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MAIN GENRES AND FEATURES OF VIRTUAL COMMUNICATION

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Abstract

In this article, the genre of speech is a speech act, speech phenomenon, speech strategy, speech tactics, etc. in comparison with concepts. In linguistics, a genre is understood as a typical representative unit of a speech act, sometimes much larger than a speech act, but it is necessary to relate this term to the rapidly developing process of computerization of society. Analysis of the speech of network users by studying virtual communication into communicative-pragmatic and genre. This requires further deepening of scientific research to clarify the problem of verbal communication in virtual space.

Keywords: Speech communication, virtual speech communication, forum, global and regional network, audiovisual communication, Internet, chat, genre of speech.

Introduction

Due to the widespread use of computer technology in the field of computing, it is possible to trace the development of computer technology. On the Internet, you can find terms such as cybermaiden, computer community, cyberfootball (i.e. cybermaiden fu_arosi) and the like. At the same time, cybermaconide is often



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considered as a natural science language, while Internet macroeconomics is considered as the science of language, and cyberlinguistics is considered as the science of language. The sphere of activity of cyberlinguistics is computer-media communication (SMS), which is carried out in cyberspace with unlimited possibilities for people to create their virtual personality through language (text) expression. Through this, awareness of the virtual world occurs, social interactions with other similar individuals, an online community with its own rules and leaders is created. The Internet is a complex system of self-shaping and control. It has two main functions as a program that provides network tools to operate on a single standard basis (in a single language). That is, the first is the information space and the second is the communication medium.

Virtual speech communication consists of three components, such as simple speech communication: starting communication, maintaining communication, and completing communication. The user performs communication based on the linguistic and pragmatic rules that represent his being in the virtual communication space of the Uzbek language chat. Virtual conversation can be described as follows: 1)public character of communication; 2) communication orientation: multiple to multiple; 3) synchronous communication; 4) average speed of notification to the recipient; 5) lack of strict requirements for the form and content of the message[4,7,15].

Virtual meeting of known conditions and known factors influencing oshadi practice. During the first meeting, the Ministry's requirements were constantly clarified. During the meeting, several acts of requirement were adopted for the participants: gapirovchi (ezuvchi) and tinglovchi (ezuvchi). He was one of the first to participate in the Bundesliga races, as well as in the Bundesliga races. The vertical on the meeting site of the online act with the condition. The meeting was attended by representatives of various industries, including the Ministry of Industry, the Mining Industry, the Mining Industry, the Mining Industry, the Mining Industry and the Mining Industry. Kundalik meets industry (mostly



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people); meeting industry industry; business meetings industry (or business meetings); Science, Education and political speech industry; tourism, sports and show business industry; medical speech industry; communication loop, etc. to [8].

In the 80s and 90s, representatives of the genre tour and Kyzylorda met in Kyzylorda. At the same time, as in the case of other languages, in this case, speech is the main genre of speech used to discuss issues related to speech on the island of Biriga. Among them: a dialogist who acts as a keynote speaker on various issues, a humanist, a young integrator of the Shaklantirish discipline, and a speaker of the Shaklash School. In the 90s, in ikinchi yarmida, zhanrshunoslik sohasida Ulkan yutuklar recorded ethildi. According to Turdosh Fanlar, pragmalinguistics, stylistics, rhetoric, social-tilshunoslik, psycholinguistics, cultural-tilshunoslik and textual tilshunosliga have become very effective means of communication for him. The Center for Modern ogzaki nutk ga bulgan is a professional user and yez boshlandi uslublari yaratila amiyatga E. zhanarlarini about the same.

In later works on the genre, the genre changed significantly, which led to its decline [2]. Dargakiyat, nutkiyat (NJ) nutkakati, nutk kodisasy, nutk strategies, nutk tactics, and others by K. Poniatov. In linguistics, the chickpea genre is understood as a typical chickpea phenomenon, while in linguistics, chickpea is usually considered a typical phenomenon, but this does not apply to the chickpea genre.'an act that develops in the process of computerization.

