



Content of modern social networks today and their psychological impact on spiritual and moral education of youth

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the problems related to moral censorship, moral and ethical standards and their actions on the Internet. It also talks about the preservation and development of the morality of young people in the information society. But it must be emphasized that in order to solve existing problems, young people themselves must be active. Knowledge cannot be made information without losing something of value. Knowledge always has a personal aspect, it is a means of communication. And knowledge turned into information is alienated from the one who consumes this information. Therefore, for us real communication is more important than virtual communication, although the younger generation is increasingly striving for virtual communication.

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Hozirgi zamonaviy ijtimoiy tarmoqlar mazmuni va ularning yoshlar ma'naviy-axloqiy tarbiyasiga psixologik ta'siri

ANNOTATSIYA

Kalit so'zlar:

ijtimoiy tarmoqlar,
psixologik ta'sir,
ma'naviyat,
axloq,
tarbiya,
yoshlik.

Maqolada axloqiy senzura, axloq va axloqiy me'yorlar hamda ularning internetda qay tarzda namoyon bo'lishi bilan bog'liq muammolari tasvirlangan. Shuningdek, axborot jamiyatida yoshlar ma'naviyatini saqlash va rivojlantirish haqida so'zyuritilgan. Ammo shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, mavjud muammolarni hal qilish uchun yoshlarning o'zlari faol bo'lishi lozim. Bilimni qimmatli narsani yo'qotmasdan ma'lumotga

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aylantirib bo'lmaydi. Bilim har doim shaxsiy jihatga ega, u muloqot vositasidir. Axborotga aylangan bilim esa bu ma'lumotni iste'mol qiluvchidan begonalashadi. Shu sababli biz uchun haqiqiy muloqot virtual muloqotdan ko'ra muhimroq bo'lib bormoqda, biroq yosh avlod virtual muloqotga tobora ko'proq intilmoqda.

Содержание современных социальных сетей и их психологическое влияние на духовно-нравственное воспитание молодежи

АННОТАЦИЯ

Ключевые слова:
социальные сети,
психологическое
воздействие,
духовность,
нравственность,
воспитание,
молодежь.

В статье описываются проблемы, связанные с моральной цензурой, морально-этическими нормами и их действиями в сети Интернет. Также говорится о сохранении и развитии нравственности молодежи в условиях информационного общества. Но необходимо подчеркнуть, что для решения существующих проблем сами молодые люди должны быть активными. Знания нельзя сделать информацией, не теряя при этом чего-то ценного. Знания всегда имеют личностный аспект, это средство общения. А знание, превращенное в информацию, отчуждается от того, кто эту информацию потребляет. Поэтому для нас все-таки реальное общение важнее виртуального, хотя молодое поколение все больше стремится к виртуальному общению.

INTRODUCTION

The question of the need for moral censorship can be answered as follows: the mechanism of moral control should be in the hands of society itself. I am sure that today it is necessary not to look for answers to questions, but to strive to show the younger generation that information technologies are only a tool of labor, and how they will affect the moral state depends on society itself.

LITERATURE REVIEW

All forms of Internet communication, due to its mediation by a computer, have some features.

✓ Anonymity – despite the fact that sometimes it is possible to get some information of a personal nature and even a photograph of a virtual conversationalist, this is not enough for a real and more or less adequate perception of the individual. In addition, during virtual communication, there is a hiding or presentation of false information about oneself. Due to such anonymity and impunity, another feature is manifested on the Web, associated with a decrease in psychological and social risk in the process of communication – affective emancipation, non-normativeness and some irresponsibility of the participants in communication [1]. A person in the network can and does show greater freedom of expression and actions (up to insults, obscene expressions, sexual harassment), since the risk of exposure and personal negative assessment by others is minimal.

✓ The peculiarity of the processes of interpersonal perception in the absence of non-verbal information – as a rule, the mechanisms of stereotyping and identification, as well as setting the desired qualities in a partner, have a strong influence on the idea of the interlocutor.

✓ Voluntariness and desirability of contacts – the Internet user voluntarily makes all kinds of contacts or leaves them, and can also interrupt them at any time.

✓ The difficulty of the emotional component of communication and, at the same time, a strong desire for the emotional content of the text, which is expressed in the creation of special icons to indicate emotions or in the description of emotions in words (in brackets after the main text of the message).

