Lexical and Grammatical Peculiarities
Of
Facebook Communication

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, the use of internet has significantly changed the way our society connects with one another, as well as some people use it to do their business. Today's youth have never known a world without the Internet, which is a piece of information most of people must put into context when they think about and compare, generationally, social networking sites to face-to-face communications or by sending instant messaging. Social network sites (SNSs) have the ability to substantially change the character of our social lives, whether on an interpersonal and a community level. Changes in interaction patterns and social connections are already evident among young people, who are the heaviest users of these sites.

Social networking site Facebook has become increasingly popular components of our everyday lives in today's globalizing society. It provides a context where people across the world can communicate, exchange messages, share knowledge, and interact with each other regardless of the distance that separates them.

Research has revealed that there is an apparent difference in the way different genders use social networks with different purposes. In general, females use social networking sites for maintaining existing relationships, while males use it for making new relationships. They use Facebook mostly for making new friends and relationships while females use it mostly for finding their old friends and keeping in touch with friends either living nearby or in other regions while males are more likely to use social networks to find potential friends and find people with have similar interests.

Gender language in Facebook is characterized by various features (e.g. initialism,

clipping, blending, conversion, acronym, abbreviation, contraction, substitution, non-standard spelling, letter/ number homophone, phonetic spelling, capitalization, multiple phoneme, emoticon and non-standard use of punctuation. Also, social networking sites should be studied in terms of different variables such as educational level, profession, cultural differences, etc, while the possible sources of these differences can be studied in an in-depth manner.

INTRODUCTION

Since the beginning of creation, people have created ways to communicate, evolving from primitive language and signs or drawing on the walls which are now in the caves of ancient cities in Iraq and other regions.As a result, human beings have been capable to advance the method of verbal exchange with each other by figuring out many strategies that lead to understanding the other.

Prior to current technology, people developed relationships face-to-face. Communication by face-to-face interaction allows a person to respond in conversation by utilizing verbal and non-verbal clues they receive during the conversation. This kind of communication is called Computer Mediated Communication (CMC). David Crystal in his book "Language and the Internet" (2001) has suggested using the term "Netspeak" to refer to CMC as a single language variety because people use a new type of language in social networking sites. Computer-Mediated Communication displays a lot of lexical features, these include abbreviation (acronyms, clippings, etc.) and grammatical features. A Text in Social Networking sites based on computer mediated communication, typography refers mainly to the use of non-alphabetic keyboard symbols such as numbers, punctuation, and special symbols such as < , $, and @. It also includes nonstandard capitalization as well as emoticons, or sequences of keyboard characters that proto typically imitate facial expressions.

Human-to-human communication via computer networks, or interactive networking, is a recent phenomenon that is often considered a distinct medium of communication from writing or speaking. Most computer mediated communication currently in use is text-based, that is, messages are typed on a computer keyboard and read as text on a computer screen, typically by a person or people at a different location from the message sender.

Today's systems of communication allow people to communicate with each other in settings that are not face-to-face. The use of telephones and computers has paved the way for the most recent addition to communication social media.

Online social networking sites (SNS) have tried to re-create face-to-face communication on the web by allowing people to interact publically or privately. Many people use social media as a way to stay in contact, while others use the medium as a way to develop new connections.

One of the benefits of social networking sites is that they allow people to develop or

maintain relationships with individuals who may not be close to themselves geographically. Social networking sites originated as strictly a personal tool that people used to interact with friends and family but were later passed through by some businesses that who wanted to take advantage of a popular new communication method to communicate to customers, for example, by sending messages on Facebook.

Online social networks facilitate connections between people are based on shared interests, values, membership in particular groups (for instance, friends, professional colleagues), etc. They make it easier for people to find and communicate with individuals who are in their networks using the Web as the interface. There are several different online social networks Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, MySpace, etc, probably the best social media platform for this study is Facebook.

The phenomenon social networking sites gained even greater importance in our life. Social networking sites became a global phenomenon with enormous social as well as economic impact in a few years. Alone, the most popular online social network, Facebook, counts currently more than 850 million users worldwide. As a result, social networks sites attract a great deal of attention among practitioners as well as researchers.

