RESEARCH ARTICLE

LINGUISTATICAL STUDY OF CHINESE INTERNET LEXICOLOGY

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Abstract

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Different changes occur in each language under the influence of scientific and technical processes. Significant changes are observed in the lexical structure of the language: constant renewal and enrichment, the reflection of major changes in the life of society, the emergence of large-scale new language units. As a result of the emergence of a new object in human life, the problem of defining it in speech arises, translating it from one language to another in order to support and develop mutual cultural communication. With the advent of the Internet, there have been many changes in Chinese society, including the Chinese language. Under the influence of the Internet, an Internet language different from the literary normative language was formed.

Introduction:-
Today, the language of communication on the Internet is constantly changing and enriched with more and more new words. Due to the process of merging Chinese and Western cultures, the improvement of computer technology, the spread of the Internet as the main means of communication, and the emergence of applications for communication in the "social network" format, new lexical units began to appear in Chinese. In this regard, how the Internet language affects Chinese language demonstrates the relevance of the research topic.

For the past few decades, linguists have been actively exploring the Internet connection. Chinese researchers use 网络语言 wǎngluòyǔyán "The emergence of Internet language not only creates a new life force, a new way and a new field of communication for people to communicate orally, but also creates new challenges for researchers: how to learn the language of the Internet, how to understand the Internet. Language, how the Internet language differs from the Internet language, what special communication norms exist in the Internet environment, how to bring the Internet language to generally accepted standards" to describe this phenomenon. Use the term "Internet language". Zhang Yu Lin describes it as follows: "The language of the Internet has emerged since the human race entered the information society, and it is the newest means of communicating with people" [1].

The Main Findings And Results:-
When researchers define the language of the Internet, they consider it taking into account a variety of factors. These are the field of use, the environment of distribution, the structure of the language, the developmental feature of the language, differences from the normative language, grammatical and lexical features, and so on. Many researchers emphasize the changing, progressive nature of Internet language: "Internet language is a dynamic language, it is constantly evolving and changing", says 汤玫英 Tan Mein [2].曹进 TsaoJin, on the other hand, defines it as: "The

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language of the Internet is an intermediary language created by Internet users through innovation in transformation, restructuring, and normative language" [3]. As the Internet language became more and more popular in China, many Chinese linguists began to study this phenomenon in detail. Chinese linguists have begun to pay great attention to the study of the influence of Internet language on Chinese in general, with some Chinese researchers analyzing the concept of "Internet language" in a broad and narrow sense.For example, 劲松 Jin Song 麒珂 Chi Ke broadly understands "Internet language" as a language related to electronic technology, and narrowly as the language of Internet users. As the Internet language became increasingly popular in China, many Chinese linguists began to study this phenomenon in detail [4]. Chinese linguists pay great attention to the study of the influence of the Internet language on the general Chinese language; some Chinese researchers analyze the concept of "Internet language" in a broad and narrow sense. The new branch of linguistics is the English philologist David Crystal, who has shaped Internet linguistics and authored numerous works on Internet communication [5].The British scholar David Crystal described the problems of the influence of the Internet and information technology on language in 2005 in his book Circles of Internet Linguistics [6]. Studying the impact of the Internet on language, David Crystal argues that the Internet is not only a social revolution, but also a revolution in language itself [7].He is the author of dictionaries such as English Computer Dictionary, Internet Vocabulary Analysis, English-Russian and Russian-English Dictionary of Computer Vocabulary. The first person in China to coin the term "Internet Linguistics" was Hai Chun, author of "The Newest Network of Linguistics - Internet Linguistics" [8].The following works are devoted to defining the lexical features of the Internet text. In his research, A.N.Sboev identified the main aspects of Internet text review using the work of the above researchers and applied them in the study of Internet communication and the Internet dictionary of Chinese. Among the Russian researchers who studied the computer and Internet dictionary of the Chinese language are Y.G. Lemeshko, D.V. Lvov [9], E.S.Jolobova [10] and others.Internet connection and Internet dictionary are being actively studied in China. Internet communication has been studied by Chinese linguists Yu Genyuan [11], Liu Minchen [12], Zhang Yunhui [13], Tang Mein [14] and others. However, despite the active research of the Internet dictionary among Chinese linguists, there are still many problems, in particular, the need to describe the issues of Internet vocabulary formation.

