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INTRODUCTION

What is a social network - today is known to almost everyone who somehow considers himself part of modern society with access to the Internet. But it seems that in Ukraine, in contrast to Western countries, they still underestimate how influential this structure can be in the political aspect, educational and social in general. So what is a social network?

A social network is a social structure formed by individuals or organizations. It reflects the various connections between them through a variety of social relationships, from casual acquaintances to close family ties.

Simply put, a social network is a virtual association of people where they exchange certain information, which in a broad sense is a characteristic of the very concept of "Internet."

This research is devoted to the analysis of the grammatical features of Internet communication on the material of the Twitter microblog.

The relevance of this work lies in the fact that it makes an attempt to analyze at the grammatical level some of the features of communication in the social network Twitter. Internet communication is more and more firmly included in our life not only as a means of work or study, but mainly as a means of communication.

The aim of the work is a comprehensive study of the grammatical features of publications on the social network Twitter as a type of Internet communication.

- 1) Determine the main functions of Internet communication;
- 2) Reveal the unique features of Internet communication in the social network Twitter;
- 3) Analyze the grammatical features of virtual communication on the material of publications of the social network Twitter.

Based on this, the subject of the study are separate publications from the social network Twitter.

The object of research is their grammatical features, abbreviations, vocabulary of the social network.

To solve the above tasks, the work uses a comprehensive research methodology, which includes contextual analysis, grammatical and stylistic analyzes.

The methodological basis of the study was the fundamental provisions of such linguists as Akhrenova N.A., Balashova S.P., Breusova E.I., Vorontsova G.N., Samoilenko L.V., Khaimovich B.S., Yakovlyuk A.A. and etc.

Eleven publications of the most popular users of the social network Twitter (20 most famous Twitter users in 2021) were selected as research material. The work consists of an introduction, two chapters, a conclusion and a bibliography.

The introduction substantiates the relevance of the chosen topic, goals and objectives of the study, formulates the object, subject and methods of material analysis. In 3 paragraphs of the first section the basic theoretical questions connected with concepts "Communication", "social network" are considered, the role of Internet communications in the modern world is specified, its functions and the basic purposes are defined. The second section describes the main features of Internet communication on the social network Twitter, analyzes the grammatical features of Internet communication on Twitter, identifies the characteristic morphological and syntactic features. The conclusion summarizes the results of the study, formulates the main conclusions.

Methodological basis. The theoretical and methodological basis of this study are the general principles of objectivity, priority of facts and practical expediency, which provide unbiased coverage and analysis of events and phenomena based on scientific and critical use of various sources. In the analysis of sources to identify general and special features in the processes and phenomena used general scientific methods - empirical-analytical, logical and problem-comparative.

1. THEORETICAL FUNDAMENTALS OF RESEARCH OF LANGUAGE FEATURES OF INTERNET COMMUNICATION

1.1 Linguistic and cultural aspects of Internet communication

Linguocultural research of Internet communication has the purpose of establishing the specifics of communication within a certain ethnic group, identify the most common formulas for speech etiquette and characteristics of communication in general, to characterize the cultural dominants of the corresponding community in the form of concepts as units mental sphere, to identify ways of referring to precedent texts for this linguaculture.

Internet communication is understood as a cognitive-semantic phenomenon associated with frames, scenarios, mental schemes, cognotypes, targeting, i.e. different models of representative communication in the mind. Proponent of cognitive-semantic approach to Internet communication, aimed at the actual production of speech, the creation of speech works, the text is seen as the end result of the process of communicative activity, which takes as a result of a certain fixed form. " Claiming that Internet communication is targeted, - a supporter of cognitive interpretation of Internet communication, indicates the interaction, the interaction of communication partners, in particular, shares their knowledge, opinions, attitudes, assessments of the situation and more. It indicates the peculiarities of the use of different linguistic means that give the text a certain static or dynamic, controllability or uncontrollability, integrity or instantaneity, duration or repetition, causality or spontaneity, and so on.

In addition to the listed various, actually linguistic interpretations of this concept, there are sociolinguistic interpretation. So, for example, structuralists and poststructuralists, first of all indicate that the method of communication is entirely predetermines and motivates itself due to most often personal interests (music, sports, literature, tourism, etc.) the Internet communication, as well as the social institutions generated by it.

In fact, the definition of the belonging of Internet communication to any narrow field of knowledge should be considered as an indication of communicative originality of the subject of social action, and this the subject can be concrete, group or even abstract.

Each individual language is a multitude of different elements realized in speech in their relationships, oppositions and connections.

It is possible to interpret the macrostructure as a generalized description of the main semantic communication that the addressee builds in the process of understanding.[1]

The macrostructure of communication, which is a full-fledged text, according to the scientist, reflects the structure of long-term memory, summarizes information that is stored for a sufficiently long time in the memory of people who have read and / or heard this or that text, which is an integral part of this type of communication.

"Blur" inherent in Internet communication, due to the need to constantly re-evaluate the prevailing conceptual picture of the world, due to the history of the formation concepts when in the semantic structure lexemes are critically evaluated signs of previous approaches and uses, complete uncertainty localization of Internet communication in the hierarchy of categories and modes the existence of a language is regarded by Internet communication as the most important component of linguocultural interaction, whose characteristic features are interests, goals and styles at the level of those or other macrostructures.

The research orientation of modern linguistics on the communicative aspects of language has made it relevant to study the addressee as an equal participant in the speech act. Taking into account the social status and formation of the addressee (ie the recipient of information) assigns the addressee (initiator of an Internet message) to choose language among specialized and non-specialized, combine them and thus create an addressed statement characteristic or acceptable for a particular type of Internet communication. focus on a specific topic or scientific discipline and the composition of the participants (specialists in this field or a variety of Internet users.

This direction of Internet communication associated with the transmission of one or other information, from addressee to addressee, taking into account their likes / dislikes (in music, sports, literature, tourism, etc.) usually means the term "addressing". The meaning of targeting perceived as primary.[2]

The Internet of communication is becoming a property of statements and text as a whole.

The semantics of addressing is multi-layered, it includes fatality, personality, interrogativeness, evaluativeness.

Each separate type of Internet communication generates signals aesthetic, philosophical, ethical, etc. information, structured in a special way in order to stimulate textual and intertextual associations and control the perception of the text addressee, generating in his mind a variety of "codes" of interpretation hidden meanings, as well as negatively or positively evaluative emotions. In this we can agree with E.N.Litvin, who believes that the secondary the speech activity of the recipient of this or that Internet text is creative, personality-oriented, due to "specific patterns of a typical nature, objective factors text formation and the overall structure of this text ”.

Each individual text of social networks, according to E.P. Belinskaya, is a dialogue between the author and others users (“Each individual statement is just a link in a chain speech communication ”; "The statement is full dialogical overtones, without which it is impossible to understand the style statements ". The addressee seeks to orient his word with the addressee (recipient of the text), enters into dialogical relations with the moments of his horizons, builds his statement on someone else's territory, on his, the listener's, apperceptive background.

These processes carried out by the author of the site or blog, and the reader it is usually called the preparation of understanding.

All this is of great importance to us, because the focus on a specific addressee stimulates the author of each individual comment in social networks, choose vocabulary that is understandable for the target audience.[3]

The concept of Internet communication is associated not only with the functioning and development of the Internet, but also with the possibility of its use to discuss a variety of issues.

Each individual author of this or that comment in social networks is aimed at active communication with other people. As in continuous conversation, the questions of one and the answers of the other cause each other to appear and as a separate part of a conversation can arise and be understood not from the soul of one or the soul of another person separately, but only from their relationship among themselves.

Thematic, communicative-pragmatic and stylistic the range of communication is due to the desire of the author to expand the interest of other users to the performers of this opera and the circumstances of its appearance.

This polylogue is typical for the modern, due to personal preferences and tastes (in music, sports, literature, tourism, etc.) and in general in Internet communication.

Hallmarks of internet communication as part of Internet communication is the presence or absence of restrictions on the choice of vocabulary for expressing your personal opinion on a particular issue or the general opinion of supporters of a certain direction, formed in a specific area of polemics.

In each individual social network, you can find a lot of borrowings from other languages. Moreover, speakers of other languages often use words from their own language, borrowed into English, entering into communication with English-speaking participants of the social network.

