**Тема: *The language and the Internet***

*Фидарова Мэри Каурбековна,*

*учитель английского языка*

**Contents**

**Introduction……………………………………………………………3**

**Chapter I. Language and the Internet………………………………..4**

* 1. **The medium of Netspeak………………………………………….5**
	2. **Smiles and emoticons………………………………………………6**

**Chapter II. The Internet slang…………………………………….......8**

**2.1. The reasons for the appearance of Internet slang………………8**

**2.2. Trends in the Internet slang usage……………………………….9**

**2.3. Slang of Social Networks……………………………………….....11**

**2.4. The most popular slang words……………………………………12**

**Chapter III. The impact of the Internet on the Russian**

**language…………………………………………………………………15**

**Conclusion………………………………………………………………17**

**Application……………………………………………………………...18**

**Used literature list………………………………………………………19**

**Introduction**

In recent years, the Internet has come to dominate our lives. E-mail, instant messaging and chat are rapidly replacing conventional forms of correspondence. The Web has become the first port of call for both information inquiry and leisure activity. How is this affecting the language? There is a widespread view that a “technospeak” comes to rule, standards will be lost.

Covering the range of Internet genres, including E-mail, chat and the Web, we’ll try to make an account of how the Internet is radically changing the way we use language. This aspect of language has not been thoroughly studied yet, that’s why we find it rather actual.

 **The object of this paper** is the research of online slang dictionaries ([www.urbandictionary.com](http://www.urbandictionary.com)., [www.onlineslangdictionary.com](http://www.onlineslangdictionary.com).) , The Dictionary of modern Russian literary language, D.N. Ushakov’s Explanatary Dictionary of the Russian language, G.N.Sklyarevskaya’s Explanatary Dictionary of modern the Russian language.

 **The aim of this paper** is to explore the ways in which the electronic medium is having an effect on language in general.

 **The aim has caused a number of tasks:**

1. To identify pros and cons of the Internet influence on the English language.

2. The impact of the Internet on the Russian language.

3. To find the most used slang words.

We find the topic to be of theoretical importance as it attempts to establish some tendencies in the modern means of Internet communication. Its practical importance consists in the opportunity of using the language properly while writing e-mails or visiting chat rooms.

The paper consists of introduction, three chapters, conclusion, appendix and bibliography.

**Chapter I. Language and the Internet**

*Will the English -dominated Internet spell the end of other tongues? (David Crystal)*

This question illustrates widely held anxieties about the effect of the Internet on language and languages. Do the relaxed standards of E-mails augur the end of literacy and spelling as we know it? Will linguistic creativity and flexibility be lost as globalization imposes sameness?

 The Internet is an association of computer network with common standards which enables messages to be sent from any registered computer on one network to any host on any other. It developed in 1960s in the USA as an experimental network which quickly grew to include military, federal, regional, university, business and personal users. It is now the world’s largest computer network, providing and increasing range of services and enabling unprecedented numbers of people to be in touch with each other through electronic mail, discussion groups and the provision of digital “pages” on any topic. Functional information, such as electronic shopping, advertisements can be found alongside creative works, such as poems and scripts, with the availability of movies, TV programs and other kinds of information. Some commentators have likened the Internet to an amalgam of television, telephone and conventional publishing and the term “cyberspace” has been coined to capture the notion of a world of information present or possible in digital forms (the information superhighway). The potential of the Internet is currently limited by relatively slow data transmission speeds, but there is no denying the unprecedentedscale and significance of the net as a global medium.

The paper will try to explore the ways in which the nature of the electronic medium as such, along with the Internet`s global scale and intensity of use, is having an effect on language in general and on individual language in particular. The electronic medium, to begin with, presents us with a channel which facilitates and constrains our ability to communicate in ways that are fundamentally different from those found in other situations. Many of the expectations and practices which we associate with spoken and written language no longer obtain. The first task therefore to investigate the linguistic properties of the so-called “ electronic revolution “ and to take a view on whether the way in which we use language on the Internet is becoming so different from our previous linguistic behavior that it might be described as revolutionary.

 What happens, linguistically, when the members of the human race use a technology enabling any of them to be in routine contact with anyone else? Some of these means are e-mail, chat-groups and virtual worlds.