Voronina M.K., GlushkovaS.Yu., R.R. Khairutdinov co-authored the article "Trends of development of Chinese Internet lexicon" commenting on the development of Internet lexicon in Chinese:

Most of the lexical units in the Chinese Internet lexicon are multi-syllable words.

The most productive means of forming lexical units in the Chinese Internet lexicon is prefixation and suffixation.

The language of communication in the network has been sufficiently mastered from many other languages, especially English and Japanese.

Modern Internet lexicon has emerged due to the homonymy of the Chinese language.

In the process of communication in the network, there has been a tendency to use form levels, urges, and downloads.

The modern lexicon of the Internet language consists of a very large number of literal words and numerical combinations [15].

This article discusses the structure of the Chinese Internet lexicon. In the analysis of the Xinhua Internet Dictionary, which consists of 2946 lexical units, 827 lexical units are literal words (28.2%), 482 lexical units are numbered words and phrases (16.3%), 1637 are written in hieroglyphs. lexical units (55.6 percent).

To organize the research, we present the data obtained in the form of a diagram:

The structure of the Chinese Internet vocabulary:

Literal words   Numerical wordsWords written in hieroglyphs
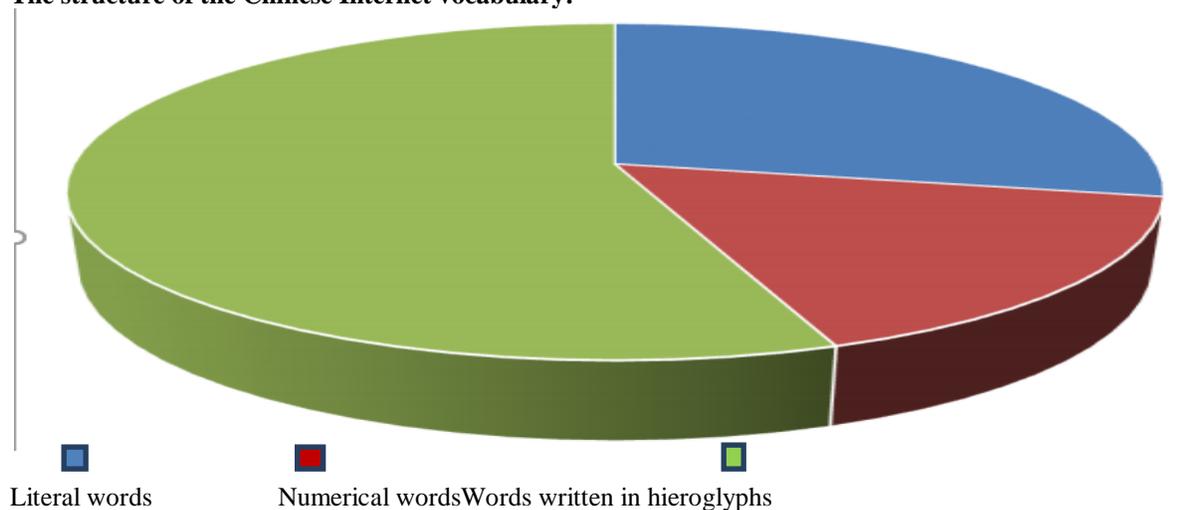
As can be seen from the diagram below, 94% of the 1637 words written in hieroglyphs are single-syllable words (5.7%), 776 are two-syllable words (47.4%), and 767 are three-syllable words consist of more syllables (46.9 percent) [15, p. 21].