Each individual language of Internet communication is closely related to culture. All features of its structure and functioning should be considered as manifestations of the culture of the corresponding linguistic (or ethnic) collective,

given the complex and indirect nature of its motivation by other elements of culture. The world around, spiritual life and the behavior of people is reflected in the consciousness of the representative of each individual linguistic picture of the world in certain cognitive structures, realized and structured in their specific language categories and forms. Formation and development of various concepts or cognitive structures occurs not only under the influence of external factors (certain elements of culture), but also in terms of their internal laws affecting the formation of certain concepts as integral formations.

Each language, according to L.I.Bogdanova, creates its own peculiar Internet communications "linguistic picture of the world", which is one of the difficulties arising in communication with carriers of not only other language, but also a variant of the same language. Same meaning within the framework of each individual linguistic picture of the world can be deduced from different linguistic structures, and, conversely, the same structure can serve as the basis for formation and understanding of various messages. Moreover, the dependence expressed thoughts from the way of their linguistic expression turns out to be relative and limited, as native speakers can easily be aware of the difference between the form of a statement and the designated phenomenon, or object, overcoming stereotypes imposed by language.

Linguistic consciousness in general, for the nation (ethnic groups) is important because it is realized in Internet communication by the self-consciousness of people.[4]

1.2 The concept and specifics of Internet communication

Communication on the web has become an indispensable social activity modern man. This is due to the participation of various social networks and entertainment resources. Today practically imagine a modern person who would not

be impossible a participant in Internet communication to one degree or another. It is necessary to define what is meant by Internet communication.

Communication is a conditional process of transmission and perception of information, both in interpersonal and in mass communication on different channels using different verbal and non-verbal communication means.

Using communication mechanisms such as fax or telephone, today are rapidly being replaced by new technologies - instant messaging, use of e-mail, voice and video transmission via the Internet.[5]

Communication with the use of modern Internet technologies received the name of the Internet communication.

Internet communication is a method of communication in which the transmission information occurs via the Internet using standard protocols of exchange and presentation of information. Through Internet, information can be transmitted in various ways. For example: voice messages, video messages, various documents, exchange instant messaging, sending various files, and others.

When communicating on the Web, two main types of communication can be distinguished:

1. Communication in real time:

- with one interlocutor
- with a large number of users at the same time.

2. Communication, in which messages come to the addressee with a delay:

- with one interlocutor
- with a large number of users at the same time.

With the fact that the Internet today is the most colossal source the information that humanity knew is impossible to argue. Internet communication capabilities, such as the efficiency, speed, and accessibility of long-distance and short-distance

communication, allow the Internet to be used not only as a means of learning but also as a communication tool.

T.Yu. Vinogradova highlights the following features of communication through the Internet:

1. Anonymity. Although it is sometimes possible to receive some information of a personal nature and even a photo of the interlocutor, they are insufficient for a real and adequate perception of the personality. In addition, in social networks there is concealment or presentation of false information. Due to similar anonymity and impunity in the network, there is another a feature associated with a decrease in psychological and social risk in the process of communication - affective emancipation, abnormality and some irresponsibility of the participants in the communication. A person on the net can show and demonstrate greater freedom of expression and action (up to before insults, obscene language, sexual harassment), so as the risk of exposure and personal negative assessment by others minimal.

2. The originality of the flow of processes of interpersonal perception in in the absence of non-verbal information. Typically strong influence on the idea of the interlocutor of the mechanism of stereotyping and identification, as well as setting as an expectation of the desired qualities in partner.

3. Voluntary and desirable contacts. User voluntarily makes or leaves contacts, and may also interrupt them at any time.

4. Difficulty of the emotional component of communication, at the same time a persistent desire for emotional content of the text, which expressed in the creation of special icons to indicate emotions or in describing emotions in words (in brackets after the main text of the message).

5. Desire for atypical, abnormal behavior. Often users present themselves from a different side than in real conditions social norms, lose those that are not realized in activities outside the network roles, scenarios of abnormal behavior.

NN Bogomolova highlights the features of communication through the social network as follows:

- the mediation of communication by technical means;
- communication of large social groups;
- lack of direct feedback;
- the presence of a massive, anonymous, scattered audience.

L.N. Moon points out that when communicating on the Internet there are "communication failures" in perception. The perception of interlocutors and the organization of their image leads to a lack of emotions and behavioral reactions. O. A. Gulevich identifies the psychological characteristics of Internet communication, including:

1. Increased verbal activity, in which there are no communication barriers;
2. Discontinuity, mosaicism of communication. Participants fast communication, in the absence of auditory and visual information, perform short and egocentric communication acts;
3. Specific communication etiquette;
4. The emotionality of communication. With a lack of non-verbal communication, users often use words and signs that indicate emotions in their messages;
5. Emotional state during communication;
6. The experience of "flow", which is distinguished by the following characteristics: loss a sense of time, immersion in activity, a sense of contentment, a sense of control over the situation, a change in the object of activity.

To the reasons for turning to the Internet as a communication tool, T.Yu. Vinogradova attributes the following:

1. Insufficient saturation with communication in real contacts. When the emergence of an opportunity to meet these needs in real life, users quickly lose interest in Internet communication.

2. The possibility of realizing personality traits, playing roles, experiences of emotions, for one reason or another frustrated in real life. This possibility is due to the above features of communication through the network - anonymity, non-rigid normativity, the originality of the process of human perception by man.

The desire to experience certain emotions is probably explained by striving for emotional content of the text. Umberto Eco wrote that our society will soon be divided into two groups - those who only watch TV and receive ready-made information about the world, and those who look at the computer screen, who are able to filter and process information.[6]

Indeed, thanks to this development of the Internet, modern man has access to absolutely any information. He can receive only the information that is interesting to him, he can select that what he needs to know and what not, can share his experience and knowledge in open access.

T.Yu. Vinogradova draws attention to the fact that individuals in virtual space can communicate with each other only through written texts created in the process of real time, which are strongly influenced by spontaneous conversational speech. Language becomes not only a means of communication, but also a means creation of virtual reality, tk. "Artificial languages programming is only a technological tool, thanks to which the Internet works, but the true language of the virtual community turns out to be the natural languages of the audience of users". But even in such circumstances, scientists identify and study a new functional style "Weblish" (English "web" and "English"), which is rapidly spreading among users of the Internet, covering ever wider strata of the mass audience.

Some linguists talk about the emergence of a linguistic personality. So, for example, S. Teckl wrote in a work on the study of virtual identity, that on the Internet you can become whatever you want. You can, if you like, completely re-designate

yourself. You can become the face of the opposite floor. You can be whoever you want. You don't need to worry about how others will accept you. This perception is easy to influence. All these views are based on what you show. They neither see nor hear you, and, based on this, they cannot do any assumptions or conclusions. All they see is what you write. [7]

Another important feature of Internet communication is hypertextuality. Researchers call a reference book hypertext, an encyclopedia, or any text that contains links to other texts.

Hypertextuality can be interpreted as poly discursiveness, polysemy, polyphony of virtual communication. Hypertextuality is in great demand in the ukrainian language, as the vocabulary and syntax of the ukrainian language are characterized by ambiguity. It conveys all the richness of semantic nuances of a statement.

So, from all of the above, we can conclude that communication is the process of interaction of linguistic personalities, with the aim of transmission, exchange, or receipt of information that is necessary for the implementation of joint activities, including transmission of the message, language design of the statement, mutual cognition of communicants. Internet communication as a new type of communication, characterized by the following features: it involves an unlimited number of users, who in turn represent a certain generalized type of personality, which is special goals of communication (whether it be self-expression, exchange information or maintaining emotional contact). In the process Internet communication, the participant puts on a so-called mask, which facilitates the process of communication, removing all barriers, frees up space for the creative "I". Participants in virtual communication become creators not only the virtual space itself, but also by the creators of the language, on where communication takes place. Despite written reproduction, Internet communication is characterized by spontaneity, which reflects oral spoken language.

1.3 Slang as a kind of Internet communication

Slang refers to words that are often considered a violation. language norms. These are ironic, expressive words that serve to designations of objects that are spoken of in everyday life.

Currently, there are a large number of contradictory definitions of slang. The controversy lies in the scope of the concept of slang. In particular, this concerns the question of whether it is necessary to include in the concept of slang only expressive, ironic words that are synonymous literary words, or it is worthwhile to include in this concept the entire non-standard vocabulary, the use of which is strongly condemned in a circle educated people.

It is not known exactly when for the first time in the spoken English language the word slang (slang) appeared. But it is known that in writing for the first time it was recorded in the 18th century and meant "insult". Later, this the term acquired a broader meaning, and began to denote an illegal colloquial vocabulary.

