



# THE FUNCTIONS OF GRATITUDE EMOJIS IN THE INTERNET COMMUNICATION

**Abidova Rokhatoy Khudayberganovna**

*Senior Teacher, Urgench State University, Uzbekistan*

Networking today, is a direct part of a person's social media life, forming a new information environment where relationships are developing. a direct part of human-media social life and forms a new information environment where different types of relationships are developing. This format of communication allows for the elimination of the link to people's location. This phenomenon is due to the introduction of information technology into society and its impact on it.

Internet speech communication is expressed both verbal and non-verbal way. The modern information environment is a world of visible images, where the picture, image sign represents in an easier, more convenient, understandable style. As we know verbal internet communication can be accompanied by emoji, gif-animation, emoticons, stickers, self-signatures and photos (selfies, the verbal web-based communication can be accompanied by emoticons, stickers, self-signatures (selfies, for example) and even memes to indicate the mood of the interlocutor at a given moment.

The material for this study was English- Uzbek language multicode texts of instant messages in various messengers and posts on the Internet, analyzed with the permission of the author's contacts, as well as publicly available publications in social networks and personal newsletters. The study was conducted using contextual, linguopragmatic and content analysis methods.

The Internet has flipped our world upside down. It has changed communications to the point where it is now our favorite medium of everyday communication. Today's Internet evolution is mostly determined by immediate, mobile communications. The mobile Internet represents a new revolution. Comprehensive Internet access via smartphones and tablets is resulting in a more mobile world in which we are not tethered to any single device and everything is stored in the cloud. Chat (from the English word 'chat') is as a means of exchanging messages over a computer network and mobile phones in real time, as well as software that allows such communication through distances. The main feature of chat rooms is the communication in or close to real time which distinguishes them from forums and other means. While communicating in chat rooms people can express their emotions by sending stickers, emoticons, emoji, gifs and pictures that depict and convey the mood of the person they are chatting with.

It is evident that, non-verbal communication can be formal and informal in internet world. The first type is characteristic of a normative and a regulated communication situation. The absence of restrictions, emotional richness, structural complexity are features of the first type is characteristic of the normative and regulated communication situation, temperament, the mood of the interlocutors.

If we define the concept of emoji in communication it owes its origin from the Japanese language. Emoji means 'picture character', i.e. it is a picture word representing an image that visualises a variety of human emotions, non-verbal human actions, objects, artefacts, etc.

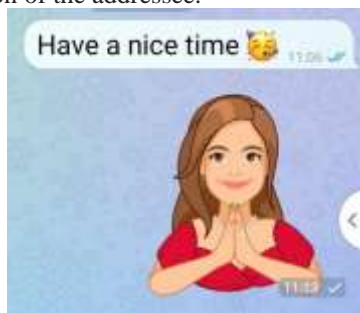
Marcel Danesi, a renowned Canadian specialist in semiotics, may be indicative of the evolution of the human communication system itself. If emoji or similar communication elements do not prove to be a transient trend, humanity may be approaching the second cognitive shift in its history. Within linguistic science, research has focused on the pragmatic functions of emoji.[2] The pragmatic functions of emoji and an analysis of the potential that these signs and symbols can become an independent universal language due to their semantic properties. The first cognitive shift took place, according to the researchers' version, approximately in 1000 BC during the transition from the pictographic type of writing to logographic, ideographic or alphabetic writing. Tracing the evolution and the functional features of writing, M. Danesi suggests that we may be standing on the way of the second cognitive paradigmatic shift characterised by a peculiar "return" of the pictographic and logographic type of writing united with alphabetic writing. [2] He calls it a hybrid - hybrid / blended writing system - which in turn may be a factor in a major shift in human consciousness, from a linear way of processing information to a more holistic, imaginative way of thinking. An attempt is made to distinguish different speech acts within interpersonal communication via messengers which tend to feature emoji, a predominantly anthropomorphic language with a strong connection to the internet. Emojis are predominantly anthropomorphic in their visual representation. The



main distinctive feature of the study we have undertaken is a generalized analysis of the role of emoji in digital communication and an attempt to identify the influencing mechanism of this phenomenon.

