

## Speech Process and Internet Communication in Foreign Language Classes

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**Abstract:** This article discusses the concept of communication in foreign language classes, comments given to it by world scientists, types of communication and public communication in social networks, the concept of speech, its manifestations and the impact of online communication on the speech process, as well as the positive effects of this process and negative aspects are analyzed.

**Key words:** communication, communicative competence, virtual communication, globalization, linguistic literacy, informal lexicon.

**Introduction:** First of all, if we explain the concept of communication, communication is a complex process of interaction between people, which consists of information exchange, as well as mutual perception and understanding by partners. Many scientists have given different explanations to this concept. Below we will consider some of them.

A.B.Zverinsev considers communication, first of all, as one of the forms of interaction between people in the communication process, as an informational aspect of communication. G.G.Pochepsov in his book "Communication Theory" understands communication as "processes of recoding non-verbal to verbal and non-verbal to verbal sphere". Here V.A.Spivak in the book "Corporate Culture" cited: "Communication is information exchange, communication (as well as communication methods) in the process of activity."

All types of human activity take place in the process of mutual communication. The concept of communication is one of the main conditions for the full functioning of society. Therefore, issues such as the culture of communication, formation of communicative competences for proper organization of the communication process, mastering the practice of communication in various sociopragmatic situations remain relevant.

Although the aspects of human culture such as art, science, politics, religion, material and cultural wealth have been consistently studied, a comprehensive history of the communication process has not yet been created. Recently, the object of study of linguistics has expanded considerably, the process of interdisciplinary integration has intensified, and such concepts as "intercultural communication", "linguistic culture", "communication with society" have entered the science.

**Material and Methods:** Communication is a complex anthropocentric process in which the human factor takes the lead. However, it is difficult for a person to realize his communicative goal without taking into account the speech situation and conditions, space and time, the characteristics and condition of the listener, without calculating with these factors.

Philosophical and theoretical foundations of communication are analyzed in the studies of L. Buyeva, M.Kagan, P. Krauss, T. Rodermeel, V. Fefelova, A. Leontev, B. Lomov, A. Petrovsky, I. Kon, L. Shneider and others. Its social and psychological aspects were studied by scientists such as Sh.Bally, D.Shirrin, G.Apresyan, E.Sepir, F.Shuman.

The concepts of Internet communication or Internet communication are often heard in our ears. Here, together with the concept of communication, we will touch on the concept of communication and consider the difference between them.

M.Kagan emphasizes that in the philosophical analysis of human activity in subject-object relations, it is necessary to rely on dialectical-materialistic foundations, and this activity is defined by psychologists and philosophers in different ways. So far, subject-object relations have been considered. But there is also an interaction of subjects. As M.S.Kagan wrote, in this case we encounter a communicative type of activity or communication. In his 1988 book, *The World of Communication: The Problem of Inter subjective Relations*, he analyzes how the problem of communication arose in the history of culture and philosophy, its structure and function. Initially, only the concept of communication was understood, the concept of "communication" entered the interpretation of modern views, and now they are separated as separate categories that require each other.

Communication is, first of all, the interaction of two subjects. Communication has a practical (material), spiritual, informative character. Communication is a purely informational process, a subject conveying information to one or another object.

By the last years of the 20th century, the online form of communication has developed a lot. At first, it was widely used among the population of developed countries, and later it became common for the population of developing countries. As the process of globalization accelerates rapidly, along with it, the fields of information technology, Internet, and social networks, which are considered as the requirements of the present time, have greatly improved. In particular, it is very difficult to find a person who does not have a general understanding of the virtual world. It has a significant role both in everyday life and in professional life. According to the information of the "Social Opinion" public opinion research fund, in the fall of 2010, the share of Internet users among the adult population of our country was 40% (or 12 million people).