In the dictionary of linguistic terms O.S. Akhmanova is given the following definitions of slang:

1. The spoken version of the professional speech.
2. Elements of the spoken version of a particular professional or a social group that, penetrating into the literary language or in general into the speech of people who are not directly related to this group of people, acquire a special emotional and expressive coloring in these languages.

The most detailed definition of slang was given by R. Spears. He notes that originally the term "slang" was used to define the British criminal jargon as a synonym for the word "kent". With time the term expands its meaning, and includes various types non-literary vocabulary: vernacular, dialects, jargon, vulgar words.[8]

Thus, we can say that with all the popularity, the term "slang" lacks terminological precision. There are different classifications of Internet slang. Consider some of them. P.A. Gorshkov proposed the following classification:

- 1) tracing paper (full borrowing);
- 2) half-calico (borrowing the base);
- 3) translation:
 - a) using standard vocabulary in a special meaning;
 - b) using the slang of other professional groups;
- 4) phonetic mimicry.

The fourth group "phonetic mimicry" is based on coincidence semantically dissimilar common words and English computer terms. For example, the English error is an error, acquired name in slang egor.

N.V. Vinogradova proposes the following classification:

The first group includes the simplest case - a straight line transliteration of an English word while maintaining the basic meaning lexemes.

The second group of words is represented by examples for which we can no longer talk about transliteration, but about phonetic and grammatical "distortion" of the original.

This also includes numerous verbs from English transliterated stem and Ukraine grammatical indicators.

For example: "zip", "zip", "encode", "off-line", etc.

The third group is represented by words that have homonyms in the composition literary language. Many stylistically neutral accessories Ukraine words, used and rethought native speakers of the computer dialect, acquire additional values. Firstly, these are Ukraine words chosen for reasons phonetic similarity to English originals. Secondly, it is much a larger group of words that have acquired a new

meaning in as a result of an ironic-carnival rethinking of an already existing lexemes.[9]

The fourth group of words is represented by abbreviations. This is the English software of the origin and method of formation of compound words, although not yet involved in the process of mastering them.

Interesting and new, not typical for the ukrainian language, there is such a way of forming words in which the word is replaced by exactly the same sounding name of a letter or number. In English, this technique is widespread.

For example: 2 = too / to; l8r = later; 4 = for, etc.

Also, according to the area of use, we can divide Internet slang into several thematic groups:

- 1) the designation of people (guys, gf, mom);
- 2) designation of human qualities (especially negative) (mummy's boy);
- 3) designation of objects, places or other objects (Ebooks, ICQ, FAQ);
- 4) taking any action (CUL8, to troll, I wanna ask u a qstn);
- 5) assessment of the situation (ASAP, I dunno, cool);
- 6) expression of various emotions (wow, woo, LOL, OMG).

In addition, you can classify Internet expressions by the way they are formed:

- abbreviations (name or designation consisting of initial letters of the phrase);
- replacement of words with similar symbols (designation of objects in written speech using numbers and other symbols, by sound coinciding with the designation of these objects in oral speech);
- reduction (using a shorter form of the word);
- words formed by the reduction method (spelling of a word, coinciding with its sound, contrary to grammatical rules).

After analyzing the existing classifications of Internet slang and identifying their shortcomings, we came to the conclusion that no classification is completely corresponds to the practical material we have collected. In this case, we came to the conclusion about the need to create a more improved classification for the complete characterization of linguistic units.[10]

Conclusions on section 1

The concept of "Internet communication" used in modern linguistics, is multifaceted and variable in its specifics.

It is conditioned by maintaining an open dialogue with other participants. Internet communication, exchange of own impressions, plans for the future or knowledge, personal meetings and participation in a discussion with professionals in a particular case.

Networking has become an integral part of social activities modern man. Communication is a process of interaction linguistic personalities, for the purpose of transmitting, exchanging, or receiving information, which is necessary for the implementation of joint activities, including message transmission, language design statements, mutual cognition of communicants. Internet communication, as a new type of communication, it is characterized by the following features: unlimited number of users, anonymity, spontaneity, in which reflects the spoken language, the emotionality of communication, specific etiquette, the possibility of self-expression and self-realization personality, etc.

4. The nature of the concepts "colloquial vocabulary", "slang", "expressiveness", "Emotionality", characteristic of the dialogue in its specifics communication on social networks is largely contradictory, but undoubtedly that expressive-evaluative and emotional-evaluative vocabulary, predominantly used, in Internet communication is the quintessence of open dialogue with other people, it is in it that she arises and lives.

Expressiveness and emotionality are predetermined the desire to express personal opinion and imagination as vividly as possible native English speakers.

2. MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LANGUAGE OF SOCIAL NETWORKS

2.1 Morphological features of the English language in social networks

For a more complete and in-depth study of the characteristics of the English language in social networks, we will consider the changes in the main sections of linguistics: morphology, vocabulary and syntax.

The main morpheme is a morpheme that contains a part of a word without an ending. Morphology studies a word in terms of a part of speech. In English, it is customary to distinguish the following parts of speech: noun, adjective, verb, adjective, pronoun, numeral, adverb, interjection, union, preposition. In turn, parts of speech are divided into independent (noun, verb, adjective, pronoun, adverb, numerals) and service (conjunctions and prepositions). Interjections are not included in these groups because they have specific meanings and are used to express emotions. Social networks have allowed users to "play" with morphemes and morphological word formation, inventing and inventing new ways of combining to make it easier to write and express their thoughts and feelings. [11]

Let's analyze the changes based on people's comments on such social networks as facebook and twitter. One of the common ways to change is to lengthen the word, by repeating the letter in the root or affixes. This technique is used, for example, to emphasize time or convey emotions. Let's consider these changes by examples.

Figure 1.1 is an example of such an abbreviation: "Diamond Heart or Dancing In Circles as next single pls." (*Diamond Heart or Dancing In Circles as the next single, please*).



Figure 1.1 - Word Abbreviation (Twitter: LadyGaga)

According to users of social networks, abbreviations, grammar helps save time and convey more information in smaller messages. Although, at the moment, this technique is already used by habit as a typical way to communicate "on the run". Abbreviations include not only words but also whole phrases. For example, laughter aloud, which translates as "dying of laughter," is abbreviated to the abbreviation of the first three letters, which looks like lol. This table contains the 35 most used abbreviations. This is not a definitive list, new abbreviations appear every day. Consider the use of these abbreviations in comments posted by users of social networks. [12]

Figure 1.2 shows a sentence entirely consisting of abbreviations: "omg gig" (Oh my God! Try it!)



Figure 1.2 - Phrase abbreviation omg gig (Twitter: YouTube)

Figure 1.3 shows the abbreviation of the pronoun: "Where is ur nex t song off kp4" (Where is your next song offkp4?)

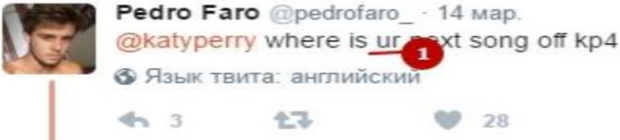


Figure 1.3 - The contraction of the pronoun your (Twitter: YouTube)

The example of Figure 1.4 shows the contraction of the verb somewhere: "I don't see the "growing" part of all this smh" (I don't see the "growing" part of it somewhere).



Figure 1.4 - Abbreviation of the word somewhere (Twitter: YouTube)

2.2 Lexical characteristics of the English language in social networks

We will look at the next changes in the lexicology section. Lexicology (from the Greek *lexikós* ‘related to the word’ (*lexis* ‘word’) and *logos* ‘word, teaching’) is a branch of linguistics that studies the vocabulary (vocabulary) of the language and the word as a unit of vocabulary.

One of the main tasks of lexicology is to study the meaning of words and phraseological units, polysemy, synonymy / antonymy and homonymy, as well as various relationships between the meanings of words.

Lexicology also studies changes in the vocabulary of a language, as well as the reasons why they occurred. This usually depends on social, territorial and professional aspects. Ways of development and expansion of the vocabulary of the language are four ways of creation. [13]

Three of them are based on the use of internal resources of the language - the creation of new words, the formation of new meanings (polysemy and transfer of meanings), the formation of word combinations, and the fourth - on the attraction of resources of other languages - borrowings (lexical borrowings *ikalki* Usually, the study is carried out by dividing words into categories based on certain characteristics: by origin (original and borrowed vocabulary), by historical perspective (obsolete words and neologisms), by sphere of use (national, special, vernacular) , according to stylistic coloring (interstyle and stylistically colored vocabulary).

