



ANONYMOUS IMAGEBOARD AS A MODERN TREND AND ONE OF THE DIRECTIONS OF WORD FORMATION.

Zilola Mustafaevna Ruzieva

D. f. f. n., acting Associate Professor of the Department of Russian Language and Literature

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 26 th October 2023 Accepted: 24 th November 2023 Published: 28 th December 2023	In this article, the author explores the linguistic concept of an anonymous imageboard from the position of a virtual component of modern word formation. According to the author, it was the media, the Internet and various informal online platforms (in the form of an anonymous imageboard) that became the reason for the "liberation" of the modern language and the appearance of new formations, enriching the vocabulary with neologisms.

Keywords:

INTRODUCTION. Continuously developing, improving, having its own past, present and future, language is in constant motion. Enriching the vocabulary is one of the most important factors in the development of a language, evidence of its dynamic nature. The vocabulary of a language is in a state of continuous change in accordance with linguistic laws. With the development of society, new objects and phenomena appear, they are expressed in new words and new meanings.

The problem of the appearance and use of new words has always interested linguists, especially in the modern era of crisis of socio-economic institutions. Intensive replenishment of the dictionary with new words, active word production, which has been observed recently, are indisputable factors, and the need for their linguistic research is obvious. Enrichment of vocabulary is one of the most important dynamic factors in language development. Active processes in politics, economics, public life, the development of science and technology, and the spread of the Internet are the main catalysts for speech changes. The vocabulary of the language is continuously improved in accordance with intralingual laws and sociocultural factors

Recent innovations are widely represented in the media and the Internet. The source of linguistic material in our work is also the language of the Internet - the anonymous imageboard. This is explained by the fact that the media and the Internet diversify and quickly reflect the events of each new day. They reflect changes that occur in all spheres of society much faster than all other genres of written speech, and in most cases they are the first source recording the emergence of new words, meanings and expressions that claim to be included in the common vocabulary.

The appearance of new words directly in the language of the media and the Internet can serve as an illustration of the peculiarities of word-formation

processes in the language. In addition, it is in them that many of the most important trends in the development of the modern Russian literary language arise and are determined.

Taking into account this flow of new formations registered on the pages of periodicals and the Internet, it is possible to draw some conclusions about the appearance of new words, determine the increase or decrease in the productivity of a particular word-formation model or morpheme, and establish the most active links in modern word-formation processes.

At different times, such scientists as I.I. Sreznevsky, P.D. Pervov, A.G. Gornfeld, G.O. Vinokur, A.I. Smirnitky, N.I. Feldman, V.V. Vinogradov, O.A. Alexandrova, M.A. Bakina, O.A. Gabinskaya, G.E. Goncharenko, E.A. Zenskaya, V.P. Izotov, M.Ts. Kalniyazov, V.V. Lopatin, A.G. Lykov, M.S. Zaichenkova, N.Z. Kotelova, R.Yu. Namitokova, L.P. Krysin, V.V. Panyushkina, I.S. Ulukhanov, N.M. Shansky devoted work to the problem of growth. Intensive replenishment of the dictionary with new words and active word production, which have been observed recently, are indisputable factors, and the need for their linguistic research is obvious.

Replenishing the vocabulary of the Russian language can be done in different ways. One of them is the borrowing of words from other languages, which plays a significant role in the development of its lexical composition. However, the main means of replenishing the vocabulary of a language with new words is word formation, that is, the formation of new words on the basis of one's own linguistic material

MAIN PART

Word formation is a branch of linguistics that studies the formation of new words. The subject of the study of word formation is a word from the point of view of its morphemic composition and from the point of view of the method of formation.



Within the framework of word formation as a science, the following sections are distinguished: morphemics – the study of significant parts of a word (morphemes) and word formation itself (derivatology) – the study of ways of forming new words, their word-formation connections with other words.

Word formation as a system of interconnected units and concepts is characterized by the following features: hierarchy, structure, functionality and ability to develop.

