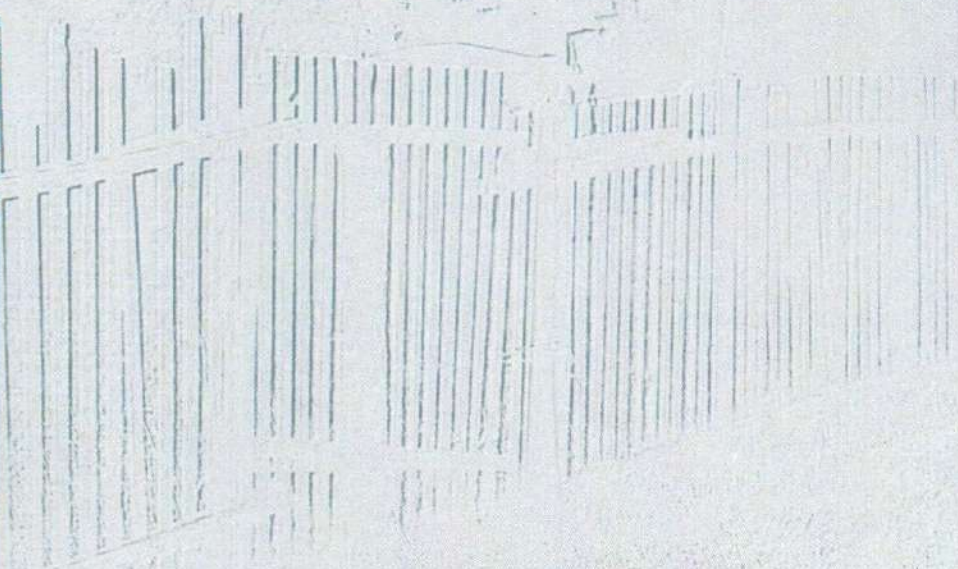




ЭТНАЛІНГВІСТЫКА І ТРАДЫЦЫЙНАЯ КУЛЬТУРА:

ДЫЯХРАНІЧНЫ І СІНХРАНІЧНЫ
АСПЕКТЫ МІЖМОЎНАГА
ЎЗАЕМАДЗЕЙНЯ



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П а д р э д а к ц ы я й

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Р э ц е н з е н т ы :

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Зборнік падрыхтаваны ў межах НДР «Беларуская этналінгвістыка ў кантэксце іншамоўнага і іншакультурнага ўзаемадзеяння» задання б.1.01 «Беларуская дзяржаўная мова ў кантэксце нацыянальнай бяспекі Рэспублікі Беларусь» падпраграмы «Беларуская мова і літаратура» Дзяржаўнай праграмы навуковых даследаванняў «Грамадства і гуманітарная бяспека беларускай дзяржавы» на 2021–2025 гг.

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Зборнік змяшчае навуковыя працы беларускіх і замежных даследчыкаў у галіне этналінгвістыкі і сумежных дысцыплін: фалькларыстыкі, анамастыкі, фразеалогіі, этымалогіі, дыялекталогіі, лінгвакультуралогіі і інш. У артыкулах закранаюцца пытанні міжмоўнага і міжкультурнага ўзаемадзеяння ў сінхраніі і дыяхраніі.

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SPEECH GENRE OF COMMENTS IN THE INTERNET DISCOURSE (ON THE EXAMPLE OF COMMENTS ON YOUTUBE VIDEO HOSTING)

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Современная интернет-коммуникация является бесконечным процессом обмена информацией, все участники которой равноправные. Речь, используемая в комментариях, отличается краткостью, экспрессивностью и эмоциональностью. В статье мы рассмотрим интернет-дискуссию на английском и китайском языке на тему «Глобальное потепление» на всемирно известном видеохостинге YouTube, которая приводит к двум различным позициям: согласия и несогласия. Выясним, приводит ли позиция несогласия к конфликтной ситуации, а также какие способы и приемы применяют оппоненты для подтверждения своей точки зрения.

Ключевые слова: интернет-коммуникация, комментарий, речь, приемы, информация.

SPEECH GENRE OF COMMENTS IN THE INTERNET DISCOURSE (ON THE EXAMPLE OF COMMENTS ON YOUTUBE VIDEO HOSTING)

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Modern Internet communication is an endless process of information exchange, all participants of which are equal. The speech used in the comments is short, expressive and emotional. In this article, we will consider an online discussion in English and Chinese on the topic “Global Warming” on the world-famous Youtube video hosting, which leads to two different positions: agreement and disagreement. Let us find out whether the position of disagreement leads to a conflict situation, and also what methods and techniques are used by opponents to confirm their point of view.

Keywords: Internet communication, commentary, speech, techniques, information.

Nowadays it is impossible to imagine our life without the Internet. The Internet has become a platform for not only obtaining and processing information, but also for the exchange of opinions, feelings, emotions presented in the form of comments.

The dictionary gives the following definition of the word «comment»: 1) a comment is a separate part of the page through which you can support or challenge the author's point of view or simply express your opinion about what was written; 2) a text, which explains another text.

Modern Internet communication is an endless process of information exchange, all participants of which are equal. The speech used in the comments is short, expressive and emotional.

