Article

Is the Internet a Global Threat for Language Linguistics?

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Abstract: The growth of the Internet and social media in the 21st century has created a new communicative space where oral and written forms converge, profoundly influencing linguistic practices worldwide. In the Uzbek linguistic context, this transformation has introduced challenges such as abbreviations, mixed alphabets, emotive symbols, and stylistic inconsistencies, which erode traditional literary standards and complicate accurate translation across languages. Although Internet-mediated texts have become the dominant form of communication, there remains limited systematic study of how these linguistic shifts contribute to the spread of language crimes, extremist propaganda, and the weakening of established linguistic norms. This study seeks to analyze the distinctive features of Internet and social media communication, evaluate their impact on Uzbek language norms, and highlight their role as both a linguistic resource and a site of potential crime. Findings show that social networks function as hybrid spaces blending speech and writing, producing coded communication and violations of phonetic, lexical, syntactic, and stylistic norms. Official data indicate that between 2016 and 2018, 658 individuals were prosecuted for disseminating illegal materials online, underscoring the scale of linguistic violations and their social consequences. The study demonstrates that Internet language is not merely a stylistic innovation but a parallel digital language requiring its own descriptive and regulatory framework. The results emphasize the need for interdisciplinary collaboration among linguists, psychologists, lawyers, and policymakers to preserve linguistic integrity, detect extremist discourse, and balance the opportunities of digital communication with its risks.

Keywords: Synchronicity, Deictic Expressions, The Intermediate Zone of Speech and Writing, Literary Language Styles, Expressiveness, Paralinguistic Means, Polycodality

1. Introduction

What are the negative effects of the features inherent in the Internet and social networks on traditional academic writing?

Firstly, the use of abbreviations, words, sentences prevents the full expression and understanding of the content of the text, creates coded texts. This situation can lead to the loss of the original state of language units in the Uzbek language, or cause various conflict situations[1].

Secondly, failure to adhere to the norms of literary language methodology, that is, phonetic, lexical, syntactic, stylistic, grammatical, and intonation, and the widespread use of dialect words can lead to changes in theoretical knowledge of linguistics, misunderstandings, conflict situations, and the formation of incorrect information among students of the Uzbek language[2].

Third, the incorrect use of emotional words, the use of connoted words without a proper understanding of their meaning, leads to errors and shortcomings in translating words specific to the Uzbek language into other languages[3].

Fourth, expressing thoughts through emojis rather than language units limits the use of words in the Uzbek language, in addition to creating the opportunity for all speakers to understand each other[4].

There are also different aspects of traditional oral and written communication and virtual oral and written communication. Expressing an idea in traditional oral dialogue is used not only from units of language and does not require time to transmit and receive speech. This is not available for speech processing in the form of communication. Lingwistical requirements are followed in written speech, the word repeats will not be almost no, the boundaries of the sentence is clearly visible. The message is recorded in a relative way to it is limited to processing after it is transmitted. The receiver and listener of traditional talks will be clearly common or vague as soon as it is clear to the virtual communication form[5]. Both views of virtual communication are different from the fact that it has a traditional dialogue. The social medium dialogue is concentrated orally and written speech. You can edit, copy, archive and disabling speech specifically typical of virtual communication. The language of virtual communication is almost no different from the traditional language language. The Internet and social networks include journalists, people, political anthemen, and specific requirements on the basis of specific requirements for the population, political scientists, clergy[6]. The language of the Internet and social networks can be considered as a new language that reflects the two forms of speech. Time pressure is noticed due to the state of traditional linguistics, due to the calculation of the Internet linguosity. A certain regulation of the Internet is a complex matters. That is why it is necessary to determine which language is originally unique. According to David Crystal, this "intermediate zone" "between speech and entry is one of the most important factors - synchronization[7].

The creation of the language between emotions and styles in the text, which will have a strong impact on the text, the text, and the text of the text in the text. In addition to an additional state of mind, the speech to the information will also be able to use the state of speech. In writing talk, these expressions are not used to be uncertainty[8].

2. Materials and Methods

Determining the language of Internet and social networks is a processed form of separate language or existing languages Today is one of the current matures. A.A. Yakovluch: "The study for the first time determines the linguistic status of the language phenomenon as a mixed social language"[9].

Violation of the lexical norms in social networking correspondence occurs as a result of users to write fast under time and use the KRILIL and Latin alphabet.