The vocabulary of the language is constantly updated with new lexical units. The main means of enriching the dictionary with new words is word formation. The concept of the method of word formation in synchronic and diachronic aspects has different content. For example, from the point of view of diachrony, the adverb *добела* was formed by transitioning into it the short adjective *бел* in the genitive case with the preposition *до* (the adverb was formed during the period when the short adjective was inflected): *до бел-а – добела*. From a synchronic point of view, the adverb white is motivated by the adjective white. *Добела = до- + бел(ый) + -а-*.

Methods of word formation show with the help of which linguistic means new words are formed. The ability to determine the methods of forming words in the Russian language will allow you to correctly perform word-formation analysis of lexemes, create a word-formation chain and a word-formation nest.

In the Russian language, the following methods of word formation are distinguished: morphological, lexical-syntactic, morphological-syntactic, lexical-semantic.

Each of the named methods of word formation is an actively functioning model of word formation with the help of various affixes and their combinations, this is a merger (fusion), a transition from one part of speech to another, etc.

New formations caused by internal transformations do not designate new objects and concepts; they are used to name already existing realities, which were previously designated either descriptively or by a separate word already known in the language. Because of this, they are less noticeable, the expression of novelty in them is not so pronounced; in some cases, their detection is associated with known difficulties.

Thus, certain lexical units, having received independence in due time, become the basis of new word-formation series. One of the powerful intralingual stimuli that ensures the emergence of new vocabulary elements is also a tendency called "linguistic economy" (O. Yepersen) or "the law of economy of linguistic effort" (A. Martinet).

In the process of using language, speakers select the most rational linguistic means for the purposes of communication. This meets the cultural desire of modern society to increase the information content of the text by reducing it, as well as certain pragmatic aspirations – saving the space of printed materials and the time of oral communications.

Imageboard – is a type of forum with the ability to attach graphic files to messages. The most important thing is that imageboards have an informal atmosphere due to anonymity.

In modern language there is the term anonymous imageboard. Imageboard is an online platform similar in principle to a forum. A site where users can create discussion topics, write messages to those topics, and upload images. A separate thread of discussion on the imageboard is called a thread.

One of the characteristic features of imageboards is anonymity, that is, the user can write a message both from his own account and as an anonymous person. The second feature is the ability to attach a photo or GIF to each message, which is where the name imageboard actually comes from, from the English imageboard, where image is a picture, board is a board.

Anonymity – the ability to leave messages without any registrations or accounts. If a person, on the contrary, wants to open up, then this is condemned.

The first imageboards were created in Japan as an extension of the text board concept. The life of a language consists not only in response to restructuring in connection with changes in the world of realities: in different ways, under the influence of various trends, it increasingly adapts to the needs of the era, improving as a complex instrument of human communication.

CONCLUSION.

The Russian literary language is an endlessly moving stream. Some words die away, just as the realities that designate them die away. New words of a new era are taking their place. These words take root and acquire the ability to form derivational series based on previously existing models. Methods of word formation: affixation, abbreviation, contraction, compounding take place in the modern Russian literary language.

Under the influence of social factors, changes occur in the vocabulary of the Russian literary language: new words appear, formed by traditional word-formation methods (affixation, compounding), the abbreviation formation of new words is activated; the borrowing of foreign words continues; the vocabulary of the literary language is replenished with



colloquial, dialect, and professional vocabulary; the stylistic and emotional-expressive coloring of many words changes; words associated with the old way of life are leaving the language.

The study of the specifics of word-formation processes of our time has revealed a noticeable intensity of their occurrence. Word production as the unity of two plans: formal (structural) and semantic – has currently manifested itself as the most active side of the language system. Despite the stability and traditionality of the main methods and types of word formation, the quantitative results of word formation processes in terms of the number of new formations obtained turned out to be very significant.

