



THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL NETWORKING AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

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301 groups in the direction of the Russian language in foreign language groups

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Annotation

This article examines the use of social networks among young people, the impact on speech development, the use of words in chat rooms, changing the meanings of words, and information enrichment. But at the same time, this information is not processed.

Keywords

network, social networks, youth, information, speech, addicts.

Recently, there has been growing interest in the study of spoken speech. If earlier there were basic materials for linguistic classes, useful written text, then there was knowledge of technical means of recording words and universal computer programs, analysis of speech production, tables of speech sounds and all its manifestations.

Currently, many scientists are paying attention to the development of speech with inclination. With the advancement of technology, the younger generation communicates less verbally. And the main ones are chats and social networks. When analyzing ix correspondence, be sure to pay attention to the paucity of words and the abbreviation of words.

The research was carried out on the main correspondence of 1st year students majoring in philology. Example: thank you, thank you,

A social network is a platform, online service or website designed to build, reflect and organize social relationships, visualized by social graphs. Under the influence of the Internet, changes are occurring in the value orientations of adolescents, and a new type of communication is being formed in its content and quality. This rapid development of information technology and the capture of the attention of the vast majority of teenagers by social networks raises the problem of the influence of virtual communication on the ability to fully communicate in real life.

Young people, who are characterized by deep unsystematic involvement in virtual communication, find themselves in a state of frustration and anxiety without access to social networks. They regard this as social isolation, as well as the loss of their usual social circle, means of communication and way of organizing leisure time.

Нет общения отца и сына, дочери и матери. Here are some examples: "I don't have access to the Internet – I feel anxious that I can't communicate with anyone (m., 18 years old); "When there is no Internet, there is nothing to do and the phone loses most of its functions" (m., 19 years old); "Once I was literally left without a phone for the night. I felt bad, I found myself cut off from the world" (N. 19 years old).

This condition is observed not only among young people, but also among older people. If earlier in the evenings the family sat together, had dinner, discussed some work issues, now "everyone is buried in the phone." And there is no conversation, discussion, questioning of parents of their children about their day.

Not only family values are lost, but also the traditional upbringing of a child and the cultural values of society. Many children are left to their own devices. Even on weekends, parents sit at their laptops. There is no communication between father and son, daughter and mother.

When conducting a survey of young students, it turned out that they have a very meager syntactic stock of sentences. When completing the tasks given in the questionnaire, many students simply copied the answers from the Internet. And without processing this information.

It was also found that many students could not answer basic questions without telephone support. The dependence on the phone is very high. Put the phone away, they stop answering the questions asked.

Thus, modern youth are very dependent on the phone, have a poor syntactic vocabulary, and when communicating they use the same type of answers: “yes” or “no.” When expressing a particular thought, students spent a long time selecting the necessary formulations to construct simple sentences.

At the same time, student and working youth are focused on expanding their professional knowledge and skills, therefore they use social networks to a greater extent to receive online education and study information on highly specialized topics: “I use Facebook more to gain professional knowledge and to be in aware of current trends in the field of my work” (m., 21); “I work in the field of translation, so I follow people in the field of translation to follow trends” (female, 24).

Virtual interaction for commercial purposes. The recently popular profession of blogger encourages young people to follow their example and strive to earn money through social networks. Boys and girls of school age are interested in the issue of monetizing activities on virtual social platforms, but are not yet ready for its practical implementation for various reasons. In contrast, older youth use their pages on social networks to earn money.

Conclusion:

Thus, our study showed that social networks have become part of the life world of young people. Analysis of in-depth interviews with representatives of the younger generation made it possible to identify five stereotypes of the implementation of youth practices in social networks:

- 1) Aimless “wandering” on virtual social platforms,
- 2) Situational presence on social networks,
- 3) Online interaction to expand social capital, 4) personal development and
- 4) Commercial activities. At the same time, there is a tendency for young people to simultaneously carry out several of the listed virtual practices (with the exception of a combination of the first and second types).

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