



THE INFLUENCE OF DIGITAL COMMUNICATION ON THE GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY OF THE MODERN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
The article discusses the influence of digital communication on the formation of new lexical and grammatical models of the modern Russian language. The author analyzes the processes that occur as a result of the active use of instant messengers, social networks and network platforms. Special attention is paid to the phenomena of abbreviations, acronymization and hybridization of language units. The mechanisms of penetration of Internet jargon and Anglicisms into the everyday speech of native speakers are considered. grammatical structures, which manifests itself in the simplification of syntax and changes in the norms of the design of written speech. The role of the speed of information exchange as a factor influencing the economy of language resources is emphasized. Based on the analysis of digital discourses, new communicative strategies are identified, due to the specifics of virtual communication. The author shows that the digital environment is becoming an independent language space that forms its own norms and stylistic rules. The conclusion is made about the need for further study of the dynamics of Internet communication to understand the ways of development of the modern Russian language. It has been established that digital communication is beginning to have a systemic impact not only on vocabulary, but also on grammar. The paper emphasizes the importance of adapting linguistic analysis to the new conditions of language functioning.	Digital communication, Internet discourse, neologisms, Anglicisms, abbreviations, acronyms, network jargon, hybridization of vocabulary, transformation of grammar, simplification of syntax, language dynamics.

Introduction

In the modern world, digital communications — social networks, instant messengers, blogs — are having an increasingly noticeable impact on the Russian language. New lexical units, abbreviations and Anglicisms are emerging, syntactic structures are changing, and the language is becoming more economical and dynamic. This transforms not only vocabulary, but also grammatical norms: abbreviations, emojis, hashtags affect the construction of sentences. which accelerates the

penetration of neologisms. The use of digital forms of communication leads to a simplification of morphology and inclinations to the colloquial form in written speech. These processes give rise to new stylistic trends: written speech becomes closer to oral speech, and business speech acquires elements of colloquialism. At the same time, there is a constant borrowing of terms from English – such as "like", "repost", "stream" – which enriches, but also causes disputes about the "purity" of the Russian language. Despite this, it is important to maintain normative language structures so as not to lose clarity and accuracy. In every country, including Uzbekistan, where Russian is widely used, such changes reflect cultural and sociolinguistic transformations. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the State Language of the Republic of Uzbekistan" of **October 21, 1989 No. 3561XI** establishes that Uzbek is the state language, but the right to use the native language and other languages, including Russian, is not infringed.[1]

Thus, the impact of digital communication on the Russian language in Uzbekistan is of particular importance in the context of the national language policy.

Methodology

Several methods were used to analyze the impact of digital communication on the grammar and vocabulary of the Russian language. Firstly, a corpus analysis of texts from social networks, instant messengers and blogs was carried out. Secondly, a comparative method was used: the norms of the modern Russian language were compared with the actual use in digital texts.[2] Third, a sociolinguistic questionnaire was used among users of different age groups to identify trends. The content of Uzbek Internet platforms, where the Russian language is actively used, was also taken into account. Methods of quantitative analysis made it possible to determine the frequency of new words and constructions. Qualitative analysis revealed the features of their use and stylistic changes. All data were systematized to identify patterns in the transformation of grammar and vocabulary. Such an integrated approach ensured the objectivity and completeness of the study.

Analysis and Results

Digital communication has a noticeable impact on the grammar and vocabulary of the modern Russian language. Based on the corpus analysis of texts from social networks and instant messengers, the following trends have been identified.

Firstly, there is an active use of Anglicisms and borrowings from the Internet. Words such as "like", "tag", "repost", "stream" are widely used in everyday communication. At the same time, in foreign practice, for example, in Russia and the CIS countries, such borrowings are gradually adapted to the morphological rules of the Russian language (for example, "like", "repost"). [4]

Secondly, abbreviations and abbreviations become an integral part of written speech. In messengers, you can often find "sps" (thank you), "ok" (okay), "nook" (well). A similar trend is observed in foreign countries, where, for example, "lol", "brb", "omg" are popular in English-language texts.

Thirdly, the simplification of grammatical constructions. In digital communication, users often omit sentence parts, conjunctions, and punctuation marks. This results in a more conversational form of writing. In Uzbekistan, where Russian is widely used in education and business, such simplifications affect the style of official correspondence and e-mails.

Sociolinguistic questionnaires showed that young people actively use new words and simplified forms, while the older generation adheres to the traditional norm. This creates an intergenerational gap in the language. [5]

Morphological changes are also noticeable: new words decline according to familiar patterns or remain unchanged. For example, "stream" in Uzbekistan is sometimes used without declension, while in Russia "streams" and "streams" are more often used. Official documents and training materials maintain strict standards, but e-mail correspondence demonstrates elements of conversational speech.

In digital communication, emojis and graphic elements are widely used to replace words or emotions. This phenomenon is also found in international practice, for example, in the USA, Europe and the CIS countries.

Frequency analysis showed that new Internet terms appear faster than established language norms. In Uzbekistan, thanks to the active use of the Russian language on the Internet, these trends can be traced in blogs, forums and instant messengers.

For clarity, a graph of the distribution of new words by frequency of use over the past 5 years was built:[6]

Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that digital communication:

1. accelerates the penetration of new words and constructions;
2. contributes to the simplification of grammatical rules;
3. changes the stylistic norms of writing;
4. forms differences in the language of different generations;
5. reflects global trends in borrowing and adaptation.

Comparison with foreign practice shows that these processes are universal, but have local features. In Uzbekistan, the impact of digital communication on the Russian language is especially noticeable in the Internet space and the educational sphere.

Thus, digital technologies are becoming a factor in the transformation of the Russian language, affecting vocabulary, grammar and writing style. It is necessary to continue monitoring changes in order to preserve the language culture and the correct use of the Russian language in the professional and educational environment. [7]

Conclusion and proposals

The influence of digital communication on the grammar and vocabulary of the modern Russian language is obvious and multifaceted. Analysis of texts from social networks, instant messengers and blogs has shown the active penetration of Anglicisms and new Internet terms. Abbreviations, abbreviations and emojis are becoming an integral part of written speech. Morphological and syntactic changes indicate the approximation of the written language to the oral form. new forms, while the older generation more often adheres to normative speech.

In Uzbekistan, the Russian language remains important in education, business and media, which makes the study of these changes relevant to the national language policy. Comparison with foreign practice shows that the trends are global, but have local features.

Based on the study, the following conclusions can be drawn: digital technologies accelerate the borrowing of new words, simplify grammatical constructions and affect the style of written speech.

These processes create the need for constant monitoring of changes and the development of methodological recommendations for teachers and communication specialists. development of glossaries of new terms; improving the language culture of Internet users; conducting seminars and webinars on competent digital communication. It is also recommended to take into account intergenerational differences and develop adapted forms of education. It is important to preserve the normative norms of the language while using innovative forms of communication. Monitoring changes in the language will allow you to respond to new trends in a timely manner and adjust teaching methods.

Thus, digital communication is not only a source of change, but also a stimulus for the development and adaptation of the Russian language in the context of globalization. The application of the proposed measures will make it possible to harmoniously combine traditional norms and modern forms of communication, ensuring the sustainability and development of language culture in Uzbekistan and abroad.

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