Word formation is the main mechanism that creates words. Like any other mechanisms, it not only functions, but also develops. The dynamics of the word-formation system is realized through its potential – certain word-formation capabilities that predetermine certain trends in linguistic evolution. In this regard, in the word-formation system of a language there is always something that is lost and something that is born, that is, diachrony is present in synchrony, although this presence is not always perceptible.

The main trends in modern Russian word formation are the growth of agglutination, the strengthening of the role of the law of economy of speech means, as well as the tendency towards the formation of emotional and evaluative models, which at the level of word formation are supported or stimulated by social reasons. Thus, the acceleration of the pace of life enhances the effect of the law of speech economy, and the growth of emotional tension in the life of society activates the processes of formation of emotionally expressive types of word-formation models. By examining various aspects of these basic word-formation processes, it is possible to identify some features of their occurrence.

The modern word-formation system is characterized by the activation of certain word-formation models, a clearly expressed focus on the functional dynamism of the constructional means of the language. In particular, new lexical material makes it possible to observe a number of interesting phenomena related to the peculiarities of the functioning of borrowed affixal elements, which seems natural in the aspect of the ongoing internationalization of the language.

Thus, the innovations of the modern Russian language, demonstrating the actual nominative and constructive functions of word formation, at the same time contribute to a significant strengthening of the role of compressive word formation, as evidenced by the typical nature of modern new formations –

complex words, abbreviations, and universities. With all the material diversity, lexical-semantic condensation appears as a natural consequence of the universal principles of economy and redundancy in language. Redundant synonymous names ultimately also serve the purpose of economy; the presence of synonymous means greatly simplifies the essential point in linguistic activity associated with the search for a linguistic form for mental content.

Word-formation neologization occurs not only as formal operations, but also as specific nominative acts. Due to the fact that the emergence of a new word is subject to the fulfillment of a certain nominative task, the formation of a neologism occurs according to the rules for the formation of onomasiological structures, the appearance of which is dictated, first of all, by the use of the operation of adding stems or their combination with a prefix or suffix.

REFERENCES.

1. Alefirenko N.F. Controversial problems of semantics. - Volgograd: Change, 2004.
2. Bagana Zh., Khapilina E. V. Contact linguistics. Interaction of languages and bilingualism. – M.: Flinta: Science, 2010.
3. Valgina N.S. Active processes in modern Russian language. – M.: Logos, 2001.
4. Dyakov A.I., Skvoretzkaya E.V. The suffix -ing is gaining its position in Russian word formation // Siberian Philological Journal. - Novosibirsk. 2013. No. 4. pp. 180 – 186.
5. Efremova T.F. New dictionary of the Russian language. Interpretative and educational. – M.: Rus. lang., 2000.
6. Kazak M. Yu. Morphemics and word formation of the modern Russian language. Theory. – Belgorod: Publishing House "Belgorod", 2012.
7. Kasatkin L.L., Nikolina N.A., Shcheboleva I.I. Modern Russian language. Theory. Analysis of linguistic units: Part 1. / ed. E.I. Dibrova. – M.: Academy, 2008.
8. Kudryavtseva L.A. Modeling the dynamics of vocabulary (based on lexical innovations of the Russian language): Author's abstract. dis. ... dr. Philol. Sciences / Kyiv. state univ. - Kyiv, 1992.
9. Lopatin V.V. Suffixal universalization and related phenomena in the sphere of formation of new words // New words – L.: Nauka, 2011.
10. Marinova E.V. Adaptation of foreign language vocabulary at the present stage:



World Bulletin of Social Sciences (WBSS)

Available Online at: <https://www.scholarexpress.net>

Vol. 29, December 2023

ISSN: 2749-361X

11. new phenomena and trends // Bulletin of Nizhny Novgorod University. - Nizhny Novgorod, 2011. No. 6. pp. 399 – 403.
12. Petrova Z.M. New formations with the prefix outside- in the modern Russian literary language // New words and dictionaries of new words. – L.: Nauka, 2008.