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## BEHAVIORALINGVISTIC FEATURES OF ADOLESCENT SPEECH AND ITS MANIFESTATION IN “ONLINE COMMUNICATION”

**Abstract:** *In the psycholinguistic study of speech, all factors related to a person should be taken into account as one. In this study, we aimed to study the manifestation of adolescent speech in “online communication”. Initially, the adolescence period, referring to its specific psychological characteristics, the topics that today's adolescents are widely used in online communication, the types of communication are psycholinguistic analyzed.*

**Key words:** *online communication, adolescent period, adolescent speech, psycholinguistic characteristics of adolescent speech.*

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

The psycholinguistic study of speech, including the speech of adolescents, arose as a result of the tendency to study the text from the beginning of the XXI century on the basis of linguistic, pragmatic, sociolinguistic, cognitive and psycholinguistic principles. It began to be considered not only as a sum of semantically-syntactically connected sentences, but also as a form of communication with social value, a mental device reflecting the knowledge of certain language owners, linguistic thinking, national psychology and mentality in itself[1;64].

The formation of an anthropocentric paradigm is associated with the study of the language – speaking personality factor. The occurrence of anthropocentric deviation in linguistics aside the principle of structuralism tilni research “for itself and for itself”, the main focus of which was on the individual factor[2;6].

The roots of anthropocentrism, which is currently recognized as one of the leading paradigms of linguistics, V. Gumboldt and L. Fed from the theoretical views of Weisgerber[3-5; 88].

Anthropocentrism Greek anthropos-man and Latin centrum - formed from a combination of words that denote the meaning of the center[6;12].

The term anthropocentrism was first used in relation to the pre-emptive view of ancient Greek philosophy of the idea that “man is the center of the universe”, and this idea was especially widespread in Europe in the Middle Ages[7; 20]

In World linguistics, the emergence and development of such areas as Psycholinguistics, pragmalinguistics, discursive analysis, cognitive linguistics, linguoculturology also led to the emergence of serious theoretical views in the interpretation of the psycholinguistic paradigm. In particular, the approach to text analysis from an anthropocentric point of view has become one of the leading directions of today's linguistics. The fact that the Trinity consisting of the speaker – text – listener (the author of the text – text - ipipient) should be the main object in the text study, which is considered a complex and multifaceted phenomenon, is emphasized by many researchers[8;22].

Well-known Russian linguist Yu.N.Karaulov wrote in his preface to the collection of articles devoted to language and personality issues that emphasized the idea that “behind any text stands a certain person who occupies linguistic systems” [9;30]. The external and internal structure of the text can be likened to a specific mirror reflecting the

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linguistic abilities of language owners of a particular nationality[10;12].

A man's speech is his visiting sheet. He has different aspects of the speaker's personality: origin, age, profession, information, intellect, etc.k. provides information about. The linguistic personality manifests itself in speech behavior. In the broad sense of the term "speech treatment", "speech activity" includes communicative actions and the reaction of the speaker/writer[11,14]. Speech treatment is associated with sociological dimensions, such as role, situation and subject[12-15;15].

In the psycholinguistic study of speech, all of the above factors should be taken into account as one. In this study, we aimed to investigate the speech of adolescents. Initially, it is permissible to dwell on the adolescent period, its specific psychological characteristics.

Adolescence is a period from 10-11 years of age to 15-16 years of age. Current adolescents have some advantages over their past counterparts in terms of physical intelligence and political. In them, sexual maturity, the process of socialization, psychic growth are manifested earlier.

The possession of written speech by children will be an important stage in the cultivation of their speech. The reader learns how to correctly understand written speech, learns to explain his thoughts in a state of written speech and explain it to others. Reading a book and especially expressing and explaining his thoughts in writing is of great importance in mastering the grammatics structure of the language. At the time of making a written statement, the need to fully understand the ideatirib obliges the reader not only to pay attention to the content of what he is writing, but also to pay attention to how he is writing.

Possession of written speech will help to correctly and broadly compose oral speech, and especially monologue speech.

In addition to the above-mentioned form of oral and written speech, the form "online communication", which is carried out in social networks, also requires

special research. Today, we will try to understand how important it is to study "online communication" on the basis of the results of a survey conducted by adolescents[16;1]. This survey was conducted among 100 11-16-year-old adolescents in the Surkhandarya region, which was attended by 55 girls and 45 boys. As an additional control group to the main group, groups of participants over the age of 30, consisting of 35 children aged 17-21, 13 young people 22-30 and 5 people, were formed. In addition, the results of the questionnaire examined the responses of the participants to groups according to their gender, area of residence and their native language.

The questionnaire consists of the following questions:

1-questionnaire

1. Your age:

2. Gender:

3. Your mother tongue:

4. Your living area:

5. What topics do you consider interesting for communication?

6. What kind of appearance do you prefer to communicate?

7. Show yourself the most used social networks and groups.

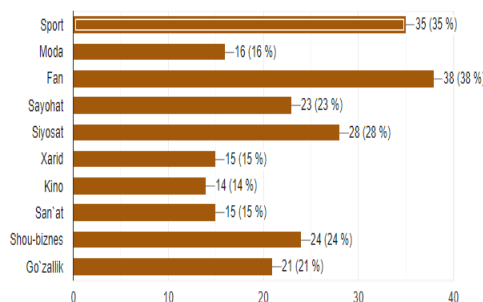
8. Write down the words you most use when communicating Online.