 Chat groups are continuous discussions on a particular topic, organized in “rooms” at particular Internet sites, in which computer users interested in the, topic can participate. There are 2 situations here, depending on whether the interaction takes place in real timed(synchronous) or in postponed time (asynchronous). Some are moderated, others are uncontrolled. The chat-group situations promote the use of a highly distinctive and consistent language variety.

Virtual worlds are imaginary environments which people can enter to engage in text-based fantasy social interaction. In virtual worlds they adopt new identities, explore fantasy worlds, engage in novel exploits and use their guises to interact with other participants. As the research shows there is a clear contrast with the world of paper-based communication. Letter-writing, for instance, is routinely opening and closing formulae (Dear Sir/Madam, Yours faithfully, etc.), where to put the address and the date and how to break up the text into paragraphs. But with the Internet equivalent of letter- writing- emails- there is no such long tradition. Most people are unaware of the facts which have to be respected if their messages aren`t to be misunderstood. Often, the first indication that they have misconstructed the message comes when they receive an unpalatable response from the recipient.

 **1.1 The Medium of Netspeak.**

The Internet is the electronic, global and interactive medium and each of these properties has consequences for the kind of language found there. The most fundamental influence arises out of the electronic character if the channel. Several writers have called Internet language” written speech”, they advise “write the way people talk”. But the world is composed of many different types of people who talk in many different ways, so what kind of speech it is, exactly, that the new style guides want us to be writing down? The language of geeks has had a strong influence on Netspeak, its jargon appealing to a relatively young and computer-literate population. But what will happen to Netspeak as the user base broadens and people with a wider range of language preferences come on line?

Before we can answer these questions, we need to be clear about the nature of spoken and written language.

 Table1. Differences between speech and writing.( after D. Crystal)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  SPEECH |  WRITING |
| 1 Speech is time-bound, dynamic, transient. It is part of an interaction in which both participants are usually present. | 1Writing is space- bound, static, permanent. The writer usually distant from the reader and often doesn`t know who the reader is going to be. |
| 2 There is no time- lag between production and reception. | 2There is always a time – lag between production and reception. |
| 3As participants are typically in face – to – face interaction , they can rely on such extra-linguistic clues as facial expression and gesture to aid meaning (feedback). The lexicon of speech is often characteristically vague, using words which refer directly to the situation.  | Lack of visual contact means that participants can’t rely on context to make their meaning clear. Most writing therefore avoids the use of deictic expressions, which are likely to be ambiguous.  |

**1.2.Smileys and emoticons**

As Netspeak lacks the facial expressions, gestures and conventions of body posture and distance, which are so critical in expressing personal opinion and attitudes and in moderating social relationships smileys and emoticons have been introduced. These are combinations of keyboard characters designed to show an emotional facial expression: they are typed in sequence on a single line and placed after the final punctuation mark of a sentence. The 2 basics types express positive attitudes and negative attitudes respectively:

:-) or :) or :-( or :(

Table 2 illustrates the most commonly used forms, along with a few of the hundreds of ludic shapes and sequences which have been invented and collected in smiley dictionaries. It’s plain that they are potentially helpful but extremely crude way of capturing some of the basic features of facial expression, but their semantic role is limited. They can forestall a gross misperception of a speakers intent, but an individual smiley still allows a huge number of readings (happiness, jokes, sympathy, good mood, delight, amusement), which can only be disambiguated by referring to the verbal context. Without care, however, they can lead to their misunderstanding.

Table2. Examples of smileys (After Sanderson, 1998)

|  |
| --- |
|  **Basic smileys**  |
| :-) | pleasure, humor, etc. |
| :-( | sadness, dissatisfaction, etc.  |
| ;-) | winking |
| ;-( | crying. |
| :-0 | shocked, amazed. |
| :-] :-[ | sarcastic. |
|  **Joke smileys** |
| [:-) | User is wearing a walkman |
| 8-) | User is wearing sunglasses |
| B:-) | User is wearing sunglasses on head |
| :-{) | User has a moustache |
| :\*) | User is drunk |
| :-[ | User is a vampire |
| :-E | User is a bucktoothed vampire |
| :-@ | User is screaming |
| -:-) | User is a punk |
| -:-( | User punks don’t smile |
| +-:-) | User hold Christian religious office |
| 0:-) | User is an angel at heart |

