Semantics Of Scientific, Political And Popular Comments In The Virtual Communication

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Abstract: This article analyzes the semantic structure of Internet comments and uses A. Nurmonov's concept of "semantic content of a lexeme" as a theoretical basis. Sema is interpreted as a hierarchical phenomenon in a five-level classification — nominative, significant, structural, connotative and pragmatic layers. Therefore, Internet discourse is interpreted as a generalization combining lexical, cognitive and pragmatic meanings based on semantic hierarchy.

Introduction: In the process of today's globalization, various areas of linguistics are developing rapidly, and new research is emerging, especially in the field of semantics. The study of the meaning of linguistic units found in Internet comments is one of the important tasks of modern linguistic semantics. If we look at the history of semantic theories, we see that philosophical views on the formation of word meaning, its relationship with being and human thinking have emerged since ancient times. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, as a result of scientific research by representatives of the psychological direction, the initial theoretical foundations in this regard were formed.

Later scholars include Gottlob Frege, Richard Montague, John Lyons, Barbara Partee, and George Lakoff, who have extensively studied the relationships of meaning and reference between linguistic units.

In various areas of this field, including structural semantics, David Lewis, Barbara Partee, Richard Montague, Gottlob Frege, and cognitive semantics, Ronald Langacker, George Lakoff, and Leonard Talmy have developed theories of conceptual metaphor and cognitive grammar. At the same time, the research of scholars such as J.L. Austin, John Searle, H.P. Grice, and Teun A. van Dijk has gained particular analytical importance in the field of pragmatics and discursive semantics.

In Uzbek linguistics, the scientific heritage of linguists such as N. Mahmudov, B. Yo'ldashev , M. Hakimov , devoted to the issues of lexical-semantic field and semasiology is of great importance. In particular, B. Yo'ldashev applied the theory of lexical-semantic field to Uzbek linguistics in his work, analyzed the nuclear and peripheral meanings of linguistic units, and M. Hakimov proposed a new semantic methodological approach to Uzbek linguistics.

Analysis of comments on the Internet cannot be carried out without taking into account the text of the commented post. Thus, Internet comment should be considered as a subgenre of the genre "Internet post".

The object of this research work is the semantic structure of Internet comments in the Uzbek language and their linguistic characteristics. The subject of the work is the manifestation of semantic hierarchy in them, that is, the interaction of denotative, significant,

structural, connotative and pragmatic layers, as well as the formation of content in relation to the socio-cultural position and level of knowledge of the author.

METHODS

In the 3rd volume of "Selected Works" by one of the Uzbek linguists, Professor A. Nurmonov, there is a separate section called "The Meaning Content of a Lexeme", which includes the concept of the hierarchical nature of the semitic structure of meaning and is described as follows (Nurmonov 2012: 155):

1) nominative sema (denotative, sigmatic meaning);

2) reflective (significative) sema;

3) structural sema (meaning expressing the relationship of a sign with another sign);

4) expressive sema (connotative sema);

5) practical sema (pragmatic sema)

In the above 5-level classification of semantics, the generalized system of denotative, significant, connotative and pragmatic layers is interpreted as a hierarchical phenomenon. It follows that semantics is not only a lexical phenomenon, but also a generalization that expresses cognitive and pragmatic meanings. Importantly, this research work, dedicated to the linguistic analysis of Internet comments, is significant in that it serves as a theoretical foundation for our deeper study of Internet discourse and pragmatic meaning issues.

Based on the above concept, the semantics of scientific, political and popular comments is implemented as follows.

1. Scientific comments

Example 1:

@Sanata1219: Davriy sistemada 200 ta emas 118 ta element bor emasmi . (There are 118 elements in the periodic table, not 200, right?).

- Nominative sema: "periodic system" → precise scientific table.

- Significative (differentiating) sema: 118 elements

- Structural sema: the relationship between the periodic system and the element.

- Connotative sema: negative assessment ("due to the objectionable information expressed in the post").

- Pragmatic sema: an attempt to prove one's point, to

refute the author of the post.

Example 2:

@adez2667: Kattakon rahmat, dars tushunarli va qisqa bolgani uchun ham rahmat, lekin 3×3 matritsalarni hisoblarsh formulasida hato bor ekan 14:22, 2 qator 1 satrda a1,3×b3,2 o'rniga a1'3×b3'1 Bob qo'lgan. Yana bir bor dars uchun rahmat (Thank you very much, thank you for the lesson being clear and short, but there is an error in the formula for calculating 3×3 matrices 14:22, in row 2, row 1, instead of a1,3×b3,2, Bob has put a1'3×b3'1. Thanks again for the lesson).

- Nominative sema: "lesson" → in this context, we are talking about a video lesson on matrices and operations on them.

- Significative (differentiating) sema: "instead of a1,3×b3,2, it became a1'3×b3'1"

- Structural sema: the relationship between matrices and their formulas

- Connotative sema: a negative assessment ("expressing a subjective evaluative attitude to an example in objectivity").

- Pragmatic sema: a subjective attitude towards errors and shortcomings in the values given.

2. Political comments.

Example 1:

@MirvohidHamdamov-h6s: Firibgarlarni hammasi qamalish kerak (All the fraudsters should be imprisoned).

- Nominative meaning: "swindlers" → people who make money by cheating.

- Significative meaning: "must be imprisoned", because in this sentence it expresses the modal content, the meaning of obligation and necessity.