The vocabulary is mobile, therefore the composition of the language varies greatly under the influence of external factors. So words, currently having the status of neologisms, in a couple of years will enter the main vocabulary of a person and will be considered everyday, typical for use. Changes in the lexical composition of the language are constant and uncontrollable, therefore

It is obvious that it is simply impossible to count the number of words in one language or another. Consider the vocabulary of the English language and its changes under the influence of the need to communicate on social networks. [14]

Recently, in the English language and, in particular, among hockey fans, a new verb has appeared. Kronwall is a hockey player, defender of the Swedish national team. His techniques are so strong in relation to rivals that they did not leave indifferent Internet users who did not get confused and assigned the hockey player's surname not only the meaning of the noun, but also the meaning of the verb.

The verb is now used not only for hockey, but also for other topics related to arguments, games, sports, competition discussions, and voting. One of the reasons for the need to express opinions briefly is the social network Twitter. In it, people share their emotions, news or current events.[15]

The name twitter comes from the verb tweet, which translates as twitter, tweet. The verb tweet, when used on social networks, has not been translated in its original meaning for a long time. The tweet now translates as tweet, after tweet. Figure 1.5 shows examples of using the word tweet in the semantic of the verb: "*You haven't tweeted 2 days and you posted an instagram link*"



Figure 1.5 — Using the verb tweeted (Twitter: YouTube)

In the above cases, the words initially had their only correct meaning, which changed when they were used on social networks. Also, the vocabulary of the English language when communicating on social networks is quite free: users use profanity and jargon when communicating in the comments.

Also, many phrases and phrases have changed their semantic meaning when combined into one word. The phrase applepick is translated into Russian as "raise an apple", but social networks and the growing popularity of Apple have become the

basis for creating a new word, namely, changing the meaning of the whole phrase.[16]

Figure 1.6 shows an example of using this change: "*People can't apple pick from me cause I dun have one*" (People can't steal my iPhone because I don't have it). That is, now the word applepick, depending on the context, can be translated as theft of Apple devices.

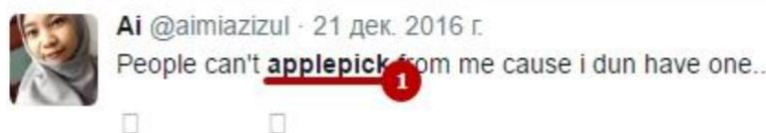


Figure 1.6 - Using the word applepick (Twitter: Aimiazizul)

These are not the only changes in the vocabulary of the English language. Social network users come up with new words every day or change the meaning of established words and phrases.

For example, Figure 1.7 shows the use of the word gloatgram. Glot in Ukrainian means robbery, gram - the ending of the name of the social network instagram, which in combination gives a completely new meaning. When used on social media, it refers to a "braggart", a post or tweet in which people brag about a purchase, achievement, event.



Figure 1.7 - Using the word gloatgram (Twitter: Torresortizbd)

Another new word that is often used in social networks is floordrobe, derived from two incongruous words floor, which translates as floor and wardrobe. Many people have such a "piece of furniture" in their rooms, which is now called a floordrobe — a pile of clothes on the floor.

An example of the use of such a word is shown in Figure 1.8: "I'm super super messy. Like my room is always a total mess. *The floordrobe is real.* " (I'm super

dirty. So is my room, always in complete disarray. True, it's a stack of clothes on the floor.)

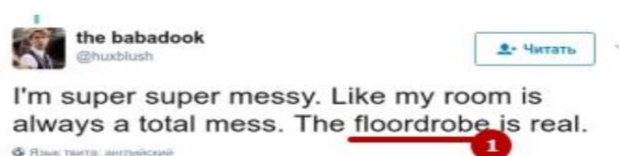


Figure 1.8 - Using the word floordrobe (Twitter: Huxblush)

The word nit-picker was also not bypassed by users of social networks, replacing its usual meaning (fleas, nit-picker) with the one that seems to them more correct and acceptable for commenting on facebook and twitter.

At the moment, this word is used to describe a person who does not have any knowledge, but at the time of the conversation he is looking for the necessary information on the Internet in order to seem smart and knowledgeable in this matter.

Figure 1.9 illustrates an example of using the word picker: “*I sometimes worry people think I'm anit picker and wonderwhy*” (I sometimes care that people think I'm a nitpicker. I wonder why?)

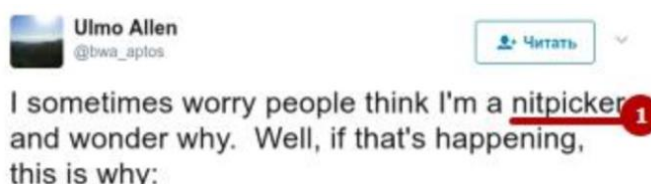


Figure 1.9 -Use of the word nitpicker (Twitter: Bwa_aptos)

Lexical changes in the English language when used in social networks are expressed mainly in the transition of a word to other parts of speech or in the combination of a phrase into one word with a subsequent change in semantics, as well as use profanity and disregard for the norms and culture of speech.[17]

2.3 Syntactic specifics of the English language in social networks

There are a lot of people outside our house, and all of these rules lose their meaning when viewed in terms of how users communicate on social media. A new rule acquires meaning and meaning - no rules. [5]

Communication on social networks seeks to convey information to another user in the most concise way that does not take much time. As we have already seen, there have been changes in this direction in both morphology and vocabulary. Let's see how this affected the syntax changes.

The main change in syntax is users' disregard for strict schema boundaries when writing a sentence. Let's take a look at the example of user comments that were taken from social networks.

Figure 1.10 shows one of many examples of free writing without adhering to strict syntactic frameworks: "*Gotta love that wad of spit that comes out after*".

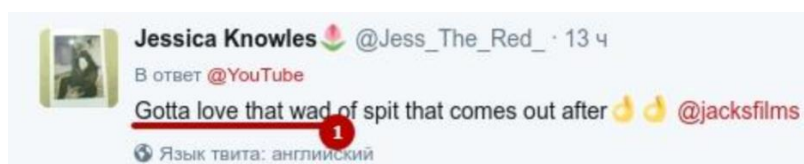


Figure 1.10 - Writing Free-Style Sentences (Twitter: YouTube)

Figure 1.11 also illustrates the fluency of sentence writing when communicating on social networks: "*lol twitter promo and it still can't break 400k views xd*". (Ridiculous. The promo is on Twitter and it still can't get 400k views).

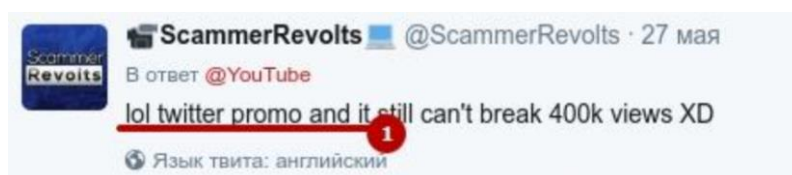


Figure 1.11 - Writing Freehand Sentences (Twitter: YouTube)

Conclusions on section 2

For a more complete and in-depth study of the characteristics of the English language in social networks, the changes in the main sections of linguistics were considered: vocabulary, morphology and syntax. The morphology of the English language consists in studying the structure of English words, the constituent elements and the functions they perform, as well as the order and rules for constructing words.

Social networks have allowed users to "play" with morphemes and morphological word formation, inventing and inventing new ways of combining to make it easier to write and express their thoughts and feelings. One of the common ways to change is to lengthen the word, by repeating the letter in the root or affixes.

The most popular and used method of communication on social networks is abbreviations. Abbreviations include not only words, but entire phrases. Interjections are just as important as when used in everyday everyday conversation. With the help of them, users of social networks can express their attitude to the topic of conversation or emotions without unnecessary words and sentences. Another change in the English language under the influence of the Internet was the replacement of the pronoun "I" with the combination "Ya", which, on the contrary, does not shorten the word, but lengthens it, but looks more youthful and fits perfectly into the style of social networks.

The vocabulary is mobile, so the composition of the language changes greatly under the influence of external factors. So words, currently having the status of neologisms, in a couple of years will enter the main vocabulary of a person and will be considered everyday, typical for use. Many words originally had a meaning that changed when they were used on social networks. The vocabulary of the English language on social networks is heterogeneous: in addition to the normative vocabulary, users use profanity and jargon when communicating in the comments. The word order in the English language is fixed and has a certain scheme according to which all sentences are built.