Dakhalaeva E. Ch. identified the following genres of Internet communication:

network, blog, website;

forum, chat, bulletin boards, instant messages [2, p. 10–12].

Internet commentary has the following features: electronic form; the presence of expressive and emotional vocabulary; multimedia; interactivity; anonymity; variability of participants in the exchange of views.

The purpose of Internet comments is to initiate an Internet discussion and find out something by polling the opinion of the majority.

Two positions are formed in the Internet discussion: the position of agreement and the position of disagreement. The position of agreement is accompanied by advice, requests, exchange of opinions. The position of disagreement is also accompanied by advice, an exchange of opinions, but they have a completely different emotional coloring and can lead to some kind of conflict [1].

In this article, we will consider an online discussion of the English speaking people and the Chinese speaking people on the topic “Global Warming” on the world-famous Youtube video hosting, which leads to two different positions: the position of agreement and the position of disagreement. Let's find out whether the position of disagreement leads to a conflict situation, and what methods and techniques are used by opponents to confirm their point of view.

The comments were taken under the video, dedicated to the topic “Global Warming”. So, the comments of the English – speaking people are (spelling and punctuation preserved) (tab. 1).

After analyzing these comments, we can say that:

1) they are quite detailed: compound sentences are used, complicated by adverbial phrases: Trees win this challenge hands down,

including their ability to produce oxygen and food while their root systems adds to sequestration, and providing sustainable raw building materials;

2) there is emotionality: exclamatory sentences are used: I love trees! It’s interesting that NO ONE speaks of the sun as it relates to global warming and climate change!;

Table 1. Comments of the English – speaking people

<p>“Trees win this challenge hands down, including their ability to produce oxygen and food while their root systems adds to sequestration, and providing sustainable raw building materials. I love trees!”</p>
<p>“Made me teary-eyed when a scientist in the cloud-brightening team said, “this is for our children and grandchildren”. Then another scientist said, “we are all in this together, having kids or not”...God bless your good souls, everyone who are giving their time and effort to save humanity from climate change”.</p>
<p>“Pound for pound, peat moss is far and away the most efficient carbon sink on the planet. Imagine having it grow everywhere it could; drape it off buildings, skyscrapers, mountains if you get a variant to grow there. The growth lifecycle for moss is also incredibly interesting. Whereas a tree takes decades to mature, moss can get there in One Season”.</p>
<p>“It’s interesting that NO ONE speaks of the sun as it relates to global warming and climate change! It seems as if the fact that the sun goes through phases of high n low emissions is unknown by all the people who seek to speak on this matter”.</p>

3) emotionally colored vocabulary is used: made me teary-eyed, it’s interesting that NO ONE speaks;

4) conditional sentences are used: if you get a variant to grow there;

5) set expressions are used: God bless your good souls, Pound for pound;

6) parts of sentences are used that do not have a subject: Imagine having it grow everywhere it could; drape it off buildings, skyscrapers, mountains...;

7) quoting is used: “this is for our children and grandchildren”; “we are all in this together, having kids or not”.

In these comments, people have the same point of view, so they are in solidarity with each other and have chosen the position of agreement.

But under the same video we have found out the comments in which people disagree with each other. Here are some of them (punctuation and spelling preserved) (tab. 2).

Table 2. Comments of the English – speaking people, containing conflicts

<p>“Is it just me or is reducing sunlight bad? what would happen to our plants? all natural processes of CO₂ remove is entirely solar based right?”</p>
<p>“You drive down a highway at rush hour, sitting there surrounded by car exhaust for hours and you’re claiming airplane trails are what’s killing us? And you believe that’s what’s causing the dust on your windows? And your freedoms are being removed by carbon credit systems. Which freedoms speech? religion? And then you close by reminding us of airplanes again. Tell me what you are so afraid of with airplane exhaust. I mean, it’s not great, but of all things to get your socks in a bunch....airplane exhaust”.</p>
<p>“Car emit carbon monoxide, not carbon dioxide, <...> jet engines don’t naturally leave trails that linger in the sky, <...> they’ve been controlling the weather since 1948. Educate yourself sometime!”</p>
<p>“Actually, if I’m not mistaken, if just the “fuel” in gasoline (octane) is combusted with the appropriate amount of oxygen, the result is CO₂ and H₂O only along with energy (C₈H₁₈ + O₂ = <energy> + CO₂ + H₂O). There are such things as chemtrails though. Search the web and you can learn all about them – they are actual chemicals being sprayed by aircraft. BTW: aircraft absolutely “naturally leave” persistent trails behind given certain conditions. They are called “condensation trails”, or, “con-trails”. Peace”.</p>
<p>“Well it’s really obvious that you don’t know what you’re talking about because you hadn’t even know what octane is by the way you explained it octane is in gasoline to prevent knocking in the engine because High compression engines can start knocking because of the higher compression meaning the piston tops and other areas inside the combustion chamber get so hot that they can ignite the fuel so they put Octane in it so this does not happen but they don’t make many high compression cars anymore on a normal basis unless you buy something like a Ferrari or an expensive car that has a high compression engine in it”.</p>
<p>“Uhhh... Ok my friend. Octane is a chemical compound as I described. It is the primary hydrocarbon contained in gasoline, i. e., “the fuel”. The chemical formula for gasoline (Octane) combustion is as follows: 2C₈H₁₈ + 25O₂ → 16CO₂ + 18H₂O + <energy>. In other words, at the appropriate temperature, 2 Octane molecules combine with 25 Oxygen molecules to produce 16CO₂ molecules (carbon dioxide), 18H₂O molecules (water), plus energy (heat). This is the chemical reaction in a gasoline engine that produces power. I hope that makes sense. Key words: Internet communication, commentary, speech, techniques, information. No disrespect to you. Peace”.</p>

