



CONTEMPORARY MEDIA DISCOURSE AND INTERNET COMMUNICATION: A STUDY OF HOW DIGITALIZATION IS CHANGING SPEECH NORMS AND STRUCTURES

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Abstract

This article examines how digitalization is changing speech norms and structures in media discourse and internet communication. With the rise of social networks and messengers, language increasingly reflects technological change. Media discourse is a dynamic hybrid of journalism, colloquial speech, and visual culture. Internet communication is an intermediate form between oral and written speech, marked by speed and emotionality. Digitalization has relaxed traditional norms in informal contexts. Text structure now features short paragraphs, emojis, memes, and hyperlinks. New digital vocabulary (e.g., blogger, like, hashtag) has emerged. The paper discusses both positive effects (faster communication, creativity) and negative ones (reduced literacy, superficial reading). The study concludes that digitalization makes language more flexible, not destroyed.

Keywords: Media discourse, internet communication, digitalization, language, speech norms, social networks, media text, emojis, vocabulary, speech structure.

Introduction

The 21st century has become an era of rapid development of digital technologies. The internet, social networks, messaging apps, online media, and various digital platforms have deeply permeated the daily life of society. Today, a significant portion of communication takes place not in oral form nor through traditional print sources, but in virtual space. This has led to the emergence of new ways of



transmitting information, new genres of communication, and a transformation of linguistic norms.

Contemporary media discourse represents a distinct sphere of communication that combines elements of journalism, advertising, colloquial speech, visual culture, and digital technologies. Internet communication has become a crucial part of this process, since it is precisely online that new language habits are formed, text structures are changing, and the distance between author and reader is being reduced.

The study of contemporary media discourse is particularly relevant because language always reflects societal changes. Whereas in the past speech norms were shaped by literary tradition, school, and the official press, today language is influenced by bloggers, social networks, memes, comments, and the algorithms of digital platforms.

The aim of this article is to examine the features of contemporary media discourse and to analyze how digitalization affects the norms and structures of speech.

The concept of media discourse and its features. Media discourse is a set of texts, messages, and ways of communicating associated with mass media and digital media. Media discourse includes newspaper articles, television programs, radio news, internet publications, social media posts, video blogs, user comments, and other forms of mass communication.

The main feature of contemporary media discourse lies in its dynamism. Information spreads instantly, and audience reaction appears almost immediately. Whereas in the past there was a significant distance between the author and the reader, today the reader can instantly leave a comment, give a rating, share the publication, or engage in an argument.

An important characteristic of media discourse is its hybrid nature. Within a single text, features of official style, colloquial speech, advertising, and emotional appeal may be combined. For example, a news article may contain elements of evaluation, while an advertising text may take the form of friendly communication.

Another feature is the orientation toward a mass audience. Contemporary media strive to make speech clear, vivid, and accessible. Therefore, short sentences, simple vocabulary, emotional headlines, and expressive devices are often used.



Internet communication as a new form of interaction. Internet communication is the exchange of information in digital space using text, audio, video, images, and symbols. It includes interaction on social networks, chats, forums, messaging apps, blogs, and other online platforms.

The internet has created a completely new model of communication. First, geographical boundaries have disappeared: a person can communicate with someone from any country. Second, the pace of communication has accelerated. Responses come instantly, and the exchange of messages has become part of everyday life.

A distinctive feature of internet communication is that it occupies an intermediate position between oral and written speech. On the one hand, messages are written in text form. On the other hand, in terms of speed, spontaneity, and emotionality, they resemble oral conversation.

For example, messaging app correspondence often resembles a live conversation: short phrases, incomplete sentences, interjections, emoticons, and emotional reactions. Thus, the internet has created a new type of speech that cannot be fully classified as either oral or written.

The influence of digitalization on linguistic norms. One of the most significant consequences of digitalization has been a change in attitudes toward linguistic norms. In traditional culture, orthography, punctuation, and literary correctness were highly valued. On the internet, norms have become more flexible. Many users deliberately break rules for the sake of communication speed. Punctuation marks are often omitted, words are shortened, and simplified spelling forms are used. For example: "thx", "ok", "hi", "gonna", "wanna". Such forms save time and make communication faster.

The use of colloquial and slang vocabulary in public speech has become widespread. Whereas in the past the mass media adhered to a strict literary standard, modern platforms allow a freer style of communication.

However, this does not mean the complete disappearance of norms. Rather, a differentiation of language use spheres is taking place. In official documents, academic texts, and business correspondence, norms are preserved. In informal internet communication, greater freedom is permitted.

Thus, digitalization does not destroy linguistic norms but makes them more variable and dependent on the communication situation.



Changes in text structure in the digital environment. The internet has significantly transformed not only speech norms but also text structure. The modern user processes information quickly; therefore, long and complex texts often give way to brief messages.