It is a common experience that a smile can go down the wrong way. Those who get into the habit of routinely using smileys can also find themselves in the position of having their unmarked utterances misinterpreted precisely because they have no smiley attached to them. Usage guides warn against overuse. However, they are not especially frequent some people don’t use them at all. Most participants, moreover, made no use of most of the formal possibilities, restricting themselves to just one or two types, especially variants of the positive smiley, as in:

 don’t be silly :) hi :) that’s a pain :))))

 It should be noted too that smileys have other roles than disambiguation. Sometimes they seem to be doing a little more than expressing rapport. Often, their presence seems to have purely pragmatic force-acting as a warning to the recipient that the sender’s worried about the effect a sentence might have.

**Chapter II. The Internet slang.**

There have been ongoing debates about how the use of slang on the Internet influences language usage outside of technology. Even though the direct causal relationship between the Internet and language has yet to be proven by any scientific research, Internet slang has invited split views on its influence on the standard of the language use in non-computer- mediated communications.

 Prescriptivists tend to have the widespread belief that the Internet has a negative influence on the future of language, and that it would lend to a degradation of standard. Some would even attribute any declination of standard formal English to the increase in usage of electronic communication. It has also been suggested that the linguistic differences between Standard English and computer mediated communication (CMC) can have implication for literacy education.

 On the other hand, discriptivists have counter-argued that the Internet allows better expressions of a language. Rather than established linguistic conventions, linguistic choices sometimes reflect personal taste. It has also been suggested that as opposed to intentionally flouting language conventions, Internet slang is a result of a lack of motivations to monitor speech online. They describe language in E-mails as being derived from “writing the way people talk” and that there is no need to insist on “Standard English”. Using and spreading Internet slang also adds onto the cultural currency of a language. It is important to the speakers of the language due to the foundation it provides for identifying within a group and also for defining a person’s individual linguistic and communicative competence. The result is a specialized based on its use of slang.

 **2.1. The reasons for appearance of Internet slang.**

The rise of web-based technologies, online chatting, mobile texting, e-mail and instant messaging have all helped shape the way we communicate. Short – form words, acronyms, phrases and memes have almost helped contribute to the development of a whole new language that defines Internet culture. Today, this so-called Internet language is as popular as ever and virtually second nature in use amongst Internet users.

 Why do people use Internet slang?

Unlike writing an A + English essay on Shakespeare, Internet slang has two common goals, which often overthrow proper spelling and grammar.

 To express emotions: It’s obvious that expressing emotion through written text can be difficult. Internet slang words and acronyms help you tell people that we are happy, sad, amused, angry, confused or surprised. The acronym “LOL”, which stands for “laugh out loud” is one of the most common acronyms used on the Internet. Often users will incorporate textual emoticons like “:)” or “:(“ to represent expressive human faces and emotions.

To speed up communication: You live in a busy world, and you don’t have time to waste typing out the message you’d like to send to your friend, family or colleagues. Typing a message usually takes longer than saying it verbally, that’s why Internet slang and short – forms words are used to get the message in writing as quickly as possible. It’s a quick and convenient way to communicate on the web.

**Table3. The most popular internet slang words and acronyms.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Acronyms | Meaning  |
| ASAPBBLBF/GFBFFGr8IDKIMOJKNMORLYTMIYTTYLASLAFKWRTNP | As soon as possibleBe Back LaterBoyfriend / girlfriendBest friend forever Great I don’t knowIn my opinion Just kiddingNever mindOh, really?Too much informationWhyTalk to you laterAge/ sex/ locationAway from keyboard With respect toNo problem  |

These are the most popular well-known and widely used Internet slang words. People all over the world use them on social media sites, e-mail and SMS text messaging.

Although short-form wording and acronyms help us get the job done faster and more conveniently, time spent communicating through social media sites like Facebook, Twitter and texting on cell phones is being blamed for poor spelling and grammar skills with regards to today’s youth. Abbreviations, lowercase words that should be capitalized and neglectful proofreading are other common mistakes that are blamed on social media and SMS texting.

**2.2. Trends in the Internet slang usage.**

Internet slang is the typical form of language people use on chats, forums, Facebook, blogs and sometimes even in mails. Of course, this type of language is mainly used by the young generation. It is mainly a mix of acronyms, smileys, misspelling, etc. in order to express feelings and communicate in a faster way. Internet users try more and more to write the way they speak. But it can also become a trend that young people follow in order to be “cool”.