- Structural meaning: the contradiction between the swindlers and their imprisonment.

- Connotative meaning: negative evaluation ("justice will be done").

- Pragmatic meaning: to persuade the audience that the swindlers must be punished.

Example 2:

@ХаётийХақиқатлар: Тўғри қонун қўлланибди. ўзбекистонни менсимасликка хеч қайси давлат фуқоросининг ҳаққи йўқ (The right law has been

applied. No citizen of any country has the right to disrespect Uzbekistan).

- Nominative meaning: "law" → an official document with political force.

- Significative meaning: Uzbekistan has no right to disregard.

- Structural meaning: the relationship between the law and its application.

- Connotative meaning: a positive assessment ("the law is correctly applied").

- Pragmatic meaning: encouraging the audience to respect state sovereignty.

3. Popular comments.

Example:

@drttyhyyhhh: Siz oʻzbekistononda yashaysiz yana telekanallarda jurnalistsiz essiz xalqqa bu murojatingiz aslida ona tilimiz haqida qanday munosabatdaligingizni koʻrsatmadimkan boshlovchi (You live in Uzbekistan and you are a journalist on TV channels, but your address to the people has not really shown what your attitude is towards our native language, host).

- Nominative sema: "journalist" → mass media representative.

- Significative sema: "You live in Uzbekistan (place of residence of a person), you are a journalist on TV channels (profession and social role), presenter (status of a mass media representative who manages a communicative act).

- Structural sema: the relationship between language and its use.

- Connotative sema: negative assessment ("address in Russian, not in Uzbek").

- Pragmatic sema: encouraging the audience to address the state language, i.e. Uzbek.

RESULTS

Based on the scientific results obtained, it is appropriate to distinguish the semantics of scientific, political, and popular interpretations in the following aspects.

Comparison parameters	Scientific comments	Political commnets	Popular comments
Pragmatic content	Analysis and criticism of scientific facts and any scientific research or achievements	Explain and present events, laws, and decisions in the world of politics, and provide a broad overview of their root causes, history, and essence.	It consists of communicating its views to the public and sharing information, advocacy and propaganda on a wide range of topics.
Style features	Thoughts are clearly and concisely structured. Logically coherent and based on facts.	Clarity and completeness of content, substantiation of the opinion with clear evidence and necessary documents	It is written in a simple, clear, and accessible style for the general public.

Terms	Terms that are only understandable to experts in the field. For example, *medicine: DNA, cell, enzyme...*	*The socio-political environment, the struggle between political forces, domestic and foreign policy, election results, relations between parties, democracy,* etc.	Depending on the context of the review of various fields and social issues, it can be described as: *Unique, wonderful, heartbreaking, unfortunate, recommended,* etc.
Special expressions	Depending on the context and the field: *research shows that, according to available evidence, theoretically, phraseological units* such as	*"according to this", "in relation to", "because of...", "for...", "as a result", "because of...", "for this purpose", "as evidenced by", "according to the results of the investigation",* etc.	In addition to phrases such as (*in general, because, only, according to, so, it can be said that, in particular*), phraseologisms and wise sayings are also cited.
Target audience	Scientists, researchers, students and professionals in the field of science and technology	Journalists, political scientists, politicians, or the general public who are not indifferent to politics	Almost all segments of society

DISCUSSION

Our results show that scientific reviews have such specific features as professional and sectoral orientation, that is, the scientific correspondence of communicators is not connected with friendly relations, but with scientific interests. For example, it includes interests in theories and concepts related to scientific fields (for example, artistic, scientific, medical, linguistic, literary studies, terminology, philosophical, etc.). The levels of scientific style include factors such as accuracy, objectivity, logical consistency, neutrality, brevity and completeness, which in many cases are reflected in the linguistic features of scientific texts.

The audience of Internet comments is usually divided into 2: representatives of the field and the general public. In particular, Internet comments have the above characteristics only if they are written by experts in the field or people related to science. In most cases, the opposite is observed, that is, if the user is a representative of the general public, the comments are more emotional, subjective and evaluative in tone, in which personal opinions and moods prevail over logical consistency.

The semantic hierarchy of political commentary is also formed by the dynamic integration of denotative content, nominative, connotative, significant and structural semantics, as well as pragmatic purpose and

social context.

Popular comments are a more complex phenomenon than simple information exchange, and emotional, evaluative, symbolic and strategic elements predominate in their semantics. This makes them a separate object of study in linguistics. The elements of semantic content noted above are also prominent.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be said that Professor A. Nurmonov's theory of semantic hierarchy is manifested in Internet comments through the following features. Since scientific comments are based on specific factual data, a more nominative and significant semiotic layer is clearly observed. In political comments, since a subjective attitude towards reality is expressed, connotative (positive, negative) meanings prevail. In popular comments, since the audience is addressed with a certain communicative intention, pragmatic semantics and connotative semiotic aspects play a key role. Thus, the semantic appearance of Internet comments directly depends on the socio-cultural position and level of knowledge of the author and, as Professor A. Nurmonov noted, is a generalization that expresses not only a semantic relationship based on hierarchy, but also cognitive and pragmatic meanings. Thus, the semantic hierarchy of comments covers not only the lexical meaning, but also the cognitive and pragmatic layers. Therefore, it has theoretical and practical importance as a field that combines discursive, cognitive, and pragmatic approaches in scientific research in modern linguistics.

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