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Chapter One

Facebook as the New Type of the Internet Communication

1.1   Computer-mediated communication (CMC)

Computer-mediated communication (CMC) has also been defined as "any communication patterns mediated through the computer"[1,p.3].

Walther and Burgoon argue that, "for many of us, CMC is no longer a novelty but a communication channel through which much of our business and social interaction takes place, and this transformation is expected to continue" [2,p.51].

Computer-mediated communication (CMC) is any communicative transaction that takes place by way of a computer, whether online or offline, but especially the former. Characteristics include: interactivity in situations where the participants are not physically together; and possibility for anonymity and concealment while communicating. CMC can transgress the social and physical boundaries that normally limit our potential for communicating with others. Not all CMC features are beneficial. We are more exposed to unwanted communication from others. Computer mediation reduces the personal character of the experience, and the commonality or community achieved in cyberspace may be illusory. Communication mediated by computers connected to networks is also more open to various forms of surveillance [3, pp.459-460].

Computer-mediated communication can be beneficial in helping some individuals meet and form relationships, because some people especially those who have had difficulty doing so because of sex role, shyness or appearance inhibitions. Others who might find the use of (CMC) advantageous include people who, because of physical handicaps, find it difficult to meet in face-to-face situations . . . who appreciate the anonymity and security CMC can provide [4,p.10].

In addition of the definition above, Computer mediated conversation is a unique kind of social intercourse bearing neither the traditional homes of spoken interactions nor these of the written style. First of all, a piece of text, for occasion a e book or a magazine, is static and everlasting and therefore, it is constantly feasible to get again to any preferred records referred to in that precise textual content [5,p.156].

Moreover, web sites are very regularly updated, some of them have even been up to date day by day, particularly these are involved with information or contemporary affairs. So, when having access to the identical URL repeatedly, even at distinct instances of a day, one can also no longer be capable to discover the identical data there – they would possibly have been updated, rewritten, relocated or even deleted. SNs characteristic on a very comparable precept – their domestic pages, users' profiles, fan pages and different elements trade instead enormously inside very quick time durations depending commonly on the time of the day and the variety of energetic contacts of that precise user.

1.2   Social Media

The Internet communication is one of the possible terms to define communicative interaction in the Internet. The Internet allows people to engage in a multi-party conversation online, either synchronously, in real time, or asynchronously, in postponed time [6, p.134].

When we talk about communication we talk about the way which makes us communicate with each other, of course through the fast way to make us feel we are in a small village. World is rapidly changing, social media are growing day by day and, in a sense, customers are becoming users looking for new experiences. The emotional aspect of the life is acquiring a growing importance and with it, the need of automatically processing the affective content of such social media, in order to know what users want and need. The potentiality offered by social networking is undoubtful from lots of perspectives like marketing, security or health. But it is also undoubtful that the information users include about them, if they include it, may lack credibility. Age, gender, affiliation, likes... many users invent them, use linguistic devices such as sarcasm and irony, or simply, they have never reported them. Getting to know the demographic and psychosocial profile of such users is an opportunity for organizations and companies, and a challenge for natural language processing technologies, due to the fact that the unique certainty we can have is what we can obtain from what the users write and share in such social media.

Communication skills are the ability to use language (repressively) and express information (expressively), and these skills include lip reading, finger spelling, sign language, and interpersonal relations. There are four types of communication: verbal, written, non- verbal, and mediated communication, but the two most important areas are

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verbal and nonverbal communication since they represent the main branch, in a sense that some categories tend to overlap under other categories. Oral communication is a type of communication process through the mouth using words, language and tone. It involves conversing with one another and can be done through direct communication, face-to-face, or indirect communication such as telephonic conversations. There are different types of oral communication: speeches, presentations and, discussions. Non- verbal communication consists of three types: audience awareness, personal presentation and body language. Commonly, cues which include gestures, facial expressions and eye contact become part of the communication process. Since written communication is a subset of non-verbal communication, it is often not categorized on its own. On the other hand, written communication reports on what writing is, how writing gets done, and what writing does in the world, consistently providing readers with new research findings, new theoretical concepts and new ways of understanding how writing is practiced in schools, workplaces and communities [7,p. 3].

