such expressions are used as comments on statements, memes, pictures. However, the question of attributing such models to phraseological units is quite controversial. Such models can generate all new speech units, this is their difference from traditional phraseological turns, which are characterized by stability and reproducibility.

Currently, in the texts of Internet sites, or rather in the entire media space, there is a conscious departure from literary language norms. The source of such phenomena is the language of modern subcultures, active users of various social networks. Such groups of people do not adhere to established conservative views. Sometimes their ideology boils down to going against everything traditional, correct, normalized. First of all, this is reflected in their language. They use all kinds of techniques of stylistic, lexical, grammatical, orthoepic violations. But most often there are spelling deviations. There is a tendency of phonetic transmission of sounding speech not only of new borrowings, but also of words and expressions that have been used in the language for a long time.

A separate article will be devoted to the consideration of such neoplasms in internet-slang.

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