All the rules for constructing an English sentence lose their meaning when considered in the context of user communication on social networks. A new rule acquires meaning and meaning - no rules.

3. LANGUAGE FEATURES OF INTERNET COMMUNICATION (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE SOCIAL NETWORK TWITTER)

3.1 Brief description of the social network TWITTER

Twitter's target audience is people between the ages of 19 and 44. On Twitter, they spend no more than 15 minutes a day. Most often, accounts are opened from tablets or smartphones.

Social software researcher Dana Boyd responded to Analytics research by arguing that what the researchers called "small talk" is better described as "social care" and / or "environmental awareness" - when a person wants to know what other people think, do and feel, even if he does not know them at all.

Twitter is used for personal microblogging or official press releases by many celebrities and politicians. There is a mechanism to verify the identity of the account owner to distinguish real users from duplicates.[18]

A social resource (network) in a specific sense is an Internet project, which is aimed mainly at finding and further maintaining contacts, guaranteeing relationships between participants.

Also, various projects have the opportunity to unite both people who actually know each other, who belong to the real community of work colleagues, classmates, etc., transferring the social activity of their participants online, as well as those who are connected by belonging to various virtual groups - communities specialists in various fields, young mothers, computer games, music fans, etc. In the first version, the service guarantees the intensification and maintenance of contacts with colleagues and acquaintances; in the second - communication with like-minded people, in the context of the topic of interest. Also, simultaneously with the existence of specialized social resources, around which a virtual thematic group can be created, social networks focused on the implementation of online interaction of people who really know each other, combined in the context of joint activities, the same can include the possibility of education of various kinds of thematic communities, thereby expanding

the interaction between participants beyond the boundaries of communication exclusively within real groups.[19,20]

The information that we get from the profiles of the members - circle of friends, interests, type of activity, their place of work - allows us to manage a large number of relationships with a huge number of users. [21]

Earlier, in the era of complete domination of offline communication, to maintain and initiate communication, it was required that at least one party (and most often both) took an active part in creating a contact. Usually this contact was personal, and communication was time consuming and had to be planned in advance. Social resource sites, on the other hand, are designed specifically for spontaneous, easy, simple communication. The cost of maintaining contact in these resources has been significantly reduced through two major innovations.

Social resources and sites have an easy-to-use base for managing contacts. Twitter is intuitive and entertaining, active, visual, it has the ability to search and update on its own:

- Intuitive and entertaining. In contrast to the stereotype of traditional databases as boring and complex social resource sites are filled with multimedia, games and have an intuitive interface for organizing contacts and data management. The simplest design and wizard tips will help you start using Twitter right after registering.

- Visuality. The visual aspect of social resource sites is especially important. Most of the world's population is not particularly good at remembering names, especially if they had to meet many people in a short period of time. After the first day at a new job, conference or party, photos in the profiles of new users make it easier to associate their names with their faces and to remember they are more effective. Viewing photos that people choose to publish is especially useful for better cognition and understanding.

- Activities. Most databases are passive in the sense that they expect a query from you. Social resources and sites are much further than the banal passive expectation of requests. Every time we log in to Twitter, we see updates in news feeds, new photos, their connections to new users, and notifications of changes in the profiles and statuses of our subscribers. There is a reminder that the user should think of those participants with whom he could not go on a particular day. News feeds on Twitter are actually active tips for the user: who to contact at a certain time and what to discuss. This allows the user to communicate more efficiently, with less time, effort and personal memory.[22]

- Self-update. The main advantage of social resource sites in comparison with traditional databases is that the participants themselves are responsible for updating and filling them. This means that the information they contain is more likely to be up-to-date and accurate. [16]

In addition to its easy-to-use database, Twitter has introduced innovative ways of interacting, making communication very simple, efficient and fast:

- Photos. A picture can be thousands of words, the chance to make, post available to others, tag pictures on social media sites is an essential addition to the user's communication methods. Previously, if a user wanted to share a digital photo, he had to create emails for those people who might be interested in it. At the moment, on the social resources site, when a user posts a new photo, his subscribers receive an automatic notification in their feeds about this news (if there is no restriction on this function). Users also have the ability to see photos on the members' wall.

- Status. Similar to photographs, status information is disseminated over the network, easily allowing participants to alert a large group of users. By posting a status message or photo, the user gets the opportunity to tell each participant from this resource: "See what has happened in my life" - giving the participants a chance to think about the user and, perhaps, make a decision to contact the user. Compared to the content or news that was required to send a traditional message, status information on Twitter looks more informal, spontaneous, temporary, and most

importantly, personal. Presumably this is the lowest bar for what can even be called a message. It is not uncommon for people to express their displeasure, preferences, feelings, reporting what they are doing at a given time, where they are or where they are going to go. In the days prior to Twitter, most of these feelings and thoughts were not communicated in any way. This became acceptable only when social resource sites lowered the costs of sending and receiving and processing information. News feeds give members the ability to send information to both "one-to-all" channels (when information gets into your subscribers' feeds) and to "all-to-one" channels (if the news feed is updated with information about the user's subscribers).[23]

- For a large number of users, their participation on social resources is characterized by several strong ties (with close friends and parents) and a huge number of weak ties. The type and exact number of connections varies from participant to participant, while each of the participants has a threshold beyond which connections can no longer be maintained or not tied.

The social resource provides ample opportunities for constructing a public image of the self and self-presentation, while the chance to control the impression produced is strengthened in the conditions of the physical lack of representation of users in interaction in Internet communication. Naturally, all people have different identities, these various facets of human life connect with each other and determine who a person is.[24]

By using Twitter People Lists, a user can make their profile look different for different user groups. User lists help you organize and manage relationships in three ways. The first is preserving the context of the user relationship. The information remains, how the user got to know the person, through whom, etc., this is very important for weak relationships. Second, user lists allow a member to customize the amount of data that is available to any group, in other words, to have a kind of personal brand for a particular group. For example, a user has the opportunity to share his thoughts on professional activities and tweets in a blog with colleagues, and vacation photos with fellow students. Third, user lists can serve both as mailing lists

for messages and as an invitation to an event. In reality, the user is actually juggling different facets of our lives - just before the era of Twitter, with its user lists, we found it difficult to reflect the subtle nuances in our online identity. (Polat, 2001: 17-20) There is no need to share everything with everyone, this is not required, impossible and sometimes even tactless. Just as in real life, the user draws boundaries between leisure and work, between friends and family, between children and adults, in the same way "boundaries" appear in online social resources.

The participant can customize what will be visible to each list of users, according to ten parameters. Who and what he shows depends not only on the kind of information and content he chooses to post on Twitter, but also on what other members add to their profiles. For example, if a user hasn't uploaded any photos to Twitter, their followers can upload photos to their profile and tag their presence in the pictures. If the user did not configure privacy in the required way, he thereby explicitly waived the right to privacy of his photos, in the tags to which his name is indicated. In a similar way, other users have the ability to tag with the user's name of the video, write on his wall, and all these actions are displayed by default in his profile.[25]

The options that give Twitter members the ability to control the display limitation:

- Profile. List of networks and full size photo.
- Basic information. Marital status, place of birth, gender.
- Personal information. Quotes, books, TV shows, movies, favorite music, interests, activities.
- Status updates.
- Photos Tagged with Username. Photos that the user's friends uploaded to Twitter and tagged their name. Additionally, the user has the right to remove tags with his name from any photos on the resource.

- Subscribers. Subscriber lists and a list of general subscribers with the user who is viewing their profile.

- Posts on the walls. Public messages left for a user on their wall or place intended for a chronological record of a Twitter member's activity.

- Education. Additional education, higher education and school.

- Work. Dismissals and admission dates, position, employer.

Privacy options on Twitter also allow the user to control what exactly those members who are not subscribers can see. The user can choose options for limiting visibility. By strategically sharing some information and hiding some information altogether, participants can present themselves as more attractive and improve emotional rapport with colleagues, while protecting both reputation and corporate image.[26]

Twitter is a system that allows its members to publish short text messages (up to 280 characters) using a web interface, SMS, lightning-fast information exchange, or third-party client programs. A special feature of Twitter is the public availability of published messages, which in turn brings it closer to blogs.