Genres of social media   1.3

Communication is the process of conveying information. Almost all species have some sort of communication system. However, successful communication is the trait that has made humans the most successful species. It's hard to imagine communication long before the hustle and bustle of email and text messaging. Technological communication has grown exponentially, leaving snail mail to be a thing of the past [8, p. 2].

The new media are defined by all three characteristics simultaneously: they are media which are both integrated and interactive and also use digital code at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries. It follows that their most common alternative names are multimedia, interactive media and digital media [9, p. 9].

A social network site is a networked communication platform in which participants 1) have uniquely identifiable profiles that consist of user-supplied content, content provided by other users, and/or system-provided data; 2) can publicly articulate connections that can be viewed and traversed by others; and 3) can consume, produce, and/or interact with streams of user generated content provided by their connections on the site [10, p. 153].

The term "social network sites" is more accurate than "social networks" (which is a sociological term for one's social relationships), "social networking" (which evokes a practice of actively seeking connections and also happens offline), "online social networks" (one's online connections more generally) or "social networking sites" (which emphasizes connecting to new people). The term "social network site" rightfully emphasizes that these are sites that enable individuals to articulate public lists of connections to present a social network and to view others' networks. This ability is what differentiates social network sites from earlier forms of online interaction spaces and the term "social network site" highlights the role of the network (as a noun) as opposed to the practice of networking (as a verb) [10, p. 154].

In the last few years, some social networking sites have disappeared and some others are gaining users day by day. One of the top social networking websites at the moment is Facebook. Created in 2004 "as a cross between a tool for meeting new people and a platform for networking with people you already know" [11, p. 84].

Facebook has its origins in the University of Harvard .This website, privately owned by Facebook, Inc., was quickly transformed from a private club within the University of Harvard to a service open to everyone in 2006.. Participants may use this network application to interact with people they already know or to meet new people that are called friends, that is, participants "who can post comments on each other's pages, and view each other's profiles" [12, p. 1143]. Baron [13, p. 150] suggests that although e-mail is more similar to writing than to speech with regard to the distance between e-mail users as they are physically separated, it has something in common with speech in that e-mail provides its users with more rapid feedback than traditional writing does. Therefore, it can be assumed that e-mail and Facebook, since they are similar, have some characteristics found in speech and writing and accordingly form their own genre and function as a new medium of communication. This new genre is associated with registers that are culture specific.

Swales [14, p. 58] defines genre as a concept which refers to a class of communicative events in which participants share a set of formal, functional and contextual conventions. Bhatia [15, p. 32] suggests that a generic structure has many elements called moves each of which serves a communicative purpose. The linguistic term 'moves', according to Bhatia [15, pp. 30-32], can be thought of as several separated elements which all together

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constitute a generic structure; each move serves a communicative goal consistent with and useful for the overall purpose of the genre. That is, the structure of moves varies from one genre to another, depending upon the communicative purposes that it serves in the genre. Interestingly enough, each genre might have highly or slightly different registerable features associated with it. Register, as generally described by Finegan and Biber [16, p. 239], represents the use of the appropriate varieties of language (spoken and written) in the appropriate situations. Georgakopoulou and Goutsos [17, p. 34] note that "A genre tends to be identified with a specific style register." According to them, the study of genres is helpful in constructing, organizing and interpreting meaning, and controlling its function in the discourse.

To summarize, genre can be thought of as the structure of discourse determined by the purposes of communication of the text and the social context, whereas register is concerned with the lexical and grammatical choices which are made in the light of the social and contextual features of the discourse. Eventually, it can be hypothesized that the choices of register (immediate contextual variables) employed in a certain genre could be different from one culture to another since they are governed by distinctive social aspects (customs, beliefs, ideas, etc.) of each culture.

