

Linguistic And Practical Research of Social Network Correspondence

Rahimkulova Lobar Hamro qizi

D.P.P.S (PhD), Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature, Uzbekistan

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Abstract: - Social networks, their emergence, types and significance are a process that has been studied by scientists for several years. When we take a scientific approach to the connection of social networks with other areas and their practical significance, we witness that they are of great importance for all areas. An approach to social networks from the point of view of applied linguistics is of great importance.

The Internet is a social creation rather than a technical creation. Indeed, despite the amazing results and the visual shelter of the screen presentation, what is very clear when dealing with any of the functions of the Internet is its linguistic character. If the Internet is a revolution, then it can be a linguistic revolution. [1:10]. When using the Internet, social networks, people use linguistic and paralinguistic units as the main means of communication. Language is a product of thought, a means of socio-spiritual communication. Therefore, social networks are not a technical innovation, but a social innovation, as D. Crystal noted, if there is a revolution, then it is not a technical, but a social revolution.

Keywords: - Communication, psychological, socio-political, practical approach, legal, media communication, linguistic aspect, cognitive development, hyperlinking.

Introduction: - Social networks are a developing phenomenon in modern times. Social networks are a communicative social phenomenon, and at the same time they are increasingly fulfilling the task of forming the social, political, economic consciousness, cultural and ideological worldview of young people. Since social networks are considered the main source of communication between people, a society that has studied and adapted their structure and linguistic features will continue to develop rapidly.

METHOD AND METHODOLOGY

A practical approach to social networks brings together representatives of different fields in theoretical and practical research activities. Professor ND Golev emphasizes that when studying social networks ideally, the following aspects should be paid attention to:

1) Social networks are a new communication phenomenon and a philosophical aspect that presents a new phenomenon that forms the public consciousness that shapes it; a person in social networks is a new type of person, a new morality, a new culture, a new psychology and biology; the digital

eternity of man;

2) Cognitive aspect: electronic and biological brain; the problem of isomorphism in the structure and functioning of social networks and neural networks;

3) Socio-political aspect: social typology and portraits of social network participants; social networks as a reflection of the social stratification of society: the problem of communication of generational strata of society: the youth stratum as an object of systematic study;

4) Psychological aspect: psychological typology and portraits of social network participants; social networks as a factor in the formation of psychological relationships; the problem of "Internet addiction" of children, adolescents and young people to social networks;

5) Legal aspect: social networks as an environment and tool for crimes; a tool for combating crimes;

6) Media-communicative aspect: the role of social networks in the media space of modern society, transnational and national media communication trends;

7) Pedagogical aspect: social networks - a friend or enemy of the Russian school, parents and society; forming a culture of communication in social networks; using social networks in the educational process;

8) Linguistic aspect. [2:6]

In his monograph, ND Golev outlines eight aspects of the approach to social networks, evaluating the linguistic aspect as a topical research topic, and approaches each approach based on the capabilities of the Russian language. In particular, he calls the pedagogical aspect the Russian school. Based on the ideas of Golev and other scholars, with some additions, we have developed the ideal aspects of social networks in the Uzbek language:

1) Communicative aspect; It is a source of exchange of ideas between people. The communicative aspect can also be divided into several branches:

- Communication is not distance-sensitive;
- Establishing communication with people who share your worldview;
- Finding a profession;
- Digital immortalization of people;
- Stay informed about events happening around the world;
- Enriching worldview, thought, and thinking;

Research Results

In addition to social networks, Web 2.0 resources also participate in the process of online communication between people. Social bookmarks - allow you to share bookmarks or lists of websites with others (Delicious, Pinterest); social directories - are focused on academic purposes (Academic Search Premier, LexisNexis, Academic University, CiteULike, Connotea); social libraries - allow you to leave links (discogs.com, IMDb.com); social media repositories - allow you to store media files; specialized social networks - unite people according to certain criteria (for example, age, gender, religion, certain hobbies, etc.).

Professional social networks are created to communicate on professional topics, exchange experience and information, search for and offer vacancies, and develop business contacts. For example: LinkedIn, Moy Krug, Professional.ru. [3]

Corporate social networks solve the problems of organizing and supporting company activities [4/5]

2) Cognitive aspect (the word cognitive is derived from the English (Latin) word "cognize", which means to know, understand, comprehend and think, or "cognition" - to know, to understand. In itself, the activity of cognition is a phenomenon related to a

person's direct perception and feeling of reality. [6]

As a cognitive aspect of social networks, Golev touched upon the problem of isomorphism (union of similar aspects) of social networks and neural networks. We will touch upon the isomorphism of both networks, as well as the negative and positive effects of social networks on neural networks. The popularity of social networks, while serving to form or develop the cognitive aspect of people, also serves to negatively affect them. Below we will touch upon the negative aspects of social networks:

- The ready-made information on social networks prevents people from thinking too much, which leads to a decrease in thinking skills and addiction to social networks;
- Short content (stories, tweets, posts) and videos on social networks have led people to use short-term memory and avoid long-term processes, resulting in various disagreements due to a lack of emotional stability in communication between people;
- The abundance of information on social media leads people to rely on public opinion rather than make independent decisions or to forget to sort and separate information, resulting in a superficial approach to information, fragmentation of opinions, and difficulties in synthesizing ideas;

There are also positive aspects to the cognitive aspect of social networks:

- Development of worldview as a result of using a large and diverse database, expansion of the database;
- The ability of people to be in groups that are suitable for them, based on their worldview;
- Development of consciousness and the ability to enter global information spaces through rapid access to information;
- Formation of critical thinking skills;
- Having the opportunity to freely exchange ideas when going beyond their own boundaries.

3) Socio-political aspect; Social networks have the characteristics of social and political communication. In personal correspondence on social networks, it is possible to see not the person himself, but his substantive reflection, an image of that person combined with various exaggerations. When analyzing communication between people in online communication, it is necessary to pay wider attention to the concept of interpersonal perception. Perception of individuals through social perception plays an important role in communication between people.

Social perception is the process of perceiving objects, social groups and communities. It is one of the

important components of communication. Social perception also includes forming an idea about the intentions, thoughts, attitudes of another person. [7:167]

The effectiveness of communication between individuals is that people reveal, describe each other through communication

4) Psychological aspect;

There are several theories to understand the psychological impact of using social networks.

Cognitive development theory (Piaget, 1952): The Internet can contribute to the intellectual development of children through communication and interactive games. The ability to solve problems in a virtual environment develops. [8:310]

Hyperconnection theory (Carr, 2010): Excessive use of the Internet can lead to a decrease in the ability to concentrate. The continuous flow of information through the Internet overloads the brain and weakens cognitive abilities.

-As a result of observing the idealized lifestyle on social networks, people are becoming dissatisfied with their own lifestyle and experiencing mental health problems related to a decrease in self-esteem as a result of comparison;

- Excessive use can increase stress and anxiety.
- There is a possibility of depression and social isolation in adolescents.
- Virtual communication can cause a lack of social experience in real life.
- Teenagers may not feel the need for real communication with their peers.[9:311]

5) Legal aspect;

6) Media-communicative aspect;

Today, it can be noted that social media is the most important source of information about people's feelings, moods, experiences, thoughts and behaviors. [10:66]

7) Pedagogical aspect;

8) Linguistic aspect;

9) Economic aspect;

10) Archival aspect;

11) Cultural aspect;

12) Geosocial aspect;

Language is a means of communication between people. In social networks, language serves to convey information in the form of speech, to influence. Communication can be carried out not only through language, but also through additional means to

language, namely gestures and various sounds. In addition to language units in social networks, paralinguistic means also serve to establish communication and relationships between people.

Language is the most important means of communication of humanity. Communication can also be established by other means: Morse code, sign language, etc. For example, the sounds of drums used to transmit information over long distances in Africa, and the "Whistle language" used in the Canary Islands are among them. Other means of communication are auxiliary, secondary to language. [11:6]

Conclusions

Language does not only convey dry information from one person to another, but also reflects the speaker's attitude to this information, his desires and assessments, and his mental state. [12:6] Therefore, when analyzing language units, it is possible to obtain information inherent in the human psyche. In the process of psychological and linguistic approach to social media texts, one can observe both positive and negative aspects:

- Observing ideal images on social media leads to a state of psycho-emotional disorder in young people, which leads to low self-esteem and a decrease in their sense of satisfaction with their lives;
- It is precisely the Instagram social network that provides videos based on the user's interest. This is very useful for people with malicious intentions. They use it effectively to achieve their goals, aimed at changing the worldview of young people and making fundamental changes in their mental state;
- Videos on social networks affect the mood of young people, causing them to experience stress;

Social networks also serve the following functions:

- Crimes related to speech are being committed through social networks;
- Social networks serve as a media;
- Social networks serve as an educational function not only for young people, but also for older people;
- A linguistic approach creates the opportunity for linguistic analysis of social network speech on any topic;
- Social networks serve as a key tool for business development;
- Social networks provide a free service for storing and retrieving information of any kind;
- Correspondence on social networks can be called a window showing the culture and traditions of each nation.

All of the above aspects of social networks are revealed through linguistics, that is, language units and paralinguistic units. That is why the linguistic aspect can be called one of the most important aspects.

To summarize, along with the negative aspects of using social networks, there are many positive aspects. By forming the skills of using social networks correctly in young people, it will be possible to use the positive aspects of social networks and open the door to a wide range of opportunities:

- Creates the opportunity to use a digital resource base;
- Young people will have the opportunity to develop their potential in various fields;
- They will have the opportunity to use interactive educational opportunities;
- They will have the opportunity to learn foreign languages through virtual communication;
- They will have the opportunity to use world-class academic information.

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