Emoji is a pictographic way of expressing the state of mind, helping to express the emotional state, empathy of the speaker more effectively in an electronic communication environment, which has a number of characteristics, such as the limitations associated with of being unable to see the interlocutor. Emoji add emotion to ordinary text messages and, unlike emoticons before them, can convey a range of emotions from a simple smile or frown to sarcasm, surprise, indignation, etc. The symbol has a rather powerful communicative potential, capable of effectively conveying incommensurably more content than any other sign. The emoji, due to its universal nature, is able to transcend cross-cultural boundaries and create a dialogue space among speakers of the same language and across national borders on the Internet.

Above all, emoji have a non-verbal communicative function. Informal written communication in the realm of digital communication presents certain challenges. Without additional information, without additional information conveyed by voice tone and body language in face-to-face interactions, users of social media and messengers are not always able to interpret information correctly, overlooking each other's sarcasm, humour, and misinterpreting the intended emotion or illocutionary intention. Like non-verbal cues in face-to-face communication, emoji help clarify intentions in ambiguous contexts, to express the appropriate situation and emotions, therefore, increase the efficiency of the communication act. As a result, emoji have been used in SMS communication on any mobile devices and social networks. The communicative functions of emoji, which are somewhat similar to those of emoticons, are defined according to the initial intention of the addressee.



Picture 1



Picture 2

The main feature of the emoji is the emotive function of augmentation and supplementation. Emoji demonstrate a specific emotion or state of mind of the author who sent it. The symbol helps to determine the subject's attitude towards the result of the process of speech internet communication process, the circumstance, the facts and the person himself. Usually this function is expressed through pictograms depicting the expression of emotions of love, fear, joy, surprise, misunderstanding, anger, doubt, signs of gratitude and so on. The folded hands emoji 🙏 shows a person with their hands pressed together in prayer where it gained its slang as the praying emoji. It is most commonly used to represent prayer, thanksgiving, or general gratitude. For example, *Thank you Peter* . In this example folded hands emoji expresses gratitude. Some people use emoticons as a demonstration of a certain emotion or state in their chat conversation.

In conclusion, emojis are most often used for a variety of purposes, primarily related to the demonstration of the emotional load conveyed by the addressee. Based on the conclusions of a sociological study, we can say that emojis are the most popular tool



among those who have more time to spend on everyday correspondence than on business. And the purpose related to responding to the message sent by the interlocutor is the least helpful respondents to the use of visualised emoticons.

## REFERENCES

1. Castells M. *The Theory of the Network Society* / M. Castells. — Cornwall, Great Britain: MPG Books Ltd, 2006. — 656 p.
2. Danesi, M. (2016). *The semiotics of emoji: The rise of visual language in the age of the Internet*. London: Bloomsbury Publishing.
3. Enko J. et al. *Gratitude Texting Touches the Heart: Responses to Gratitude Expression Predict Self-initiation of Gratitude Interventions in Daily Life // Journal of Happiness Studies*. 2020. № 1 (22). p. 49–69.
4. Van Dijk J. *The Network Society: Social Aspects of New Media (original Dutch edition 1991)* / J. van Dijk. — London : Sage, 1999. — 304 p.
5. Jaidev R. *How pedagogical blogging helps prepare students for intercultural communication in the global workplace // Language & Intercultural Communication*. 2014. Vol. 14. Issue 1. P. 132-139.
6. Сорокин Ю. А. Креолизованные тексты и их коммуникативная функция / Ю. А. Сорокин, Е.Ф. Тарасов // *Оптимизация речевого воздействия*. –Москва: Наука, 1990. – С. 180–181.