Nowadays social networking sites have become an important additional arena for politics. They are a resource for political news, information , a lot of people use FB and Twitter as a source of news and to improve their language through messaging (private or group) and video call (Face to Face) but people use FB are more than Twitter.

Facebook 1.3.1

The website includes several features, such as communication through private or public messages, a chat, online fora, photos, videos, links, a personal Wall, and News Feed, where friends or participants can post their messages and comment on topics. The company is constantly modifying and improving the services provided, offering more and more online services[18, p. 83].

Social networking sites (SNSs) in the present time of considerable interest through communication or the process of discourse in many societies, and among these sites and the most important of which is Facebook .

One of the top social networking websites at the moment is Facebook. Created in 2004 "as a cross between a tool for meeting new people and a platform for networking with people you already know" [11, p. 84].

The most interesting characteristic of this site is that it enables a great variety of online genres to be accessed through the same platform; these genres being both synchronous and asynchronous. They are easily identified and can be organised and customised in the way the user of the site desires, some services can be visible to the whole online community and some cannot put forward that it is a tool that goes beyond synchronous and asynchronous technologies; as part of Web 2.0 principles, it is a participatory platform where users can add information or modify the information already online, for example, a user can tag the pictures uploaded by adding the names of the people or a description. Any user can create a group and this can be open to other users, or restricted to a pre-selected community [19, p. 3].

Chapter Two

Lexical and Grammatical Peculiarities of Facebook communication

2.1 Lexical Features of Facebook

Facebook is one of an extension of language, and as we participate in the dynamic, ongoing social media process.

Grammatical, lexical, and discourse features of course play a distinctive role in all spoken varieties of a language, as they do in the written. A television commentary is not distinctive solely in its pronunciation, but in its use of grammar, vocabulary, and general organization as well. lexical features are the vocabulary of a language, defined in terms of the set of words and idioms given distinctive use within a variety; for example, legal English employs such expressions as heretofore, easement, and alleged, as well as such phrases as signed sealed and delivered and Latin expressions such as ex post facto [20, pp. 8-10].

Over the past few years there have been published many linguistic works related to the Internet language. This interest is due to the rapid development of the Internet in a whole new and promising means of communication in the network. Among these methods of communication are social networking sites such as Facebook and many other sites.

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Social media sites like Facebook that impose a character limit force users to condense their thoughts. For many, these results in excessive use of text-speak. This type of shorthand involves a whole new language of abbreviations [21].

Many of popular terms have evolved into unique words that have a meaning greater than their original abbreviation. For example, LOL is now used to add a joking or lighthearted inflection to messages almost like a type of punctuation. It doesn't always indicate literal laughter. This is just one example of how Internet and text shorthand is becoming a language all its own. Computer-Mediated Communication shows a lot of precise features, guidelines and skill that distinguish it from all spoken interactions; primarily, it is carried out by way of customers who are without a doubt established on their keyboards and seldom be aware of precisely who their reader is. On the other hand, it is an plain reality that web is predominantly a medium of casual conversation in particular if we focal point on the discourse of social networks.

In other words, in Social Networking Sites, a relationship is established for some reasons that are only known to the individuals. The application of social network theory to the current study is vital to understand the relationship between one individual with other person on Facebook.

According to Baron, Language and Communication Technology (CMC) is defined as "any natural language messaging that is transmitted and or received via a computer connection" [22, p.10].

2.1.1 Abbreviation.

Abbreviation is the process of word formation through addition of truncated or full bases. This process is associated with the operation of the law of linguistic economy, which, within the framework of linguistic mediation through social networks, only increases its significance.

Any act of communication can be divided into several stages, according to which the following were differentiated. groups of abbreviations and acronyms:

• greeting – LTNS (long time no see); LTNT (long time no type); WB (welcome back);

• acquaintance - ASL (age / sex / location); F2F (face to face); FAQ (frequently asked questions); MF (male or female); RE (how are you); SUP (what's up); WUF (Where are you from); LMIRL (let's meet in real life); WAN2TLK (want to talk);

• expression of emotions - XOXO (hugs and kisses); ROFL (rolling on the foor laughing); IDC (I don't care); MU (I miss you); OMG (Oh my gosh); AML (all my love); lol (laughing out) loud); H8(hate); ONNA (oh no; not again);TANJ (there aren't no justice);

• farewell - ATV (all the best); BRB (be right back); HAND (have a nice day); HAGN (have a good night); KIT (keep in touch); PCM (please call me); GTG (got to go); CU/CYA (see you).