In other words, real-time communication. This fact is extremely pleasant, if the user can write about his affairs, literally every minute and it will be read by his partners, friends, acquaintances and know where he is now and what he is doing. This trait is the main difference between Twitter. Users from different countries communicate on Twitter, it is exciting and enjoyable if the user speaks foreign languages. You can easily find interesting people.

Conversational speech, expressed in writing, which users exchange when communicating on the Internet, has the same features as oral speech - a linear character, unpreparedness. It leads to both savings and redundancy of speech means, the direct nature of the speech act. With all this, this method of interaction remains written.

Basically, Twitter allows a user to send a short message to their feed, which can be read by other people, subscribers (in terms of Twitter, you can follow ("follow") a person). As soon as the person you are following posts a fresh message, it appears in the Twitter client. You can also send private messages to Twitter, which in turn are not visible to other users.[27]

As a result of the development and popularity of Internet communication, the basic language of which remains and in fact is English, in modern linguistics the problems of the structural and semantic features of the English language on the Internet are becoming more acute. The study of scientific literature on this topic showed that scientists mainly pay special attention to communication on the Internet in connection with the analysis and study of different genres of language (jargon, slang, etc.), the phenomenon or neologisms of communication (written / oral). At first glance, the language of the Internet network deserves individual scientific interest, which at the moment is not fully available as such. This fact is explained by the inconsistency, the novelty of the base of the main sources, which must undergo detailed analysis at regular intervals in order to ultimately create a fundamental, systematized, multi-level research completely devoted to Internet communication in English.

Within the framework of a single work, it is quite problematic to compare and analyze the characteristics of the language of various emails, spam, chats, blogs, etc. In this work, we will pay special attention to the syntactic distinctive features of the most representative, purely from our point of view and opinion, object of the Internet microblog Twitter - at the syntactic, morphological and lexical levels.[28]

In the course of our research, we identified several points where we will talk in detail about the characteristic deviations and agrammatism in the social network Twitter, all our conclusions are confirmed by examples:

1) Morphological features, here we examined the features of the use of tenses, articles, degrees of comparison of adjectives, mood forms;

2) Syntactic features, in particular various elliptical constructions, communicative types of sentences, paying special attention to interrogative and motivating sentences;

3) Features of word formation, such as abbreviation, reverse word formation, word fusion, suffixation, prefixation.

3.2 Features of Internet communication at the grammatical level of TWITTER

The purpose of our work is to analyze the grammatical features that can be observed in messages published on Twitter. These features can be observed at the morphological and syntactic levels. Let's consider each of them in more detail.

In this section, we will look at the features of the use of various parts of speech by Twitter users, as well as the grammatical categories inherent in these parts of speech.

There is a high degree of agrammatism in Twitter messages, there is a clear tendency to neglect language norms. This can be treated in different ways. One can agree with the point of view of E.I. Breusova, that ordinary communication in its written form does not require absolute adherence to clear uniformity of spellings, excellent calligraphy and the rest in accordance with the principles of necessity, and the sufficiency of the degrees of expenditure of speech efforts in order to obtain satisfactory written communication. [29]

In other words, mistakes do not interfere with the perception of the text, the emphasis on literacy, on the contrary, prevents one from concentrating and expressing thoughts as accurately as possible, or negatively affects the speed of writing. Twitter users probably don't see the point of normative punctuation and following grammar rules. Participants adhere to the method of saving efforts in communication and, in accordance with these methods, get rid of everything ritual

and “unnecessary”. However, no one canceled the norms of language as a concept.
[30,31]

Over time, perhaps they should be periodically revised, but not neglected. According to N.D. Golev - “it is rather difficult to dispute the fact that knowledge of punctuation and spelling norms is a sign of a cultured individual and that it is necessary to welcome all demonstrations of his culture, taking into account the speech.” Neglect of norms, in our opinion, entails a chaos in the language and casts doubt on the idea of the philological science itself as such, negatively affects the linguistic consciousness of a person, can lead to “a complete lack of awareness among English speakers.”.

Basically, users of the social network Twitter publish their messages, informing readers about what is happening in their lives at the moment, in the present tense. Thus, against the background of examples of various publications, we examined the features of the use of tenses of English verbs.

We can safely say that from the entire system of English tenses, in general, only the Simple group tenses are used, even if it is grammatically incorrect. We can say that the use of the present tense is a characteristic feature of messages on the social network Twitter.[32]

Taylor swift

That moment when Kanye West secretly records your phone call, then Kim posts it on the Internet.

Jennifer lopez

Look away for one minute ... everything changes

Adele

I really hope Laura Marling wins the mercury tonight

Taylor swift

The next thing we noticed is the frequent use of the Past Simple time instead of the Perfect group. This is not a grammatical error; rather, it is a common feature of American communication today.

Not so often, but you can come across sentences with very gross grammatical errors or an incorrectly used temporal form.

Chris brown

Dallas! Due to unforeseen circumstances I'm not be able to attend the afterparty at Park Avenue. Thx for rocking out tonight

We also noticed a tendency to misuse some grammatical forms, such as the degrees of comparison of adjectives. In our opinion, this suggests that users do not focus on the correct use of the form, but transfer features that are characteristic of colloquial speech into written speech.

Adele

*My bestest friend has her 4th Darcy Burdock book out NOW! Oh Obviously !!
Get it here*

Chris brown

If we talk about the use of articles, we observed a tendency to omit them, their correct use can be seen in a very small number of users, which indicates a clear saving of time and a reluctance to formulate correct grammatical sentences.

John Lewis

This is dark hour for America.

Taylor Swift Devastating loss.[33]

Thus, we concluded that users most often transfer all the features of colloquial speech to writing. Due to the fact that Twitter is characterized by instant communication, errors, misuse of tenses and various grammatical forms are formed.

When analyzing the syntactic features of Twitter communication, we drew attention to the frequent use of various types of elliptical sentences by the authors of messages. Sentences with a missing predicate or subject are understood in traditional grammar as "elliptical sentences." It is believed that ellipsis occurs only in cases where there is not the absence of any member of the sentence, but its deliberate omission for certain stylistic purposes.

In everyday communication, we use this technique without noticing it ourselves: it allows us to reduce the time in a conversation and even focus the listener's attention on a specific subject. Of course, spoken grammar differs from written grammar, rarely when native speakers speak in full sentences. (Ivanilova, 2008) Always some words, members of a sentence and even whole phrases are simply omitted in colloquial speech. This causes grammatical deviations when users express spoken language in writing.[34]

On the social network Twitter, elliptical sentences of various types are often found, in which one can observe:[35]

1) omission of the subject:

Hillary clinton

I burst out laughing when I saw this video this morning. Hope it brightens your day.

Britney spears

Had an amazing time celebrating my brother's birthday yesterday!

Adele

Wish I was there! Thank you for the grammy! (My 10th one! Whhaaa?) Have a wonderful night. I'm in bed, now feeling very restless

2) omission of the subject and the connecting verb before the predicative:

Britney Spears

Happy to confirm that I'll be performing in Singapore on June 30th!

Hillary clinton

Outraged & angry about this cowardly terror attack on a crowd of young people. Sending sympathy & strength to victims & people of Manchester

Philippe reines

Not easy to avoid the unwanted Trump hug, sometimes it even takes practice ...

Hillary clinton

Great to see ppl take to the streets & combat climate change, protect the next generation & fight for jobs & economic justice.

Britney spears

Glad to be back in Vegas woo hoo! My home away from home ... Adele

I need to share with you all that I am eating the best burrito of my life. An explosively joyous moment

Taylor swift

Adele

Been around the world, but there's no place like home, oh baby

4) omission of the subject and the entire predicate:

Jennifer Lopez Silence the pain ...

Jennifer lopez

Another body on another floor. xoxo, Gaga

Last rehearsals. Hope you had greatest first day @coachella! See you tomorrow in the desert

Khloé

All my love to Manchester Britney Spears

Dinner in Hawaii. Literally best![36]

The frequent use of elliptical sentences suggests that when writing a message, users express their thoughts in writing, regardless of the use of all members of the sentence. In their opinion, the main thing is that they conveyed the main idea to the subscribers.

Microblogging Twitter is replete with imperative sentences. In English, the imperative mood is considered to be an impolite form of communication, but it is common in tweets. After analyzing many examples, we noticed that popular users often resort to the call method, they clearly express their position, as if attracting readers to follow their advice.