Trends :

It is interesting to understand that some Internet slang appeared as a design effect, a way of beautifying status or blog in a “different” way. This phenomena appears, most of all, among teenagers who I still looking for who they are. Trying to be different, original, these new trends appeared on the Web.

The use of extra “i”: About two years ago, new trend on blogs a Facebook status appeared among teenagers in France. It consisted in repeating the letter “i” or any vowel in a **sentence,**

not in order to produce a sound effect or an emotion, but just as a visual effect.

Example: “This iiis mee!” –is the title of the blog.

 The use of capital letters: Another visual effect is to write a sentence using a capital letter and than small ones.

Example: My LiFe Is SoOoOo CoMpLiCaTeD!!

 The use of punctuation and capital letters: not really a trend effect but just a way to express feelings by emphasizing an exclamation points, etc.

Example: “What happened to u????????”

 “So…what r we gonna do??”

 “NO way!!!!!!!!”

 Nowadays, more and more forums try to prohibit this kind of language and want a return to real English language conversation. What they call “text speak” or “text talk” is for some of them just a lack of education.

 Non-alphabet characters can be used to replace the letters they resemble: for example, 5 or even $ can replace the letter “S”.

 Mistakes are often left uncorrected: common typing misspellings such as “teh” instead of “the” are left uncorrected or sometimes adopted to replace the correct spelling.

 Letters can be substituted for other letters that may sound alike: using “Z” for a final letters “s” and “x” for the word ending in the letters “c” or “k” is common( for example: “5xill**z**-skill**s**).

 Rules of grammar are rarely obeyed. Some will capitalize every letter except for vowels (LiKe ThiS) and otherwise reject conventional English style and grammar or drop vowels from words (“vry”-“very”)

 The use of numbers or numbers or letters and numbers:

10q-thank you

12b-Wannabe

10x-Thanks

224-Today, tomorrow, forever

2B-to be

4ever, 4eva-forever

R8-right

 Many Internet slang expressions combine net-working terms with real world terms to refer to particular types of Internet users:

* Cybernaut (cyberspace + astronaut) : a person adept at online gaming communities that involve virtual worlds, simulations and cyberspace in general.
* Internaut (Internet + astronaut) : a veteran online with an academic knowledge of the Internet.
* Websurfer (World Wide Web + surfer) : anyone that engages in Web browsing.
* Emoticons (emotions + icons) are yet another type of Internet Hang. These simple keyboard pictographs can pepper text to indicate intonation so that a joke, for example, will be understood as such. With an emoticon one can indicate anger, laughter, teasing, crying, sadness and many other emotions.
* Digerati (digital + illuminati) someone versed in digital technologies.

Other types of Internet slang borrow offensive words from the real world and apply them to the online community. “A troll”, for example, is someone who disregards netiequette in a news group, forum or chatroom by attempting to start arguments or flame wars – another Internet slang for heated arguments that spiral out of control into personal attacks.

 **2**.**3. Slang of Social Networks**

 A. V. Kuznetsov in his book “Slang of Social Networks” analyzes the slang of the Facebook users and divides the words into several groups:

1. Slang verbs that refer to searching, adding and removing friends on Facebook.

* **To de-face** - to remove a friend from your Facebook page.
* **To frignore** – to accept a friend request from someone on Facebook and then proceed to ignore them.
* **To refriend** – to add a friend in Facebook again.
* **To misfriend** – to accidentally make a friend request on Facebook.
* **To collect faces –** to add old and new friends to your profile on Facebook.
1. A group of terms describing communication with friends on Facebook.
* *Inbox rot* - to neither accept nor decline a friend request from someone on Facebook.
* *To facejecte* – when you send a message, wall post or comment on someone else’s Facebook page expecting a response but you don’t get one.
* *Irlfriend* – a person who is your friend in real life, as opposed to a Facebook friend, who is most like a complete stranger.
1. Terms, describing all details of user communication:
* *Book up* – a group of friends that are planning to meet up and use Facebook chat.
* *Like out* – to give thumbs up to everything on somebody’s Facebook profile by using the “Like” function.
* *Red Cup Picture –* Red Cup Pictures are photos traditionally appearing on Facebook which generally depict some sort of partying.
1. Slang terms, describing the activities connected with Facebook status.
* Statiquette – to have proper etiquette when updating one’s Facebook status.
* Twit booking – the act of constantly updating your Facebook status.
* Sargoning - the act of liking people’s status regardless of what it may say or mean.
* Thffb – “too hot for Facebook”
* TMF Syndrome – too much Facebook Syndrome is a condition when a person is very addicted to Facebook.