Thus, analysis and systematization abbreviations and acronyms characteristic of virtual communication indicate that this form of communication between users is not only part of the language, but also a separate language, based on the rapid development of Internet communication.

2.1.2 Slang.

I.V. Arnold defines slang as exclusively colloquial words or expressions that have a rough and sharp or, conversely, comic emotional coloring [28].It should be noted that slang shows the development of the language and its renewal [5]. However, slang units are always synonymous with common words, and not the only way to express this or that concepts. The emergence of directly network slang is due to the desire of users to save time, reduce the amount of text, and also classify themselves as one or another social group.

Slang can be divided into

1) general, which goes beyond the limits of literary English, but is generally understandable and common in speech, i.e. words with a bright emotional and evaluative coloring, which are synonyms for the most neutral your options.

2) special - words or phrases related to special or professional vocabulary, i.e. slang of various social groups [1, p. 285].

The analysis of the English-language comments made it possible to single out such a variant slang like social media slang, or internet slang. Consider the most common expressions:

• *friend surfing* - the process of finding friends in a social network through a friend's friends (I spent most of the afternoon friend surfing on Myspace. - I spent most of the day looking for friends on Myspace (here in after our translation.A.I., Yu.A., D.G.));

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• *to refriend* - re-adding people as friends or subscribers (LOL!!! I had to refriend you one more time. BTW nice pic! - lol!!! I should have added you as a friend again. By the way, great photo!);

• *profile candy* - a user whose account has a large number of followers (*Wow*, such a gorgeous profile candy you are! *Wanna* have more followers? Join us on @*lfl_love* – wow! such a cool profile, beauty! Want more followers? Join us on @lf_love).

The analysis also made it possible to identify the most characteristic lexemes that reflect the process of communication and interaction between users, as well as their status in the context of this social network:

• *picture friend* – used to describe an account whose content attracts only visually (from the aesthetic side);

• *to facejecte* – the process of tracking likes and views on a published post in the user's account;

• *inbox rot* – filing an application for one or another an account that is not accepted, but not rejected;

• *irlfriend* – a user (subscriber) who is a real friend;

• *to like-out* - the process of evaluating all records (posts) on this account;

• *to hate click* - means timely leaving the network, due to the unwillingness to communicate with a particular user;

• *status idiot* – user, profile whose information does not correspond to reality;

• *tag bomb* – the user's mark on the very good photo.

The study carried out allowed us establish the basic features of slang in a social network:

1) most expressions and words relate to user interaction;

2) almost all expressions directly belong to social networks and are their a derivative product;

3) the main task of Internet slang, like any other slang is the reduction of the text and the replacement of neutral vocabulary with more specific synonyms that have a bright emotional coloring, or the creation of completely new lexical units.

Since chats, forums and social networks are gaining popularity. it can be assumed that the vocabulary of slang expressions will only be expanded and enriched.

2.1.3 Euphemisms.

In modern linguistics, the concept of euphemism is directly related to the concept of "taboo", which in a linguistic context means the presence of certain words, the use of which is deliberately avoided, replacing them with more neutral lexical units, namely, euphemisms. The use of euphemisms in various social networks, on the one hand, gives users the opportunity to comply with moral and aesthetic standards, and also allows them to show tact and respect, on the other hand, leads to disguise the true meaning of the utterance.