At the same time, 7–8 million people can be included in the active part of the audience that enters the global network at least once a day. Two years ago, about the same number of people made up the monthly Internet audience (10.7 million). Internet access in large cities (with a population of 100,000 or more) is higher than the average for Uzbekistan. In cities with a population of 100,000 to 1 million, the monthly Internet audience is around 45%. In smaller cities and villages, the Internet is not so widespread, but it is precisely here that the greatest growth is not recorded: in one season (from a little), in cities and villages with a population of less than 100 thousand, the Internet audience is around 10%, in a year 28% and 31%, respectively, growth was recorded.

**Result and discussion:** Today, people choose the information channel that is most convenient for them to exchange information with each other, that is, to communicate. This is definitely considered a social network. The concept of social network was first used by James Brown, and by now, there is hardly a person who has not heard of this concept. It is no exaggeration

to say that the social network has taken its place in the communication process. Social network is derived from the English word "social networking service" and is understood as a network created on the basis of multi-user interactive websites, the content of which consists only of participants and establishes communication between them.

Social networks such as "Facebook", "Instagram", "Odnoklassniki", "Vkontakte", "Twitter", which have emerged as a force for uniting close people of different social strata and interests and enable interpersonal communication, serve millions of users national networks such as "ziyonet.uz", "muloqot.uz" are also developing in the segment.

To date, Uzbek researchers and specialists are also paying attention to the socio-psychological aspects of the Internet, Internet journalism, and certain industry networks. In particular, preliminary studies on the language characteristics of Internet communication are being conducted. Internet language includes elements of both oral and written speech. In particular, although signs typical of oral speech are often witnessed in the process of communication on social networks, they are given in the form of correspondence and comments, which are characteristic of written speech. Aspects of colloquial speech, such as informal lexicon, are widely used in the process of virtual communication and have become commonplace for almost all network users.

Even ten years ago, "colloquial speech does not have a written form, and in this respect it is fundamentally different from other functional styles. Colloquial speech appears in the oral form", and it was mentioned that "Today, a new form of linguistic interaction has appeared - written colloquial speech".

As a result of the acceleration of the process of international globalization under the influence of the Internet, a written form of conversational style appeared as a means of communication. At the end of the 20th century, a not so popular letter was used in the form of a short message via telephone (short message service) as the first form of written speech. By the 21st century, with the advent of Internet communication, mass communication became a type. In the language of synergetics, we can say that this phenomenon is a state of "bifurcation", because "the state of development is divided into two and falls into order is considered a bifurcation".

According to I. Prigozhin, bifurcation processes indicate the complexity of the system. At the bifurcation point, the system enters a new qualitative stage of stability, where chance and necessity collide.

In the framework of traditional and structural linguistics, a number of research studies have been conducted on colloquial speech.<sup>10</sup> In scientific sources, colloquial speech is often divided into literary colloquial speech and ordinary colloquial speech. Suyun Karimov divides colloquial speech into three types: literary setting, transaction-domestic, ordinary speech.

Sometimes there are cases of disobedience to language norms. There may also be phonetic, grammatical or lexical imbalances. We can observe this in the following example of Internet correspondence:

*"As you can see in this picture, the French cake was taught to one of our teachers for free on a simple telegram channel. After watching it, I cooked it for customers. Everyone liked it, and I did not order so many recipes that I learned in the paid course."*

This example is taken from the Telegram social network's culinary channel, and as we can see, the literary language does not obey the norms of speech. The message contains many grammatical, phonetic, punctuational, lexical, and orthographic errors. However, despite this, the intended purpose of the speech is correctly and clearly understood by the receivers of the message. Because the above errors may have changed the form of the message, but the meaning is fully understood from the text.

**Conclusion:** Considering the impact of Internet communication on the speech process, first of all, it is worth noting that the form of virtual communication is today's demand, and at the same time, with its many advantages and conveniences, it has become a regular choice of its users. It is worth noting. Nevertheless, many scientists are concerned about the declining linguistic literacy of regular users of the social network, and several measures are being implemented in this regard.

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