



## **The Influence by Using the Internet and New Ways of Communication in Learning Languages.**

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### ***Abstract***

*the article says that communication is necessary for our society and it is not only exchange the ideas but also can help to grow and develop a society. Communication is essential to learn to teach to make good relationships. In the modern world the importance of communication has surpassed all previously slated levels. Interestingly, the means*

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**Introduction.** Globalization is the hastening of the life. Each process has its advantages and disadvantages. We can feel that the influence of the globalization is spreading very fast in every part of our life. Especially, the communication among people have accelerated extremely. Of course, it affects the language.

Meanwhile the fact that the language most used on the internet is English reflects its status as a global language. Indeed, it is now the global language. There are some two billion users of English with, of course, every level of ability. Linguistically, and we might say grammatically the important statistic is that only one quarter of those users are natives' speakers. 400,000,000 is a large number of speakers of any language, but native speakers of English are out-numbered three to one by non-native speakers. In terms of world history, this is a new linguistic phenomenon, and it may have substantial effects on the language.

The importance of modern communication today.

A human being starts communicating as soon as he starts producing his first noise in the act of drawing his parents' attention. Every emotion that we portray on our faces, the movement of our hands, the way we look at someone and our speech instantly communicates our ideas to others

The influence in Grammar by the Internet and Text messaging.



Today, Great English Grammar Settlement is further threatened by the internet. English is the dominant language of the internet, and, from a linguistic point of view, one the most striking things is that much of the most available web material is in an English unmediated by professional editing. Blogs, chats, emails, texts and tweets pour out in a language that is an interesting intermediate between forms of spoken and written English. This informal English is of a kind once only to be found in personal letters and secret diaries, but now it is broadcast to the world.

It is too early to treat this latest stage in the development of English with any certainty, but guesses. The major change that net writing is likely to have on English is a merging of the grammars of spoken English and written English. In the eighteenth century, it was decided to censure double negatives, double comparatives, misplaced modifiers, terminal prepositions, and split infinitives. Today, those rules are on the slide with the exception of the one against double negative; that is holding up well. Soon English will have forgotten altogether the differences between owing to and due to, less and fewer, who and whom, different from and different to, shall and will, that and which. So the Great English Grammar Settlement of the eighteenth century is under threat from new social attitudes, the internet, and globalization. The questions are How much threat? and Should we be worried? Well, the threat is considerable, but I, for one, am not worried. First of all, if we look across the world of published books and major newspapers, the settlement is holding up very well. Second, we must not expect any aspect of the English language to be static. Even without outside influences, languages slowly change. Change itself is not evidence of decline. Third, the Great English Grammar Settlement was a compromise; we could even say that much of it was a botch.

A fundamental reason for saying that arises from the fact that language is biological not cultural. That ensures that language never degenerates into gibberish, the great fear of the language conservatives. Fear of degeneration of the language has been as constant as its failure to happen. It was a very great fear in the eighteenth century when it was believed the English language and English civilization with it were going to smash. Conservative grammarians, the Queen's English Society, Lynne Truss, the Apostrophe Society, and others tend to get hysterical about matters of grammar. Why do they get hysterical?

First of all is a matter of deep, even evolutionary, psychology. Some biologists believe that the primary function of language is not to exchange information but to allow very large numbers of primates to live in groups. Language is seen as the biological equivalent of the grooming engaged in by the other great apes that have fur but do not have language. Apes live in smaller groups than humans, and the argument is that humans, in large, furless groups, talk all the time to create and cement group cohesion.

A remarkable thing about our languages is how sensitive we are to accents. In the old days, accents varied village by village. In times before villages and when humans lived in caves, accent discrimination may well have had a survival value. Women and children would keep quiet until they heard the voices of the returning males. It is certainly true that we are very sensitive to accents, and we love our own and we can easily find ourselves hating other peoples'.

To conclude, there are a lot of good questions to consider about the internet and language. There are equally many good questions to be asked about the future of English now that a majority



of its speakers are non-natives.

Many non-natives write online in English. Some of them have distinctive varieties of English, but none are creolizing the main body of English. Many other non-natives are simply writing English full of the typical mistakes of a non-fluent speaker. But there are no children learning their first language from this broken English and regularizing the mistakes into a new creole. The reason is obvious: children do not learn their first language from the internet.

English is undergoing a novel experiment. We can't think of a standardized living language that has been spoken by more non-native-speakers than natives for a long time. Natives consider the language "theirs", and will resist deep structural changes. The influence of foreigners is likely to cause annoyance. But such changes will come, inevitably, if slowly.

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