It can be seen that the largest group of slang terms describes friendship and user connections.

The next group of slang terms refers to status feature (twitbooking, status, idiot, etc)

This research shows several tendencies in Facebook Hang usage:

1. Most of analyzed Facebook slang terms refer to Facebook features and common problems of users.
2. Most of Hang terms are particular to Facebook subculture and refer to certain Facebook realities.
3. The main function of certain slang terms is to name Facebook realities that don’t have corresponding units in conventional lexica.

**2.4. The most popular slang words**

 **So**me linguists are against the claim that the Internet is impoverishing the English language. On the contrary, it is expanding it with new and entertaining means of expression. Take, for example, very useful ejaculation “facepalm”. This splendidly economical way of indicating ironic despair is just one of the useful lexical innovations the Internet offers to those who actually read it.

 In his book “Netymology: From Apps to Zombies: A linguistic celebration of the Digital World” , Tom Chatfield tells stories behind new words, which have already become part of the English language.

*1. Avatars*

This word for our digital incarnations has a marvelously mystical origin, beginning with the Sanskrit term avatara, describing the descent of a god from the heavens into earthly form. Arriving in English in the late 18th century, via Hindi, the term largely preserved its mystical meaning until Neal Stephenson's 1992 novel Snow Crash first popularized it in a technological sense.

Fusing notions of virtual world-building and incarnation, it's the perfect emblem of computers as a portal to a new species of experience.

*2. Hashtags*

In 1920s America, the # sign served as shorthand for weight in pounds (and they still call it the pound sign). It was first brought to a wider public thanks to its adoption by telephone engineers at Bell Labs in the 1960s as the generic function symbol on their new touch-tone phones – and if you're looking to sound clever, you could call it an "octothorpe", the tongue-in-cheek term coined at Bell to describe it. It's on Twitter, though, that hashtags have really come into their own, serving as a kind of function code for social interaction #ifyoulikethatkindofthing.

*3. Scunthorpe problems*

Computing can be as much combat as collaboration between people and machines, and the Scunthorpe problem is a perfect example. Entirely innocent words can fall victim to machine filth-filters thanks to unfortunate sequences of letters within them – and, in Scunthrope's case, it's the second to fifth letters that create the difficulty. The effect was labelled in honour of the town in 1996, when AOL temporarily prevented any Scunthorpe residents from creating user accounts; but those who live in Penistone, South Yorkshire – or people with surnames like Cockburn – may be equally familiar with algorithms' censorious tendencies.

*4. Trolling*

Although the archetypical emblem of an online troll is of a grinning bogeyman, the word can be traced back to the Old French verb troller, meaning to wander around while hunting. "Trolling" entered English around 1600 as a description of fishing by trailing bait around a body of water, and it was this idea of baiting the unwitting that led to the idea of online "trolling", where experienced net users would simulate naivety in order ensnare the naive. The noun "troll", meanwhile, does refer to a wide class of monstrous Nordic creatures: a sense that has dovetailed neatly with the increasingly viciously art of trolling.

*5. Memes*

Richard Dawkins coined the term "meme" in his 1976 book The Selfish Gene as a shortening of the Ancient Greek term mimeme ("an imitated thing"). He designed his new word to sound like "gene", signifying a unit of cultural transmission. Little did he know that his term would become one of the most iconic of online phenomena, embodying the capacity of the internet to itself act as a kind of gene-pool for thoughts and beliefs – and for infectious, endlessly ingenious slices of time-wasting.

