

УДК 811.1

**LINGUISTIC COMPRESSION AT THE SEMANTIC LEVEL IN THE TEXTS
OF MODERN VIRTUAL COMMUNICATION**

Alekseev A.V.

PhD (Linguistics) Associate Professor of the English Department no. 6

Moscow State Institute of International Relations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation

Moscow, Russia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8193-8740

SPIN-код: 1384-2003, **AuthorID:** 740879

E-mail: alexander1990alekseev@gmail.com



Abstract. The present work is devoted to the comparative analysis of various points of view of linguists regarding linguistic compression at the semantic level of language. The article also presents data on the difference between compression at the semantic and other levels of the language. Separately, the question of the fact of how semantic compression and digital lexical units correlate with each other in modern virtual communication is considered.

The relevance of the topic is due to the fact that in the process of modern virtual communication, users are increasingly using hashtagged lexical units, which are the result of linguistic compression at the semantic level.

The problem of this work is the review of different approaches to the process of linguistic compression at the semantic level. The goal is to establish a correlation between semantic compression and digital tokens. In accordance with this, the process of solving the problems of the evidence base of the presence of compression in hashtagged lexemes at the level of semantics is implemented.

The methodology is based on comparative analysis. Descriptive analysis also helps to understand the differences between compression at the semantic level and at the graphemic, syntactic, etc.

The result of the work is the justification of the frequent use of digital lexical units that integrate not only texts in virtual communication, but also audio files, video files, photos, etc. by means of compression at the semantic level.



Keywords: Social networks, compression at the semantic level, digital tokens, the Internet.

The semantic level of linguistic compression is investigated in the work of A.B. Shokina in detail, according to whom, at the semantic level, compression correlates with such points as implicitness, presupposition, hidden meanings and context [Shokina, 2008: 13]. A vital role is played by the pragmatic prerequisites of the text, based on the ex-

tralinguistic knowledge of the participants of communication. The rise in the number of implicit meanings contributes to the lexical compression of syntactic lexemes of semantic completeness. Moreover, the implication process reflects pun, emotions, uncertainty, etc. As an example, the researcher sets an example of the motto of the Mitsubishi Group: "The

new Colt. And where will you go on it?", in which two statements exist implicitly: people have already driven somewhere; the recipient of the slogan will certainly go somewhere. This type of veiled information works as a question statement or an initial assumption. The present component of the semantics of the question qualifies as information aimed at gaining any probable answer other than a negative one [Shokina, 2009: 190].

Subjecting semantic compression to the study, L.L. Neljubin draws attention to the omission of repetitive semantic components and the configuration of semantic components in the message and their representation [Neljubin, 2003: 189]. Semantic compression is constructed on the omission of differential semantic elements due to the conversion of the concept from specific to generic by using a lexical unit with a broader semantics rather than a lexical unit with a narrower one. The next variant of linguistic compression at the semantic level is the usage of deictic pronouns instead of autosemantic lexical units. It should be highlighted that semantic compression is typically closely connected with other types [Shokina, 2008: 13].

The study of language compression on Twitter is devoted to the study by A.P. Atjagina [Atjagina, 2014]. The results of this work are different in many ways from the conclusions made by E.I. Goroshko and T.L. Polyakova. So, at the grapheme level, the researcher notes the omission in order to reduce it to the required 140 characters. At the morphological level, language compression is implemented through abbreviations and compound lexemes (for example, St. Petersburg instead of St. Petersburg). At the syntactic level, language compression implies compression of the sign structure by means of ellipsis, grammatical incompleteness, nominalization, simplification, etc. At this level, an interesting phenomenon of language inherent in modern virtual communication is noted - a slashtag that consists of the symbol "/" and a pointer defining the sense of the slashtag. These elements are used for different purposes. So,

"/via" is the link to the author during the process of "retweeting"; "/by" is the link to the author of the text.

Within the framework of syntactic-lexical features in Twitter, signs of text compression have also been revealed: the omission of individual words, while auxiliary and service lexical units are not ignored by users as often as in telegraphic messages. Unlike E.I. Goroshko and T.L. Poljakova [Goroshko and Poljakova, 2011], A.P. Atyagina distinguishes compression at the semantic level present in the taxonomies by M.V. Umerova [Umerova, 2011], A.P. Vasilevskij and Y.M. Jemdina [Vasilevskij, Jemdina, 1967: 37-38]. According to the researcher, compression at the semantic level is implemented with the help of hashtags. As an example, the author cites the hashtag #nsk to designate Novosibirsk, focusing not only on the place, but also on the fact associated with it in the framework of the news agenda.

As part of the study of linguistic compression at the level of semantics in its manifestation in the form of a hashtag, one should take into account the etymology of the latter. So, a hashtag is a certain graphic sign, lexeme, phrase, sentence, which are implemented in virtual communication without spaces and located behind the symbol (#). Hashtags usually function as part of the message, eliminating unnecessary lexical units, but they can also be independent text messages on the Internet. According to the definition of scientists, a hashtag is a communication label (metacommunicative) for distribution of the main topic of the text [Daer, Hoffman, Goodman, 2014]. Compression at the semantic level combines not only texts in modern virtual communication, but also audio, video files, photos, etc., subjecting them to compression and representing them in a single digital unit. Currently, semantic compression is frequently manifested in hashtagged lexemes, and their abundance in virtual communication indicates the significance of studying these digital lexical units.