✓ The desire for atypical, non-normative behavior – often Internet users present themselves from a different angle than in the conditions of a real social norm, they play roles that are unrealizable in activities outside the network, scenarios of non-normative behavior.

In connection with the considered features, it can be concluded that the anonymity of communication entails a number of consequences. So in communication via the Internet, non-verbal means of communication lose their importance [2]. Despite the fact that in text communication it is possible to express one's feelings with the help of emoticons, the physical absence of communication participants in the act of communication leads to the fact that feelings can not only be expressed, but also hidden, as well as feelings that can be expressed. the person is not currently experiencing.

METHODOLOGY & EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

On the Internet, as a result of the physical non-representation of communication partners to each other, a number of communication barriers lose their meaning, due to such characteristics of communication partners that are expressed in their appearance: gender, age, social status, external attractiveness, communicative competence of a person.

Another important consequence of the physical non-representation of a person in text communication is the ability to create any impression of oneself of one's choice. Indeed, in text communication on the Internet, people often create so-called "virtual identities" for themselves, describing themselves in a certain way [3]. A virtual personality is endowed with a name, often a pseudonym (which is also called "nickname"). There is a point of view according to which the construction of virtual personalities on the Internet is a reflection of changes in the structure of a person's identity and is a reflection of social changes. If a person fully realizes all aspects of his "I" in real communication, he most likely lacks the motivation for constructing virtual personalities, then communication on the Internet is in the nature of an addition to the main type of communication.

But virtual communication can also have a compensatory, substitutive character, this occurs in the case of the formation of Internet addiction. Behaviorally, this dependence is manifested in the fact that people prefer life on the Internet so much that they actually begin to abandon their real life, spending up to 18 hours a day in virtual reality. Internet addicts receive various forms of social recognition on the Internet [4]. Their dependence may indicate that in real life they do not receive social recognition, and also that in real life this group of people may have certain communication difficulties that reduce their satisfaction with real communication.

Like any community, the culture of communication on the Internet has its own set of values, standards of language used, symbols to which individual users adapt. Being included in such a group, a person gets the opportunity to support a positive image of the “I” due to a positive social identity.

Adolescents themselves believe that “on the Internet it is easier to have a serious conversation”; “from the Web, people are less likely to be offended, because it is pointless – you still can’t see how offended you are”; “there you can communicate with people who are unattractive in appearance, and their ugliness does not interfere with the conversation”; “On the Internet, it is permissible to speak on an equal footing with a person much older than you, and this does not prevent dialogue, although you know that the interlocutor is older” [5].

So, in general, we can say that the main reasons for turning to the Internet as a communication tool can be:

- insufficient saturation with communication in real contacts – in such cases, users quickly lose interest in Internet communication if new opportunities appear to meet the relevant needs in real life;

- the possibility of realizing the qualities of a person, playing roles, experiencing emotions that are frustrated in real life for one reason or another – such an opportunity is due to the peculiarities of communication through the network – anonymity, non-rigid normativity, the originality of the process of perceiving a person by a person. The desire to experience certain emotions also explains the desire for emotional content of the text.

RESULTS

It is necessary to note a number of characteristic features of communication using computer networks. Firstly, the possibility of simultaneous communication of a large number of people located in different parts of the world, and, consequently, living in different cultures; secondly, the impossibility of using most of the non-verbal means of communication and self-presentation; thirdly, the impoverishment of the emotional component of communication; and fourthly, anonymity and reduced psychological risk in the process of communication [6]. These characteristics lead to the development of new forms and styles of interaction and the emergence of a kind of Internet etiquette.

So Internet etiquette contains the unspoken rules of communication, the so-called commandments, the main of which are:

- Remember the person! Do not forget that even through a dead network and a computer stuffed with electronics, you communicate with a living person, and often with many people at the same time. Do not let yourself be fooled by the atmosphere of anonymity and permissiveness – remember that on the other end of the wire is the same person as you. When composing an e-mail, imagine that you are saying all this directly to a person’s face – and try not to be ashamed of your words at the same time.