The period of the election of the new US president became a vivid example of motivation to action, winning over to one side, many politicians and stars published their opinions, resorted to clear instructions and recommendations so that many people would follow their example.[37]

The use of the imperative mood can be seen in the following examples:

Hillary clinton

Already voted? That's great! Now help Hillary win by signing up to make calls now.

Hillary clinton

Let's not be distracted. Let's continue to stand up, organize, resist, put forth good ideas to improve the existing system & peoples' lives.

Adele

Laura Dockrill guys !! Vote for Laura Dockrill Jennifer Lopez

WATCH. TWEET. TREND..it's the final time this season !!

Jennifer lopez

Prove it ... if you really love me ... save me !!!

Also on Twitter there are incentive sentences that are declarative in form (with modal verbs or let us):

Hillary clinton

“Let us have faith in each other! Let us not grow weary! Let us not lose heart! For there are more seasons to come and ... more work to do! ”

This is important. A friend showed me this. I'm going to be talking more about this. We all need to pay attention

As we have noticed, Twitter users often use the modal verb may to express a wish:

In addition to the imperative mood, Twitter is full of examples of interrogative sentences. Stars and other popular users very often use interrogative sentences of various types in their microblogs. Their main function is to interest the reader, to sharpen his attention to publications, to give time for reflection and expression of his point of view. Often the question itself carries an opinion, a hidden answer.[38]

KATY PERRY

Is the Internet real? Can we physically go there?

Chris brown

Who is the bigger threat? ALIENS ?? Or Us ???

Jennifer lopez

It's all in the details ... right?

Khloé

Ready for #KUWTK west coast !? Turn on E!

Often used among users are rhetorical questions that are interrogative in form, but narrative in function. They are placed not to get an answer, but to draw the reader's attention to what is important at this moment. This is due to the need to convey all kinds of emotionally expressive meanings. They are often used in

colloquial speech, therefore, we tracked down many examples of such questions on Twitter.[39]

Britney spears

What's better than 1 night in Bangkok? 2 nights !!

Bernie sanders

Is it possible for ordinary people to come together and defeat a candidate of the millionaires? Montana can do it on Thursday.

Britney spears

Rarely, but one can notice alternative and dividing issues, they are few in number due to the saving of time and the permissible number of characters in the publication.

Exclamation sentences are common on Twitter. The main function is to impart emotional coloring to the expression.

One down and one to go! If you're heading to #PurposeTourDublin in 3Arena later, it sounds like you're in for an amazing night!

Adele

So ... tonight was THE best night of my life. I love you Stevie Nicks !! The queen of melodies! Thanks for everything x

Adele

I passed my driving test this morning !!!

The next thing we paid attention to were proposals that contain appeals. This method allows users to express their position in relation to a person by exposing the message to the public. Often these are words of support or, conversely, opposition, an expression of hostility.[40]

Adele

Good luck Leo! Everyone loves you because you're the best. Meet me at the clock anytime bruv X

Bernie sanders

Mr. Trump: instead of scapegoating the undocumented, work with us to provide a path toward citizenship.

Features of word formation in the social network Twitter Twitter stores a large number of "unusual" words, meaning and

the content of which is not so easy to find in the current dictionary. But not by themselves the words will be of interest and close attention to us, in order to understand their meaning and recognition, but the variants of word formation, because of which they appear.

A different way of word formation on Twitter from the previous one is word blending. For example: fantabulous <fabulous + fantastic - amazing, wonderful or gritch <grouchy female, witch + grouch - hag (about the female sex). According to O.V. Obukhov, the most frequent word present in the generation of ingot words, is the word Twitter. Namely, it provides a huge number of examples: twaffic (traffic+ Twitter); twoops (oops + Twitter); twype (type + Twitter); pwrty (Twitter + party); twerk (work + Twitter); twart (Art + Twitter) etc. [41]

At the same time, such phenomena as reverse word formation take place on Twitter. Examples of verbs with the use of omitted postpositions are especially common. For example: Where did you buzz last evening? Instead of Where did you buzz off last evening? Or: How you shacked this night? Instead of How have you shacked up this night? [16]

In relation to the Twitter language, it is also typical to use abbreviated language forms, called abbreviations, quite often these forms are understood only by the users themselves. For example: nsta is like Bbm pin city tonight or My ol lady can't hang round no hoes. [10]

On Twitter, you can often find abbreviations, deciphering which, statements often acquire an indecent meaning. In the form of contraction, it is slightly forgotten, losing its properties of obscenity and turns out to be only an indicator of an informal conversational style of communication.

Among the abbreviations used in Twitter, acronyms are commonly used to indicate:

- 1) opinion: IMHO - honest opinion / in my humble, AFAIK - as far as I Know;
- 2) ratings / emotions: LOL - laughing out loud, HHOK - ha-ha only kidding;
- 3) farewell / greeting: HAND - have a nice day, BB - bye-bye / be back.

At the same time, word abbreviations are popular on Twitter, and as you can see, whole phrases using one letter, for example: Live ya dreams or Read my interview w Tom Ridge.

All of the above shows that the word-formation process on Twitter is manifested based on the rules of the word-formation system in the English language. The most common word formation techniques were very productive: abbreviation, reverse word formation, word fusion, suffixation, prefixation. The tendency to use word-formation tools popular in the language is natural and logical. Speakers of any language want to experience rapport, so that readers / listeners can easily and easily understand them. In turn, because user behavior follows the law of least effort, the principle of economy and analogy comes into play.[15]

Conclusions on section 3

Thus, having examined the features of the social network Twitter, we can conclude that at the moment this social network is becoming more and more popular. The number of users is increasing every day, as are the opportunities for communication and exchange of information.

Having become a user of the social network Twitter, we can learn various information about the users of interest to us, such as: circle of friends, interests, type

of activity, their place of work - This allows us to manage a large number of relationships with a huge number of users. Twitter is intuitive and entertaining, active, visual, and has the ability to search and update on its own.

Unlike other social networks, Twitter is full of characteristic features that make it so popular among users. Twitter has implemented innovative ways of interacting, they have made communication very simple, effective and fast, such as photos and status.

The participant can customize what will be visible to each list of users, according to ten parameters: profile, basic information, personal information, status, photos, subscribers, posts on the walls, education, work. The user can also configure privacy management, what information will be visible on his page.

Twitter allows you to publish short messages of up to 280 characters. A special feature of Twitter is the public availability of published messages, which in turn brings it closer to blogs. And also instant exchange of information - live communication, in other words, communication in real time. Consequently, we observed that a frequent occurrence in publications is written spoken language, that is, the transfer of spoken language to writing.

There is a high degree of agrammatism in Twitter messages, there is a clear tendency to neglect language norms.

In our study, we analyzed the publications of the most popular Twitter users, identified the following features of grammatical deviations and features in text messages: syntactic, morphological and derivational.

Among the morphological features, we noticed that from the entire system of English tenses, basically, only the Simple group tenses are used, the use of the present tense is a characteristic feature of messages on the Twitter social network, the frequent use of the Past Simple time instead of the Perfect tenses group, and the incorrect use of the degree of comparison of the adjective, use of abbreviated colloquial forms *wanna*, *gonna*, *gotta* in written messages, omission of articles.

When analyzing the syntactic features of communication in Twitter, we noticed the frequent use of various types of elliptical sentences: the omission of the subject, subject and verb-link before the predicative, auxiliary verb, all predicate. You can often find sentences in the imperative mood, users urge their readers to follow their position, especially messages of a political nature are prominent examples. We have seen motivating sentences that are declarative in form with modal verbs or the let us construction, constructions with the modal verb may to express a wish. Twitter is full of sentences in an interrogative form, often used are rhetorical questions, as well as exclamation sentences and sentences containing appeals.

Among the techniques and features of word formation, we noticed that the most common are affixation, word fusion, reverse word formation, abbreviated language forms, abbreviations, acronyms.

The study of the linguistic (syntactic, in particular) features of Twitter communication clearly demonstrates the current attitude towards writing. It was revealed that microbloggers look at writing without prejudice.

CONCLUSION

The Internet today is a source of information. But the speed and availability of communication between users made it possible to use the Internet not only as a learning tool, but also as a means of communication and entertainment. Virtual communication, which arose due to the rapid development of the network, gave rise to a special language - the language of virtual communication. At the moment, social networks are the main way people communicate. Every day the language of Internet communication develops, changes and, of course, actively penetrates into our daily life. The process of interaction of people in social networks is a whole ritual that takes place within the framework of its own rules and laws. They are out-of-the-box and are intended to make it easier to build contact and shorten writing time than to defy established linguistic norms. To gain a deeper understanding of the changes in English influenced by social media, fundamental theoretical knowledge in the field of communications was studied.