References

1. Atjagina A.P. Twitter kak novaja diskursivnaja praktika. Dissertacija ... kandidata filologicheskikh nauk. Omsk, 2014

- (Атягина А.П. Твиттер как новая дискурсивная практика. Диссертация ... кандидата филологических наук. Омск, 2014)
2. Daer A. R. Rhetorical Functions of Hashtag Forms Across Social Media Applications. / A. R. Daer, R. Hoffman, S. Goodman // *Communication. Design Quarterly Review*. – 2014. – № 3 (1). Pp. 12-16.
3. Goroshko, E.I., Poljakova, T.L. Lingvisticheskie osobennosti anglojazychnogo Twittera // *Uchenye zapiski Krymskogo federal'nogo universiteta imeni V. I. Vernadskogo. Filologicheskie nauki*. 2011. №2-1.
- (Горошко, Е.И., Полякова, Т.Л. Лингвистические особенности англоязычного Твиттера // *Ученые записки Крымского федерального университета имени В. И. Вернадского. Филологические науки*. 2011. №2-1)
4. Neljubin L.L. *Tolkovuj slovar' perevoda*. M., 2003, 320 s. (Нелюбин Л.Л. Толковый словарь перевода. М., 2003, 320 с.)
5. Shokina A.B. *Jazykovaja kompressija v reklamnom tekste. Avtoreferat dissertacii ... kandidata filologicheskikh nauk*. Moskva, 2008, 23 s.
- (Шокина А.Б. Языковая компрессия в рекламном тексте. Автореферат диссертации ... кандидата филологических наук. Москва, 2008, 23 с.)
6. Umerova, M. V. *Jazykovaja kompressija: vidy i urovni realizacii* / M. V. Umerova // *Aktual'nye voprosy sovremennoj nauki*. – 2011. – № 17-1. – S. 260-269.
- (Умерова, М. В. Языковая компрессия: виды и уровни реализации / М. В. Умерова // *Актуальные вопросы современной науки*. – 2011. – № 17-1. – С. 260-269.)
7. Vasilevskij, A. P. *O kompressii rechi na raznyh urovnjah* / A. P. Vasilevskij, Ju. M. Jemdina // *Urovni jazyka i ih vzaimodejstvie*. – M., 1967. – S. 37-38.

Финансирование. Исследование не имело спонсорской поддержки.

Конфликт интересов. Автор заявляет об отсутствии конфликта интересов.

Для цитирования: Alekseyev AV. Linguistic compression at the semantic level in the texts of modern virtual communication / A.V. Alekseyev // *Актуальные проблемы педагогики и психологии*. 2023. Том 4. № 10. С. 5-9.

Information about the author

Alekseyev Alexander Vladimirovich

Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor, Associate Professor of the Department of English No. 6

Moscow State Institute of International Relations (University) Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (MGIMO)

Moscow, Russia

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8193-8740

SPIN code: 1384-2003, **AuthorID:** 740879

E-mail: alexander1990alekseev@gmail.com

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF PEDAGOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY

2023, vol. 4, no. 10, pp. 5-9.

ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКАЯ КОМПРЕССИЯ НА СЕМАНТИЧЕСКОМ УРОВНЕ В ТЕКСТАХ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ВИРТУАЛЬНОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ

Алексеев А.В.

Кандидат филологических наук, доцент, Доцент кафедры английского языка №6
Московский государственный институт международных отношений (университет) МИД
Российской Федерации (МГИМО)

Москва, Россия

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8193-8740

SPIN-код: 1384-2003, **AuthorID:** 740879

E-mail: alexander1990alekseev@gmail.com



Аннотация

Настоящая работа посвящена сопоставительному анализу различных точек зрения лингвистов относительно лингвистической компрессии на семантическом уровне языка. В статье также представлены данные о различии компрессии на семантическом и других уровнях языка. Отдельно рассматривается вопрос о факте того, насколько коррелируют между собой семантическая компрессия и цифровые лексические единицы в современной виртуальной коммуникации.

Актуальность темы обусловлена фактом того, что в процессе современной виртуальной коммуникации пользователи всё чаще применяют хэштегированные лексические единицы, которые представляют собой результат лингвистической компрессии на семантическом уровне.

Проблемой данной работы становится обзор разных подходов к процессу лингвистической компрессии на семантическом уровне. Целью становится установка корреляции между семантической компрессией и цифровыми лексемами. В соответствии с этим реализуется процесс решения задач доказательной базе присутствия в хэштегированных лексемах компрессии на уровне семантики.

В основе методологии лежит сопоставительный анализ. Дескриптивный анализ также способствует пониманию отличий компрессии на семантическом уровне и на графемном, синтаксическом и др.

Результатом работы становится обоснование частого использования цифровых лексических единиц, интегрирующих в себе посредством компрессии на семантическом уровне не только тексты в виртуальной коммуникации, но и аудиофайлы, видеофайлы, фото и т.п.



Ключевые слова: Социальные сети, компрессия на семантическом уровне, цифровые лексеммы, Интернет.

Сведения об авторе

Алексеев Александр Владимирович

Кандидат филологических наук, доцент, Доцент кафедры английского языка №6
Московский государственный институт международных отношений (университет) МИД
Российской Федерации (МГИМО)

Москва, Россия

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8193-8740

SPIN-код: 1384-2003, **AuthorID:** 740879

E-mail: alexander1990alekseev@gmail.com

Поступила в редакцию 18.04.2023. Прошла рецензирование и рекомендована к опубликованию 20.06.2023.



Это произведение доступно по лицензии Creative Commons «Attribution-NonCommercial» («Атрибуция – Некоммерческое использование») 4.0 Всемирная – <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>