Speaking about the peculiarities of alphabetic abbreviations in the article "Internet lexicon in modern Chinese language", O.O. Sinishi says: "The peculiarity of alphabetic abbreviations is that, regardless of their function, they contain pinin - Chinese. whether the phonetic alphabet (HSK *hanyu shuypin kaoshi* - standard qualification exam in Chinese) or the letters of the Latin alphabet (WTO world trade organization) or Roman numerals are available, they are all used on the Internet" [16, p. 58].There are a total of nearly 2030 letter abbreviations used on the Chinese Internet, which can be divided into two groups (specific features of Chinese vocabulary in youth chats [17].

Mixed models that contain Latin letters and hieroglyphs, for example:
• Sound mastering: 卡拉 OK (kala *OK*) - karaoke;
• Letter abbreviations (this is not a new phenomenon, such a situation can be found in many works of Chinese writers): N 先生 *syanshen* Mr. N, A 女士- A *nyuyshi* lady A, F 大学- F *dasyue* university F;

• Abbreviation of English phrase and Chinese words: PIN 码- PIN-code (Personal Identification Number +码 ma "*code*"), IP 卡- user ID (Internetwork protocol +卡 *ka "card"*), SIM 卡- SIM card (Subscriber Identity Module +卡 ka "*karta*").

 Abbreviations of capital letters that can be divided into two types:
• English-based abbreviations: GPS (global positioning system) - a global positioning system, DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) - DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) (English abbreviation reference).
• Chinese-based abbreviations RMB - *jenminbi*, HSK - *hanyushuypinkaoshi*);

It should be noted that the number of literal words entering the Chinese language is so large that a number of dictionaries explaining abbreviations have now been published in China. In addition, various types of reference books have been published from time to time, consisting of abbreviations used in other countries. It is easy enough to find the meaning of all the necessary words and phrases used in online communication tools and Internet forums [16, pp. 58-59].

A.N. Sboev in the article "Trends in the Development of the Chinese Language Vocabulary on the Material of the" Xinhua Internet Dictionary examines trends. The dictionary notes new trends in the development of Chinese vocabulary, as the Internet is a platform for disseminating neologisms and changing existing vocabulary. Dictionary

analysis confirms that the development trend of Chinese dictionary, which is typical for the XXI century, is maintained in the Chinese Internet language:

Chinese internet language is dominated by many complex vocabularies.
One of the effective ways of word formation is affixation, a large number of word combinations are also formed by creating compound words.

Many learned words go into the Internet dictionary, usually from English and Japanese.

A part of the internet dictionary was created due to the homonymy of the Chinese language and new meanings of existing words also appear.

Level, cut, and particle suffixes appear in the internet dictionary, which are rarely or not used at all in everyday speech [18, p. 60].

In his dissertation "Structural-semantic and linguistic-cultural aspects of the Internet lexicon of the modern Chinese language" A.N.Sboev identified the structural and semantic features of the Internet dictionary of modern Chinese, as well as the manifestation of linguocultural aspects in the Chinese Internet lexicon [19].

Conclusion:-
The main directions of Chinese lexicon have been identified in the study of Chinese-language Internet lexicon by Chinese and Russian scholars [20].Chinese scholars describe the emergence of lexical units in Internet language as a "permanent explosion" [21, pp. 48-57]. This phenomenon is taking place in various spheres of social life, natural and social sciences, education, daily life and so on. According to various estimates, 700-800 new lexical units appear every year, and about 20,000 new words have appeared in the last twenty-five years, but they may actually be fewer because some of these words are old words whose meanings have changed. Chinese dictionaries created for new words and phrases typically included 4,700 to 10,000 dictionary articles [21, pp. 48-57].

According to E.S.Jolobova, A.L. Semenas, A.A. Khamatova, Li Shutsyuan, Yan Ligan and MV Merkulova, there has been a recent trend in the Internet lexicon of Chinese to use letter words, numerical combinations, and words learned from other languages.

This problem is still relevant today and is covered in the works of many scientists and scientific journals.

From the following, it can be seen that although the lexicon of the internet has been studied in depth, there are also many aspects of it that have not yet been studied. The relevance of the topic under study is determined by the need for a comprehensive analysis of the new lexicon of the Chinese language. Language is a dynamic system in which constant changes occur and new words appear.

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