Secondly, a thorough analysis of the specifics of the language of social networks was carried out. Its main features are mass character, mediation, an increase in the number of forced contacts.

For a more complete and in-depth study of the characteristics of the English language in social networks, the changes in the main sections of linguistics: morphology, vocabulary and syntax were considered. Based on the examples given in the text of the WRC, we can conclude that the changes affected all the sections under consideration.

Summing up the results of this study, it is important to note that Internet communication is becoming more and more firmly in our lives; huge opportunities for marketing, psychological and, what interests us most, linguistic research are emerging in its vastness.

In our work, we paid special attention to the concept of communication, its types, determined its goals, which contributed to the further study of this problem and the solution of the tasks posed at the beginning of the study. We found out the reasons for participating in a mass-contact community, that is, in social networks, the reasons for the popularity of social networks, because communication is not always the main function, this is a huge space for searching for various information, doing business and self-realization.

The purpose of our work was to analyze the features of Internet communication on the Twitter social network at the grammatical level. The study showed that grammatical deviations are very actively developed in microblogging. The Twitter trait is instant communication.

The maximum allowable number of characters in a publication is 280, which is quite small, as a result of this, users resort to saving, compressing the text. This, in our opinion, is the reason for the grammatically incorrect forms used.

After analyzing more than 10 examples, we conclude that Twitter preserves the written spoken language to a greater extent. More often than not, users do not focus on the use of grammatically correct tense or any form. Their microblogs carry the transmission of their thoughts, actions at the moment. The social network Twitter resembles a live communication between the user and his reader. As a result, the language acquires the features of real speech and has an oral-written character.

Speaking about the language formed by the Internet, it can be argued that it does not stand still, the list of words grows every year. As a result, the dictionary of abbreviations, slangisms, neologisms of the English language will be replenished with enviable constancy, which is undoubtedly a positive trend. Moreover, the traditions of vocabulary in comparison with syntactic ones were more stable in the ordinary linguistic consciousness in terms of preserving the requirements of the word-formation process.

Thus, all the features are due to the fact that communication takes place in a special communicative environment - in the Internet space. It affects the linguistic,

stylistic, and also, which is important for research, the grammatical features of the language. The variety of subgroups of the Internet language, a relatively small number of users, the constant change of social networks: all these facts do not yet allow the Internet language to be formed into a single whole.

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АНОТАЦІЯ

Це дослідження присвячено лінгвістичному опису спілкування в соціальних мережах. Особливу увагу приділено прагматичному, комунікативному, мовностилістичну аспектам характеристики.

Об'єктом дослідження в даній роботі виступає така форма сучасної комунікації, як спілкування в соціальних мережах.

Предметом дослідження виступають ті лінгвістичні особливості комунікації в соціальних мережах, які дозволяють отримати уявлення про цілі і мотиви спілкування; про комунікативні стратегії і тактики користувачів, а також про особливості функціонування мовних одиниць в умовах мережевого спілкування.

Актуальність дослідження обумовлена тим, що в даний час в лінгвістиці спостерігається значний інтерес до нових форм комунікації, зокрема до інтернет-комунікації. Нині інтернет-комунікація вже в значній мірі вивчена, однак, наскільки нам відомо, до цих пір відсутнє цілісне багатоаспектне дослідження особливостей комунікації в соціальних мережах. Існуючі роботи

стосуються або специфіки інтернет-комунікації по порівняно з традиційними формами усного та письмового спілкування, або розглядають мовностилістичні особливості конкретних жанрів інтернет-комунікації. Тим часом, саме соціальні мережі зараз займають провідне місце серед інших форм спілкування в Інтернеті.

Мета дослідження - на базі системно-функціонального підходу до фактів мови подати комплексну характеристику спілкування в соціальних мережах: виявити його прагматичне призначення, розглянути специфіку здійснення в рамках даного виду спілкування комунікативних стратегій і тактик, проаналізувати особливості мови і стилю користувачів соціальних мереж.

У зв'язку з цим в роботі поставлено ряд завдань:

- 1) охарактеризувати місце комунікації в соціальних мережах серед інших форм спілкування (як традиційного, так і віртуального);
- 2) описати соціальну мережу як особливий простір комунікації;
- 3) пояснити з прагматичної точки зору причини популярності спілкування за допомогою соціальних мереж;
- 4) розглянути мовні засоби, за допомогою яких в соціальних мережах реалізується потреба в спілкуванні;
- 5) описати стратегії і тактики користувачів, виявити типи користувачів за особливостями їх мовної поведінки в соціальній мережі;
- 6) дати комплексну мовностилістичні характеристику спілкування в соціальній мережі (з точки зору лексики, морфології, синтаксису, особливостей графічної організації та ін.);
- 7) виявити особливості мовної картини світу користувачів соціальної мережі;
- 8) розглянути актуальну лексику соціальних мереж як відображає активні процеси в мові і розвиток інтернет технологій.

Новизна дослідження полягає в тому, що комунікація в соціальних мережах, відносно недавно стала формою спілкування, ще недостатньо вивчена з лінгвістичної точки зору. Крім того, інтернет-комунікація - це надзвичайно динамічна сфера побутування мови, тому опис стану інтернет-комунікації на сучасній стадії розвитку мови вводить в науковий обіг новий мовний матеріал. У роботі (на прикладі соціальної мережі «Твіттер») вперше співвіднесені типи користувачів соціальної мережі і обрані ними комунікативні стратегії і тактики; показано, що картина світу активного користувача соціальних мереж детермінована публікаціями тих груп і пабліків, на які даний користувач підписаний; показано, що картина світу активного користувача соціальних мереж істотно відрізняється від картини світу людей, які незнайомі з реаліями соцмереж; обґрунтована залежність зміни семантики і сполучуваності лексичних одиниць, активних в мережевому дискурсі, з одного боку, від процесів освоєння англійською мовою іншомовної лексики, з іншого боку, від розвитку технічних можливостей даного інтернет-ресурсу.

Матеріалом дослідження послужили контексти різного об'єму і змісту (діалоги, обговорення, коментарі, статуси, замітки, записи в мікроблогах і ін.), витягнуті з відкритих ресурсів за період 2019-2020 рр. всього було проаналізовано близько 10 контекстів сторінок користувачів.

Теоретична значимість дослідження полягає в тому, що воно вносить певний внесок у вирішення актуальних проблем мовознавства, пов'язаних з вивченням семантичних, функціональних, комунікативних, прагматичних, когнітивних, стилістичних, соціальних аспектів сучасної мови.

Методи і методики дослідження. Основними методами і методиками, використаними в даній роботі, є метод системно-функціонального аналізу мовних одиниць, описово-аналітичний метод, метод контекстуального аналізу, метод компонентного аналізу, метод порівняльного аналізу, метод прагматичного аналізу стратегій і тактик комунікації. На окремих етапах дослідження використовувався також статистичний метод.

Підводячи підсумки цього дослідження, важливо зазначити, що Інтернет-спілкування стає дедалі міцнішим у нашому житті; величезні можливості для маркетингових, психологічних та лінгвістичних досліджень виникають у даній широті.

У роботі особливу увагу приділено поняттю спілкування, його види, визначено його цілі, що сприяло подальшому вивченню цієї проблеми та вирішенню завдань, поставлених на початку дослідження. Також з'ясовано причини участі у спільноті масових контактів, тобто в соціальних мережах, причини популярності соціальних мереж, оскільки спілкування не завжди є головною функцією, це величезний простір для пошуку різної інформації, ведення бізнесу та самореалізація.

Отже, Твіттер - переповнений характерними функціями, які роблять його таким популярним серед користувачів в Інтернет-комунікаціях. Особливістю цієї соціальної мережі є публічна доступність опублікованих повідомлень, що в свою чергу наближає його до блогів. А також миттєвий обмін інформацією - живе спілкування, іншими словами, спілкування в режимі реального часу.

Спостерігаючи за публікаціями, бачимо, що доволі часто зустрічається письмова розмовна мова, також у Твіттері є чітка тенденція до нехтування мовними нормами.

Говорячи про мову, сформовану Інтернетом, можна стверджувати, що вона не стоїть на місці, список слів з кожним роком зростає. Як наслідок, словник скорочень, сленгізмів, неологізмів англійської мови поповниться завидною постійністю, що, безсумнівно, є позитивною тенденцією.