



VIOLATION OF SPELLING AND STYLE NORMS IN SOCIAL NETWORKS: CAUSE AND CONSEQUENCES

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Abstract

This article analyzes the causes, forms and consequences of violations of spelling Uzbek language in social networks. The study examines linguistic transformations such as transliteration, phonetic spelling, abbreviations, and emotive symbols. The results show that online communication significantly influences youth speech culture and literary language norms.

Keywords: Social, networks, spelling norms, stylistic norms, internet language linguistic transformation, speech culture.

Introduction

Due to rapid development of information and communication technologies social networks have become the main means of everyday communication. In particular, platforms such as Telegram, Instagram, Tik-tok, Facebook serve to popularize written speech. However, in this environment, the norms of spelling and style of literary language are often violated. Although the spelling rules of the Uzbek language are established on the basis of the "Uzbek spelling rules" (2019 edition), there is a low level of adherence to these norms in the Internet space. This problem has a direct impact on the level of language culture and literacy.

Literature Review

In recent years, the issue of emergence of new lexical units in Uzbek linguistics and their relationship with social factors has been covered in many studies. In particular, N. Obidova's research "Social Networks Lexicon in Uzbekistan" noted the impact of new words formed on social networks on the lexical system of the Uzbek language. Nishonova S.M. in her article "Linguistic study of English landlords in the Uzbek



language" studies the process of penetration of new words into the lexical system under the influence of mass media and the Internet language, analyzes the morphological adaptation and semantic expansion of English borrowed words in the Uzbek language, stressing their natural penetration into the Uzbek language system. He also explains the adaptation of new units to the phonetic and grammatical system of the Uzbek language, their relationship with word-forming elements.

Methodology

The study is based on observational and analytical methods. Public posts and comments on social networks Instagram and Telegram are studied, new words used in these posts, their spelling and meaning are analyzed.

The analysis steps are as follows:

1. First, new words are collected from social networks.
2. Then these words are divided into different groups: newly created words are English words that will be used directly, English words that are adapted to English (like or place a post, write a comment), abbreviations or jargonal words.
3. The meaning and structure of each word was learned.
4. All the data has been analyzed and the most frequently used words and their degree of adaptation into the Uzbek language has been determined.

Results

As a result of the study, it was found that violation of spelling and style norms in social networks manifests itself in the following ways.

The most common lexical units are words like, post, story, rells, admin, channel. Some of them are used in a direct English form, while others are adapted to the Uzbek language. For example, like (like to click), post (post + place) put to story (story + put) Most users are often using English terms, gradually bringing them to Uzbek form. This situation shows that the English words are grammatically adapted to the Uzbek language. Also from the results of the analysis we can see that the penetration of English words into the Uzbek language intensifies the process of change and renewal of the language.



Discussion

The principle of agility and economy prevails in Internet communication. For this reason, users prefer to write on the basis of excessive letters, using abbreviations, or pronunciation. For example, but - lkn, with - bn, hello - slm, thank you - rhm. The role of emojis in communication is growing: they show emotional register, characters, irony, humor, and sometimes completely replace words. This situation changes the semantic and pragmatic features of written speech. In Uzbek, emoji is also common on social networks, and they increase the economy of communication. It leads to a weakening of spelling and style norms on social media. Especially among schoolchildren and students, the strengthening of incorrect writing forms is causing a decrease in literacy rates. As linguistic scholars argue, language norms reflect the cultural level of a society. Therefore, it is important to promote language culture in the Internet space as well.

Conclusion

Although violation of spelling and style norms in social networks is a natural consequence of the modern communicative environment, this process should not go unchecked. To do this, it is worth recommending: First, strengthen media literacy classes in educational institutions. Second, strict adherence to the norms of literary language in the official pages. The third is the development of automatic spell-checking systems on online platforms. Preservation of language culture is an important factor in preserving national identity.

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