Apparently, in some genres, such as Hill Hill, jazz and rock'n'roll, you can find mixed motifs. For example, in free and unlimited access to files, we replace them with files of a certain genre. However, in the work of Aynur Shahsay, there is a tendency to change genre affiliation, deliberate distortion of genre features, distortion of semantic meanings, i.e. the transition from genre representations to creative forms.

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NJ (nutkiy genre) – takhmin is used as a dual concept, denoting a motif typical of Nutk genres-hilma – hilgi (kikoya, khat, novel) and a lyrical motif typical of nutk genres (kundalik, ifodasi, karbiy buiruk, savol) [16]. In one volume, this is correspondence on the Internet, in the second volume, this is correspondence on the Internet as a response to a request for help. For example, in the “chat” mode. Thus, each of these genres is a collection of genres that we call “noir genres.” Throughout his creative career, Nuttin has worked on a number of genres-ballads, ballads, huts, buffalo fun, etc. According to B. B. Sirotkin, “the naturalistic genre developed not from linguistic theories, but from real ideas about the nature of being.” The nut genre was not separated from the mucha genre, but rather from the hilm-Hill functionality, in which the nut and mucha genres were combined under the common name mucha. The genres of Nautilus are divided into murakkab (double) and soddu (double). Complex genres include written (mainly) fiction, scientific articles, etc., and sod – direct oral communication.

Thus, the better a person assimilates the genres of speech, the more perfect free speech is undoubtedly. When a communicator chooses a certain type of sentence, he chooses it for the whole sentence, focusing first on the genre of speech, and then on the syntactic characteristics of the conceived sentence.

The genre types of Internet communication have already been considered in the work of several researchers. Thus, the following genres of Internet communication can be distinguished: 1) e-mail (e – mail) ; 2) chat (IRC) - informal communication by computer in real time; 3) computer conferences (forums); 4) electronic bulletin board on the Internet (Bulletin Board); 5) instant messaging system (ICQ); 6) computer games; 7) ZOOM (video Conference) . [2,4,16,17] .

At the present stage of the development of computer communication theory, this classification is considered extremely conditional, since according to many structural signs these genres (intersections) may overlap. For example, the English linguist M. Stabbs identifies five genres for 2001 and calls them"



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situations of internet use" (broad Internet-using situations). These are: email, synchronous and asynchronous chats (conversations), including VVS, virtual universe (MOOs, MUDs, MUCKs, MUSEs, etc.); web texts. Considering direct IRC communication, it is not difficult to realize that according to the method of presentation and organization of the text it brings to mind hypertext. Electronic hypertext exists in the sum of electronic genres. There are three areas of computer modeling that use knowledge about the functioning of the language system. The classification of electronic hypertext genres can be structured on different grounds. In our opinion, one of the foundations of such a classification can be associated with oral or written speech. In this case, as a transition point of the level at which the genres of electronic hypertext are located, chat (chat) and written speech-oriented emails go to the field.

E-mail oral communication is of particular interest as a phenomenon that arose ten, fifteen years ago and during which time it became widespread and manifested as something between oral and written colloquial communication. Written colloquial communication uses a graphical way of recording information, but like Oral – this difference is observed in quickness and informality. A more vivid example of combining the features of written and spoken speech is communication in the "chat" (conversation) mode, in which two interlocutors communicate through a computer network: in half of the screen, the participant of the dialogue writes his text, and in the other half he can see that the text of his interlocutor appeared in letters. The study of specific aspects of computer communication is one of the actively developing areas of analysis of modern speech communication, which allows the use of an integrated approach in the description of the chat (conversation) communication model.

In conclusion, it makes it possible to analyze the speech of network users by dividing virtual communication into communicative-pragmatic and genre. This assumes that there is a need to further deepen scientific research on the problem of speech communication in the virtual space.



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