*6. Spam*

The most enduring gift of British comedy series Monty Python's Flying Circus may prove to be a digital one: the term "spam". The key episode, first broadcast in 1970, featured a sketch called "SPAM": the brand name used since 1937 by the Hormel Foods Corporation as a contraction of the phrase spiced ham. Set in a cafe where almost every single item on the menu featured spam, the sketch culminated in a chorus of Viking warriors drowning everyone else's voices out by chanting the word "spam". A satirical indictment of British culinary monotony, it took on a second life during the early 1980s, when those who wished to derail early online discussions copied out the same words repeatedly in order to clog up a debate. Inspired by Python, the word spam proved a popular way of doing this. "Spamming" came to describe any process of drowning out "real" content – and the rest is repetitive history.

*7. LOLs*

If you type "LOL" or "lol", you're not literally "laughing out loud". You're offering a kind of stage direction: dramatizing the process of typing. It sounds simple, but this is part of a radical change in language. For the first time in history, we're conducting conversations through written words (or, more precisely, through typing onto screens). And in the process we're expending immense effort on making words and symbols express the emotional range of face-to-face interactions. Yet it's all, also, performance; a careful crafting of appearances that can bear little resemblance to reality.

*8. Meh*

There's a special place in my heart for the supremely useful three letters of "meh", which express an almost infinitely flexible contemporary species of indifference. In its basic exclamatory form, it suggests something along the lines of "OK, whatever". As an adjective, it takes on a more ineffable flavor: "it was all very meh". You can even use it as a noun: "I stand by my meh." Apparently first recorded in a 1995 episode of The Simpsons, some theories trace meh back to the disdainful Yiddish term mnyeh. Its ascent towards canonical status, though, embodies a thoroughly digital breed of boredom.

*9. Cupertinos*

Also known as "auto-correct errors", a Cupertino error occurs when your computer thinks it knows what you're trying to say better than you do. The name comes from an early spell checker program, which knew the word Cupertino - the Californian city where Apple has its headquarters - but not the word "cooperation". All the cooperations in a document might thus be automatically "corrected" into Cupertinos. Courtesy of smart phones, Cupertinos today are a richer field than ever – a personal favourite being my last phone's determination to transform "Facebook" into "ravenous".

*10. Geeks*

"Geek" arrived in English from Low German, in which a geek denoted a crazy person; in travelling circuses, the geek show traditionally involved a performer biting off the heads of live chickens. By 1952, the sense of a freakishly adept technology enthusiast had appeared in science fiction maestro Robert Heinlein's short story "The Year of the Jackpot" ("the poor geek!" being the phrase) – and by the 1980s it had become a common label for socially awkward children obsessed with new technological devices. As this generation of tech-savvy youngsters provided the first generation of internet millionaires, and then billionaires, the unthinkable happened: geeks became cool (not to mention chic) – and ready to inherit the earth.

**Chapter III. The impact of the Internet on the Russian language.**

Not only the English language has been influenced by the Internet, but Russian as well. The Internet has bad influence on it. When chattering in various social networks like “Facebook”, “Odnoklassniki”, etc. people often forget the rules of punctuation and spelling. They put dots instead of commas and write a new sentence with a small letter. This leads to illiteracy as people get used to such forms of writing.

With the development of the Internet Russian-speaking people who are very active in social networks have got new language area. In this area one should use the written language, on the one hand, but on the other hand there are practically no limitations to its correct usage.

Indeed, before the appearance of the Internet spelling mistakes were not admitted in practically all spheres of language usage whether it was a dictation at school, an application, a written complaint, a report or simply a message. Every document written by hand had to be literate, as mistakes could influence the writer`s fate, that`s why people tried to avoid making mistakes.

In the new linguistic area-the Internet-the situation is the opposite. There are no limitations, the only one is to be understood.

Thus, one can see that the use of the written form of the language in the Internet is becoming more and more like its use in the oral language

Let`s take the word «сейчас» as an example. Why write such a long and complicated word, they say, when you can use a simple and clear word «щас» or even «ща»? This example shows deviation from both pronunciation and spelling.

There are a lot of examples of this kind.

 Table4.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  Linguistic norm |  The Internet |
| Привет | Прив |
| Я тебя люблю | ЯТЛ |
| С днем рождения | СДР |
| Спасибо | СПС |
| Пожалуйста | ПЖЛ |

 Syncopating words like this, people simply forget their right spelling, which also contributes to illiteracy. This is another proof of bad influence of the Internet on the language.