In these comments, a dispute arose in which people expressed their disagreement and proved their point of view. In order to convince the opponent, the commentators used:

- 1) more extensive and scientific statements;
- 2) scientific validity (we used terms, chemical formulas: $2C_8H_{18} + 25O_2 \rightarrow 16CO_2 + 18H_2O + \langle \text{energy} \rangle$);
- 3) passive constructions: is being manipulated;
- 4) emotionally colored vocabulary: what would happen to our plants?
- 5) colloquial phrases: it is kinda confusing, Uhhh... Ok my friend.

Also, some people at the end of their comment used phrases such as: no disrespect to you. Peace. These phrases soften the tension of the conversation and express respect for the opponent.

As we can see, here the commentators chose the position of disagreement, however, it did not lead to a conflict situation, but rather led to the need to find a compromise. The comments are filled with scientific vocabulary, which prevails over colloquial. The comments themselves end with emotionally colored vocabulary, which reduces the degree of the conflict situation.

Also from this Internet discussion it is clear that people are interested in this topic and they really care about the problem of global warming.

Some linguists believe that Internet communication makes it difficult to express emotional communication. However, to refute this point of view, we can say that commentators can use emotionally colored vocabulary, capital letters in words, interrogative and exclamatory sentences, as well as emoji – signs depicting various emotions.

Thus, it can be summed up that Internet communication is not monotonous. It is characterized by emotionality, voluntariness, democracy. Anonymity and independent choice of participants in communication emphasizes the right to defend one's own point of view, express agreement or disagreement, as well as find a compromise in a conflict situation [3, p. 180–181].

For comparison, comments in Chinese were also analyzed (spelling and punctuation preserved) (the comments were taken under the video) (tab. 3).

Table 3. Comments of the Chinese – speaking people

Comments	Translation
這是找到比較全面的，多謝作者的付出 相信用了很大量時間收集和整理資料， 這是我們的未來，1.5度，不遠...	It's comprehensive to find out such information, thank the author for his efforts. This is our future, 1.5 degrees, not far...
不是碳排放，而是太陽系似乎整體在升溫，科學家已經發現，火星、天王星、海王星都在升溫，這種現象可能和太陽能量加熱有關	It is not carbon emissions, but the solar system as a whole seems to be heating up. Scientists have found that Mars, Uranus, and Neptune are all heating up. This phenomenon may be related to the heating of solar energy
業力無法控制，但是要懺悔，持素救地球，也許能救自己和善友，動物植物的命運	Karma is uncontrollable, but you must repent and save the earth with vegetarianism, maybe you can save yourself and good friends, the fate of animals and plants
反正暖化的因素一定有人類	Anyway, the warming factor must be human
越来越觉得大自然不可挑战	More and more feel that nature is unchallenged
春秋季节变短可能与气候极端化有关	Shorter spring and autumn seasons may be linked to climate extremes
海洋已經不能緩衝了。	The ocean can no longer buffer
全球变暖、生态毁灭，原因不仅是资本主义制度，也有国家形态存在的原因。如果能够让国家形态退出历史舞台，人类大同，全人类只有一个政府，则不仅能够有效阻止生态毁灭，而且也不可能存在什么台海危机、香港国安法等等一系列社会灾难。	Global warming and ecological destruction are caused not only by the capitalist system, but also by the existence of the state. If the state form can be withdrawn from the stage of history, human beings are united, and there is only one government for all human beings, not only can the ecological destruction be effectively prevented, but also a series of social disasters such as the Taiwan Strait crisis and the Hong Kong national security law are impossible

We can analyze Chinese comments in comparison with the English ones:

1) chinese comments are not as detailed as English comments. Mostly, the Chinese use simple sentences: 反正暖化的因素一定有人類;

- 2) many comments use introductory words, introductory and connecting constructions: 反正 (anyway), 则 (then), 而且 (but, moreover);
- 3) comparative constructions are used: 越来越 (more and more);
- 4) comments are not emotional. They do not use emotionally colored vocabulary, exclamatory / interrogative sentences, etc.

However, it must be said that the emotionality / non – emotionality of the comments depends, first of all, on the mentality of the country. The Chinese are secretive about their feelings and emotions in public, so negative comments or a conflict situation in the comments, are quite rare.

Thus, we can conclude that comments are a rather complex genre of speech discourse. They reflect not only the specific features of the use of language units, but also reflect the mentality and cultural characteristics of the nation.

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