THEKARAKALPAK LANGUAGE IN THE VIRTUAL WORLD

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Annotation: The article deals with the language on the Internet, the effect of the Internet on language and some features of netspeak in the Karakalpak language and describes the news in the field of the development and usage of the internet language, mainly abbreviations.

Keywords: Netspeak, Internet, virtual community, chat, acronym, abbreviation, modern linguistics.

The Internet is an electronic, global, and interactive medium, and each of these properties has consequences for the kind of language found there.

On the Internet, as with traditional speaking and writing, the language that individuals produce is far exceeded by the language they receive and as the Internet is a medium almost entirely dependent on reactions to written messages; awareness of audience must hold a primary place in any discussion. The core feature of the Internet is its real or potential interactivity.

There is a widely held intuition that some sort of Netspeak exists – a type of language displaying features that are unique to the Internet and encountered in all the situations, arising out of its character as a medium which is electronic, global, and interactive.

The term *Netspeak* is an alternative to *Netlish, Weblish, Internet language, cyberspeak, electronic discourse, electronic language, interactive written discourse, computer-mediated communication (CMC),* and other more cumbersome locutions. Each term has a different implication: *Netlish*, for example, is plainly derived from English and is of decreasing usefulness as the

Net becomes more multilingual; *electronic discourse* emphasizes the interactive and dialogue elements. It is perhaps unsurprising to see *Netspeak*, as a term being given some popular currency – following the Orwellian introduction of *Newspeak* and *Oldspeak* in 1984, later developments such as *Doublespeak* and *Seaspeak*, and media labels such as *Royalspeak* and *Blairspeak*. It is broader than *Webspeak*, which has also had some use. As a name, *Netspeak* is succinct, and functional enough, as long as we remember that 'speak' here involves writing as well as talking, and that any speak suffix has a receptive element including listening and reading [2,18]

The chat groups and virtual worlds also have their abbreviations and acronyms which turn up on e-mail, in personal Web pages and some of the commonest ones are listed below:

Ne qv? – ne qilipatrisan', JJt – Jaqsijatip tur, Janka – jan'aliq, O'z? – O'zin'nin' jag'dayin' qalay?, Norm – Ortasha (normal) jag'dayda, Kaz – hazir, kk – kerek, mn – menen, bn – benen, pn – penen, h- ham, u.n – ushin, lch – lichka, xb – xabar, tel – telefon, tg – telegram tarmag'i, gr – gruppa (topar), nom – nomer, kbs – kim bar sette (tarmaqta), mug –mug'allim etc.

This style of writing or the usage of these mostly known abbreviations and nowadays that are used in online chatting are those we find anywhere we go to the internet discussions. They express the momentary feelings or circumstances. On condition that we mention about abbreviations it is possible to say that specific type of new vocabulary form abbreviations newly emerged from the necessity of quick and outright communication by means of chat.

There is an obvious similarity and overlap with nowadays phenomenon of abbreviating anything that is possible. Crystal emphasizes that it is not a proof

of dyslexia, mental laziness or being an illiterate. In the online communication we need to save time and we expect the immediate answer from the counterpart.

As a new linguistic medium, Netspeak will doubtless grow in its sociolinguistic and stylistic complexity to be comparable to that already known in traditional speech and writing. However, it is too soon to be certain about the form these new varieties will take. We suppose on the condition that weare to understand truly how the Internet might shape our language, then it is essential thatwe seek to understand howdifferent varieties of language are used on the Internet.

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