The analysis made it possible to identify the following groups of euphemisms found in English comments:

• *race and nationality* - the modern ideology of the majority European countries prohibit the use such lexemes as nigger and black all of which a euphemism is used for Afro-American; lexeme Hispanic(s), denoting absolutely all Hispanics, also replaced by Latino / Latina (masculine and feminine) - general designation, Chicano / Chicana (masculine and feminine) - Hispanics of Mexican origin;

• *age* – mostly instead of the lexeme old (old person, old years), which is incorrect, mature is used; senior; advanced in years; golden age; golden years;

• *social status* - such a socio-economic phenomenon as poverty (poor, poor nation, etc.), may be more than neutral units: the needy; penniless; (socially) deprived; low-income; modest; working class; underprivileged emerging nation;

developing nation;

• *death* - variants of the verb to die (to die) are to die; to pass away; to join the majority; to kick the bucket;

• *mental and physical abilities* - various deviations from the established norm can be expressed by the lexemes disabled; unseeing; handicapped; overweight;

• *description of a person* - the following noteworthy euphemisms should be noted:

selfsh - self-centered; noisy - boisterous; lazy-

unmotivated; stupid - not clever; evil - unkind;

ugly - unattractive, modest, plain.

Euphemisms replace direct names, allowing the most neutral description of certain negative phenomena. Users of social networks adhere to such a vector of communication that makes it possible to touch on even unpleasant topics, while not violating the boundaries of norms accepted in society.

We emphasize that these classes of euphemisms were identified on the basis of general criteria, since the space under study is one of the most popular for communication, and this means that among users it is possible find people from all over the world, with different skin colors, religions and social position, absolutely unique and non-identical.

2.1.4 Clippings

Clipping is a kind of shortening. It means cutting off the beginning or the end of a word, or both leaving a part to stand for the whole. The resultant form is called a clipped form [24, p.121].

Furthermore, Clipping is the word formation process in which a word is reduced or shortened without changing the meaning of the word. Clipping is the word formation process which consists in the reduction of a word to one of its parts [25]. Clippings are, also, known as shortenings. It is also observed that most discussions occurring on Facebook consisted of simplified words, phrases and sentences. Therefore, The research presents several examples of misspelled words and shortened vowels in naturally occurring Facebook posts. The outcome also demonstrates that there are valid reasons to distinguish between these two word-formation strategies because they do not share the same phenomenon. Clipping is generally considered a linguistic phenomenon consisting in cutting up, trimming, or "mincing" a word, so as to produce a shorter version of this word by loss of material. Some examples show that the participant users of Facebook frequently used clipping in the formation of the words when communicating on Netspeak. Back clipping is the common type, in which the beginning is retained. The unclipped original may be either a simple or a composite. Clipping is the term for the formation of a new word-form, with the same meaning as the original

lexical term, by lopping off a portion and reducing it to a monosyllabic or disyllabic rump, [26, p.180]. Besides, the shortening is not only on word alone but also on phrases.

As for [27, p.10] , they add a syntactic element by noting that clipping is not restricted to a single existing word, but can also apply to a whole phrase: 'iolls' for 'I and all' and 'uolls' for 'u and all'. 'Coz ' for ' because' it's front and back clipping. 'Max'   uolls u and all phrase clipping , . for ' maximum' it's back clipping. Sis (sister) in (Get back home and see your fake sis looks like an fool, its such as a nice show) stands for sister, fam (family) in (...particularly since youve met the entire fam presentl at the moment.) for family. Exceptionally common clipping that's ordinarily utilized indeed in talked dialect is the illustration in (Dont let me go all American on you and threaten a lawsuit..'cause I will) 'cause; it is frequently composed without the apostrophe or fair spelled cos or coz, or bec was used instead of because in ex.9. Pic in (Nice profile pic mate. Haha) could be a abbreviated adaptation of picture and bday in (happy bday mate have a good 1!), which may also be additionally spelled with a hyphen b-day or B-day, signifies birthday and is one of the most accepted shortenings performing on Facebook Walls.

Grammatical Features 2.2.

Grammatical features are the many possibilities of syntax and morphology, defined in terms of such factors as the distinctive use of sentence structure, word order, and word inflections; for example, religious English makes use of an unusual vocative construction (O God, who knows . . .) and allows a second-person singular set of pronouns (thou, thee, thine) [23,p.8].