Digital texts are characterized by the following features:

- division into short paragraphs;
- prominent headlines;
- lists and highlights;
- use of hyperlinks;
- combination of text with images and video;
- fragmented presentation of information.

Today, text rarely exists on its own. It is accompanied by photographs, emojis, videos, memes, and graphics. This makes communication more visual.

For example, a single social media post may consist of a short caption, a photograph, and a few symbols. At the same time, the meaning of the message remains clear to the audience.

Reading logic is also changing. Users often do not read a text in its entirety but scan it by keywords and headlines. Consequently, authors adapt text structure for rapid comprehension.

New vocabulary of the digital age. The development of the internet has led to the emergence of a large number of new words. Many of them come from the English language, since the English-speaking environment was for a long time the center of digital technology.

Examples of new words:

- blogger
- like
- post
- stories
- repost
- content
- hashtag
- stream
- chat
- follower



Some words have adapted to the norms of the Russian language and acquired grammatical forms: laykat' (to like), postit' (to post), repostnut' (to repost), strimer sha (female streamer), etc.

In addition to borrowings, new meanings of old words have appeared. For example, the word "friends" on social networks refers not only to close people but also to a contact list.

Thus, digitalization actively influences the vocabulary of the language, expanding it and making it more flexible.

Emotionality and visualization of speech. In traditional written speech, emotions were expressed through words and punctuation marks. In internet communication, new ways of conveying feelings have emerged:

smileys 😊

emojis 💖 💧 😄

stickers

GIF animations

memes

These help replace intonation, gestures, and facial expressions, which are lacking in written communication.

For example, a short message like "I see" can be perceived as neutral, cold, or ironic. But if you add an emoji, the meaning changes.

Emojis have become a kind of international language of emotions. They make communication faster and more expressive, especially among young people.

At the same time, the problem of excessive simplification of speech arises, when symbols begin to replace the full verbal expression of thought.

Positive and negative consequences of digitalization of speech.

Positive aspects:

- Acceleration of communication. People can exchange information instantly.
- Accessibility of interaction. Communication has become possible regardless of distance.
- Development of linguistic creativity. Memes, new words, and playful forms of speech emerge.
- Democratization of communication. Every person can express an opinion and create their own media text.



Negative aspects:

- Decline of literacy in informal settings. The constant simplification of speech affects writing habits.
- Superficial perception of information. Short texts do not always encourage in-depth analysis.
- Aggressive communication. Anonymity online sometimes provokes rudeness and conflict.
- Dependence on trends. Language changes rapidly, and some words become short-lived.

Prospects for the development of media discourse. In the future, the influence of digital technologies on language will only intensify. Even today, voice messages, automatic translation, artificial intelligence, chatbots, and text generators are actively used.

Speech is likely to become even more multimodal, meaning it will combine text, sound, video, and graphics within a single message. A further reduction of textual forms and a strengthening of visual means of communication are possible.

At the same time, the importance of media literacy will grow: it will be important for a person not only to write correctly but also to perceive information critically, to distinguish reliable sources from false ones, and to understand the features of digital discourse.

Conclusion

To summarize, it can be said that contemporary media discourse and internet communication have become an integral part of every person's life. Today, communication increasingly takes place through social networks, messaging apps, blogs, and various digital platforms. This is precisely why language is actively changing together with society and technology. Those forms of speech that until recently seemed unusual have now become familiar and are used daily. Digitalization has noticeably influenced language norms. Speech has become faster, simpler, and more flexible. People strive to save time, so they shorten words, use smileys, emojis, memes, and short messages. At the same time, new words and expressions emerge that reflect the realities of modern life. This is a natural process, because language always develops when the surrounding world changes.



The structure of the text has also changed. Whereas in the past long and detailed texts were valued, today many prefer brevity, vividness, and a convenient presentation of information. It is important for the user to quickly grasp the meaning of a message; therefore, texts are divided into short paragraphs and accompanied by images, links, and visual elements. This shows that contemporary speech is becoming not only verbal but also visual.

However, along with positive changes, certain difficulties exist. Sometimes excessive simplification of speech leads to a decline in literacy, a poverty of vocabulary, and a careless attitude toward language norms. Furthermore, the habit of reading only short messages can hinder deep information processing and the development of critical thinking.

In my view, digitalization does not destroy language but opens up new opportunities for it. The main thing is to use these opportunities correctly. It is important to understand where free internet speech is appropriate and where it is necessary to observe literary norms and write correctly. A person must be able to adapt to new forms of communication without losing speech culture.

Thus, contemporary media discourse shows that language is a living and constantly changing system. It responds to the needs of the time, to technological progress, and to people's lifestyle. Therefore, the task of society is not to fight against changes but to guide them in a useful direction, preserving the richness, expressiveness, and beauty of language.

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