 The wish to be original and cool causes various spelling distortions. Some researchers explain this phenomenon as an effort to parody illiterate spelling, other linguists believe it`s a reaction to either illogical spelling rules or school practice of teaching Russian.

 Let`s study some examples of this kind.

 The word “автор” (author) means a creator of something, a compiler of some scientific, literary work, project, invention. This word is neutral, it has no additional evaluating or emotional coloring. Spelling deformation gives way to the contrary interpretation of the word, attaching neglectful evaluating sense to the meaning of the word. “Афтар” in the Internet is not an author, a creator of something significant.

 Native speakers have an idea of strong link between the form and the meaning of the word. Distortion of the form, its destruction is seen as infringement to its meaning. The result is the decrease and discredit to its conception. Thus, the word “автор-создатель” turns into “автор-писака”.

 Semantic transformations are characteristic of the words having some evaluating connotation. The word” кросавчег” is frequently used on the websites. In the modern Russian literary language the word “красавчик” means “a handsome man.” It has a note “colloquial” in D.I.Ushakov`s Dictionary and has ironic stylistic coloring. The spelling distortion of the word-“кросавчег”- takes 0off its positive shade of meaning and leads to the appearance of a negative evaluating component.

 Similar distortions can be found in the following deformations

 Table5

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  Standard Russian |  The Language of the Internet |
| персонаж | пирсонаж |
| предчувствие | претчуствие |
| оригинал | аригинал |
| животное  | жывотное |
| позитив | пазетиф |
| финал | фенал |
| мужчина | мущщина |
| человек | чилавег |
| письмо | песьмо |
| богатый | багаты |
| неунывающий | ниунывающий |
| написал | напесал |

As can be seen from the table, different parts of speech are undergoing transformation.

Another method of expressive deformation has been noticed while studying the language of the Internet. “Echo constructions” (превед-медвед) are often used in chat-rooms. Word spelling deformation gives a scornful shade to the meaning of the word. They become special marks by which the Internet users “recognize” each other and accept “rules” of special communication.

But there is good news too! A countertendency has appeared in the Internet asking the user not to use phrases humiliating the addressee. One can notice some stabilization of linguistic and stylistic means.

**Conclusion**

 There is no doubt that technology has had “a significant impact” on language in the last ten years. Some entirely new words like the verb “to google” or look something up on a search engine and the noun “app” used to describe programs for smart phones have either been recently invented or come into popular use. The nature of the language of the Internet is rapidly evolving.

 As the analysis shows there are some new tendencies in the languages of the Internet:

* Internet slang has steadily gained popularity amongst the technology-literate generations over the past decade or so to the point where it is slowly becoming validated as an actual dialect.
* Although Internet slang began as a means of “opposition” to mainstream language, its popularity with today’s globalized digitally literate population has shifted it into a part of everyday language, where it also leaves a profound impact.
* Every different country has its own language background and cultural differences and hence they tend to have their own rules and motivations for their own Internet slang.
* The popular use of Internet slang resulted in a unique online and offline community. It has also virtual communities marked by the specific slang they use and led to a more homogenized yet diverse online culture.
* In recent years there is urge towards refinement of the language from various spelling and semantic deformations
* There is a tendency to stabilize stylistic means.
* Objective processes in the Internet language coincide with the subjective determination of bloggers to make texts free of distortion.

**Appendix**

Acronym – a word formed from the initial letters of a name or by combing initial letters of a series of words.

Descriptivism – the practice of application of descriptive linguistic, especially in the analysis oh grammar.

Descriptivists- grammarians who ask the question, “what is English like- what are its forms and how do they function in various situations.”

Chat- a synchronous CMC venue for holding conversations with multiple participants.

CMC- computer mediated communication.

Internet slang – refers to a variety of slang language used by different communities on the internet

Netspeak, chatspeak, cyber-slang – a type of slang that Internet users have popularized.

Netspeak – 1.idioms and peculiarities of spelling and grammar that are characteristic of online documents and communication.

 2.the expressions, technical words, slang etc. commonly used in Internet .

Prescriptivism – the branch of linguistic that deals with syntax and morphology.

Prescriptivists – grammarians who ask the question :” what should English be like – what forms should people use and what functions should the serve?”

SMS- short messaging system.

Textspeak – the abbreviated language used in digital communication. It is formed in one of three ways : initialism, reduction and substitution.

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