2.2.1.Incorrect spelling and grammar

One can't deny that the most valued elements of computer-mediated conversation are its pace and efficiency. If technical conditions, such as the type of laptop and net connection we have, are not noted in order to talk quickly, one must be a true typist. Since correctness is in the cyber world no longer valued as a good deal as alacrity and fashion of writing, customers managed to discover methods to spend as little time as viable on writing through developing a unique slang. It regularly ignores each spelling and grammatical policies in order to shop characters, in particular these that require extra effort - for example, to write an apostrophe one desires to use two keystrokes what in reality slows down the system of writing. The apostrophe is greatly missed. (its – it's, theyre – they're) and is for the most part exceptionally common. Unless one employments Caps Lock key, the same challenges apply for capital letters, which ought to be utilized at the starting of a sentence or in individual names, as outlined in (get yourself to the buttafly bar, discover yourself a huge

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LAAADAYYY) ,(your adress is?) and (melissa! reallly?! ill be back this friday!) . Moreover , spelling mistakes regularly show up in message conversations or wall posts, essentially since the creators ordinarily rush the composing and don't check for botches, what is likely the case of (your adress is?) or phonetic spelling use for transcription of standard pronunciations are such as "nite" for "night", "guyz" for "guys", "luv" for "love", "wanna" for want to .

A non-standard or inaccurate spelling, be that as it may, may moreover be utilized to draw in more consideration or see 'cool' such as the word butterfly in (get your self to the buttafly bar, discover your self a huge LAAADAYYY) .

In another examples we see people do not care about grammar or spelling, (figure 4) " Gud luk 2 every 1 gettin ther result 2moro " .In the first example, Keith used Future tense instead of the future perfect tense which he must use because Future perfect is used for an action that it will be finished before a specific time in the future. He has to say (by next Christmas we will have been here for eight years..).

Some of users in Facebook are not aware of how to write grammar properly, they use different tenses instead of the correct .The "I just see" statement seems to be an attempt at Present Perfect tense using the adverb "just". This tense implies that some action started in the past, and has continued to this moment. It often hears this usage in Facebook, but it is an improper form of Present Perfect tense. A more correct form would be to put the word "have" in front of the adverb "just", and change the tense of the word "see" to the past tense form "seen". For example, the statement "I have just seen so many cars crash in this intersection" implies that at numerous times over an some unknown range of time in the past I have seen many cars crash in this intersection. The "I just saw" statement is a form of Simple Past tense using the adverb "just" to imply that the action occurred very recently, but is no longer occurring. So if you were to say "I just saw the car crash", then you are saying you saw the car crash very recently but that event is now over.

CONCLUSION

The conducted analysis allows to come to the following results :

1.   Communication genre classification changes as a result of communication environment development. The daily communication is shown through written interaction and computer-mediated communication, which combines elements of both oral and written discourse, communication.

2.   In the study, there are specific characteristics of computer-mediated communication, such as hypertextuality, the geographic and temporal separation of the interaction's participants, electronic information transmission, anonymity, the presence of creolized text, emotionality, and typical and genre heterogeneity, all of which have an impact on the interaction's flow.

3.   The virtual world offer a novel communication environment that is rapidly evolving. The most widely used social network worldwide is Facebook. You can make your own account and use it to search for and message pals. Multidirectional communication on Facebook can be thought of as access to the general flow of information, direct communication with the ability to provide feedback, and the ability to create individual communities with the aim of solving the urgent problems of the group. Electronic communication is the sum of three different processes: perception, communication, and joint concerted actions.

4.   The extensive use of abbreviations, slang, Euphemisms, clipping, and lexical units created as a result of telecopy can be used to describe the lexical level of communication. These lexical units lack fixed characters and can consist of a combination of only letters or letters and digits (CU, 2B, 4U). The most common derivational techniques are word compounding, affixation, and conversion.

5.   Oral communication can be invested in order to correct what is written in the vernacular and to be able to identify the most common vocabulary for English speakers. And because social media has a lot of followers and users, this can enhance our idea of knowing the new form of social communication in knowing new vocabulary from the colloquial dialect.

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