- Follow the same rules online that you follow in real life. Violation of the laws of human communication, moral rules or norms of the social life of the Network may go relatively unpunished for you, but will your conscience be clear?

- Remember that you are in cyberspace! Its boundaries are much wider than the boundaries of the human society we are used to, and different parts of it can have their own laws. Therefore, when faced with a new type of communication for you on the Web, study its laws and recognize their priority [7]. Let’s say every newsgroup, forum or even channel has its own, local rules – check them out before posting your first post! And most importantly – remember the unwritten rules.

➤ Be careful with the time and opinions of other people! Ask for help only when it is really necessary – and in this case you can always count on the help and support of your colleagues. However, do not pull other users over trifles – otherwise, in the end, they will simply stop communicating with you. Remember that network time is not only limited, but also very expensive for many! And, in addition to your problems, your interlocutors may also have their own.

➤ Try to look decent in the eyes of your interlocutors! Don't waste your time on "conventions" like good manners or, say, rules of grammar and spelling. Even sincere compliments lose weight and persuasiveness, being embodied in a grammatically and orthographically incorrect and erroneous form.

➤ Do not neglect the advice of experts and share your knowledge with others! Be grateful to those who spend their time answering your questions. But when you receive a letter with a question from another user, do not rush to send this message to the wastebasket, no matter how ridiculous and naive it may seem to you.

➤ Hold back passions. No etiquette forbids entering into discussions, however, do not stoop to swearing and swearing – even if your counterpart deliberately provokes you to do so [8].

➤ Respect not only your own, but also other people's privacy! If for some reason you want to remain anonymous on the Web, recognize these rights for your interlocutor as well. Moreover – he has the right to anonymity and privacy, even if you speak "with an open visor". A side effect of this rule: do not publish information from your private letters without the consent of their senders, do not delve into other people's mailboxes and, ultimately, into other people's computers!

➤ Don't abuse your power and influence online! It's hard to win trust, but it's so easy to lose it!

➤ Be tolerant of the shortcomings of the people around you! Do not look at whether or not your interlocutors observe the rules of network etiquette, observe them yourself! In the end, very politely recommend the interlocutor to familiarize themselves with these rules.

So, when communicating on the Web, rude, and especially obscene expressions should be avoided. It is necessary to remember that different people, including children, can read what you write. This is also true for any public statements, including texts placed in guest books and bulletin boards, when writing emails, and especially when posting text messages to newsgroups.

When working with newsgroups, you need to remember that many groups have moderators [9]. These are people who keep order in a particular group. In case of incorrect behavior, the moderator has the right not only to warn the user who has violated the order, but also to disconnect him from the group, and in some cases the moderator disables the entire node (ie the server). To avoid this, you must carefully read the rules of the newsgroup, published weekly by the moderator.

You should not send too large messages, and if files are attached to the letter, then when sending them, you need to pack or split the archive into parts and send it in several letters.

According to the rules of internal etiquette, any letters must be signed. The signature usually includes not only the first name and last name, but also network addresses – the e-mail address and the address of the home web page (if any).

So, if all Internet users adhere to such rules of conduct when communicating on the Internet, then such communication will become easier, friendlier, more pleasant, and most importantly, more effective.

CONCLUSIONS

The Internet is a global computer network that today covers almost the entire world. Communication via the Internet is especially important for those people whose real life, for one reason or another, is interpersonally impoverished. Such people use the Internet as an alternative to their immediate (real) environment.

Communication via the Internet may not necessarily take place only within one country. Since the Internet is the World Wide Web, therefore, people from different countries can communicate. The World Wide Web, covering almost all civilized corners of our planet, is a powerful means of intercultural communication, which contributes to the rapprochement of peoples and the growth of their national and international self-consciousness.

It must be remembered that the computer and the virtual reality it opens are not as harmless as they seem at first glance. Both physical and mental health can suffer. By seeing and realizing the possible dangers, we can help the younger generation avoid them.

Strange as it may seem, life itself plays the main role in this. The correct skills, attitudes and guidelines acquired by a child in real life will allow him to painlessly master the virtual world.

Respect and trust between the child and adults (parents and teachers), upbringing in word and deed is the basis for the formation of such values.

And yet, using the services of the Internet, one should not forget about human qualities – after all, we live in a society among people, not robots.

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