The analysis of the Internet and the necessary measures in the field of linguistic, psychological, sociological, legal and religious norms of such crimes are of this basis on the basis of linguistic, psychological, sociological, legal norms and the necessary measures are important in the field of knowledge and public administration. Social networks, which are the form of the main communication of the Internet, have only become the main object of communication, not only representing representatives of, but also the main communication object of members of all society, not only. The social media is distinguished by writing and other genres of writing and other traditional communication[10].
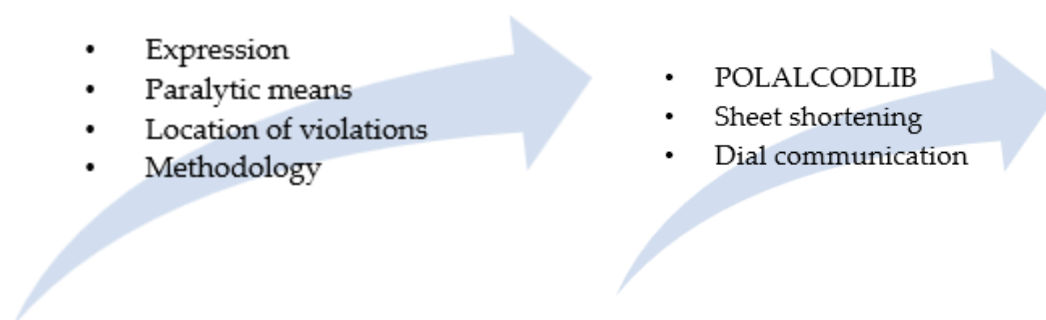
Meanwhile, social media is now a leader among the other contacts on the Internet.

Various texts on social media are included in various means of social networks, as well as the creation of various conveniences, as well as the multitude of various problematic situations and crimes. The popularity of the business online creates a variety

of conveniences, along with business representatives. In addition to the science, politics, public administration and cooperation, as well as the social media, along with improving its knowledge and advanced information, is also becoming victims of the urbershouses. These cases mean that we need to be grey tolerant in the use of Internet networks. The core attention of young people is worried about websites that such extremist promising promising promising promising is worried. The use of linguistic examination is effective in the analysis of extremist texts. The linguistic examination process is carried out in cooperation with the Linguist-expert, lawyer, politician, theologian, psychologists[11]. It is explained that Internet is widely studied as an object of interdisciplinary research.Since a lot of social mediation has served the development of modern sectors that serve to develop high technologies can be a promising object of linguistic research. different from the traditional language of languageThe sides:

Communication on social networks is distinguished by such features, such as conversation, expressive, polycodes and speech reductions: the phonetic (with graphics and spelling), make word, lexical, morphological, syntax[12].

In the A.A. Mamattusevich's research in the A.A.Amatusevich's research differently in the car of "Pragmatic, communicative, lingational, lingational and stylistic and stilistic aspects of the social media on the basis of traditional language. We formed a table based on a characteristics of the following social networks in accordance with the capabilities of the Uzbek language:

- Expression
- Paralytic means
- Location of violations
- Methodology

- POLALCODLIB
- Sheet shortening
- Dial communication

Such classification can be further expanded[13].

3. Results and Discussion

In the XXI century, a large part of the language is observed on social media, and the social network texts are proving the acting object for the academic representatives of the same area, the scientific research and research of scientists in the field of the world. The volume of data and data-covered types of social networks and the volume of information on the covered and written and written crimes are also expanding in combination with technical development.

Today, the social media development is loading a great deal of structure, requiring a scientific approach to society. The reason is that the text network correspondence is not to remain discriminatory for humanity, spiritual, scientific, state of mind, and serving as a varote temperature. Language crimes in the texts of social networking are important, and the organization of such crimes is important in the extremist activities through legal activities, as well as the crimes of the crimes of the extremist community. There are crimes for the confrontation to Mzaqasi. The linguistic study of the texts reflected in Intrertnet network also learned in the world's linguist by several scientists and researchers[14].

We conclude that this type of Internet crime was held in 2016-2018. The number of people accused of disseminating illegal materials at the Internet has reached 658 people[15].

4. Conclusion

The study highlights that the rapid rise of the Internet and social media has created a complex linguistic environment that simultaneously enriches communication and

threatens the preservation of traditional language norms. The analysis reveals that online platforms function as hybrid spaces, combining oral and written forms of expression, which leads to the widespread use of abbreviations, emotive symbols, and mixed alphabets. While these features foster immediacy and accessibility, they also blur linguistic standards, complicating intercultural translation, eroding literary norms, and providing a medium for coded or extremist content. Evidence from 2016 to 2018 shows a significant number of prosecutions for online language crimes, underscoring the social and legal consequences of unregulated digital discourse. Thus, Internet language cannot be dismissed as stylistic innovation alone but must be recognized as a phenomenon with real societal impact. Importantly, the research emphasizes the need for an interdisciplinary approach that brings together linguistics, psychology, law, and sociology to address both the opportunities and risks posed by digital communication. Collaboration among experts is essential not only for detecting extremist content but also for building digital literacy and safeguarding the integrity of language in an interconnected world. Ultimately, the Internet should be seen as both a valuable laboratory for linguistic research and a regulatory challenge requiring carefully designed frameworks. Preserving linguistic richness while embracing digital innovation will be central to ensuring that the benefits of online communication outweigh its threats, particularly for vulnerable languages such as Uzbek.

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