The participants were divided into such groups as young adolescents (11-14 young people) and older adolescents (15-16 young people), 69 people living in the city and 31 people living in rural areas, 80 people who know Uzbek as their native language and 20 people who consider Tajik, Russian, Kazakh, Turkmen as their native language.

Among the topics "sports", "politics", "travel", "fashion", "Science", "shopping", "cinema", "art", "show business", "Beauty", the most interesting were selected topics "Science" (38%) and "Sport" (35%). (Picture 1).

Quyidagi mavzulardan qaysilarni muloqot uchun qiziqarli deb hisoblaysiz?

100 o'taetob



1-picture. Selected topics for communication (11-16 young people)

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In the online and traditional, face-to-face form competition of communication, 77% of teenagers preferred the online form (Figure 2). Only 23% of

them chose the traditional, face-to-face communication option.



**2-picture. Indicator of the type of communication (11-16 years).**

The results of the control groups differ from each other: in the 17-21 age group, those who prefer traditional, face - to-face communication from online communication constitute an absolute majority (97%), in the 22-30 age group 77% (Figure 3), in the group of participants above the age of 30, this figure is 100%.

communication remains the most widely used form of communication among adolescents at the same time. This in turn requires in-depth research into this type of communication. Below we will dwell on other aspects that are widely used by adolescents in online communication.

The difference between the results of the main group and the control group shows that online

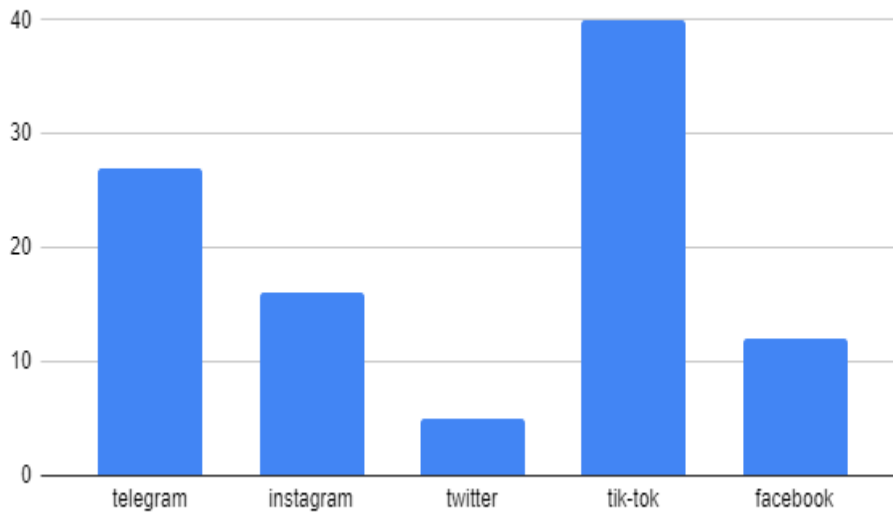


**3-picture. Indicator of the type of communication (22-30 years).**

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o'zingiz eng ko'p online muloqot qiladigan ijtimoiy tarmoq va undagi guruhlarni yozing. – количество



o'zingiz eng ko'p online muloqot qiladigan ijtimoiy tarmoq va undagi guruhlarni yozing. – количество

**4-picture. The most used social networks by adolescents (11-16 young people).**

The most widely used social network among 11-16-year-olds is the teak-Vine social network, which showed that 40% of participants regularly benefit from it. The next place is Telegram (27%), Instagram (16%), Telegram (12%) users. The network with the least number of users among teens is Twitter, which confirmed that 5% of participants prefer to express their thoughts through short texts. In regional terms, adolescents living in the city are active, their share is 74% in the teak-Vine social network, 62% in Instagram, and 100% on Twitter. Gender-wise teenage girls were the leaders in the use of social networks teak-Vine (67%) and Instagram (78%).

In control groups, however, we can see almost the same in contrast to the above. Instagram Facebookies aged 17-21 are 90% of Telegram users, while social networks such as Instagram (6%), Youtube (4%), Telegram users in the 22-30 age group are 98%, Facebook users are 2%, and Telegram social network (100%) in the 30-year-olds group is the absolute leader. In the final part of the questionnaire, participants are asked to write the words they most use in online communication. Its results, like the above, differ from each other in age group, area of residence and gender of the participant. The words most often used by 11-16-year-olds are " Ok "(23%), "Hello"(19%), "Thank You" (13%), "are you okay?"(5%), "Yes" (3%), "No"(4%), "Aha"(2%), "Hmm"(2%), "Shul"(3%), "Yes, liver"(1%), "Yebsan"(2%), "No" (1%), "Well" (3%), "Thanks"(4%), "Great"(1%), "Hi"(1%), "FIY"(1%), "LOL"(1%), "omg"(1%), "Kiss"(1%), "Certty" (1%),

"Sorry"(1%), "f\*ck, sh\*t, p\*ssy"(8%). As we have seen above, 10% of the words that adolescents use most often in online communication are offensive words. 80% of these are Son children, and 100% of users of English-language insults are teenagers who live on the territory of the city. It showed that 29% of the participants agree that the above views are expressed in the form of graphics and visual (emodge, gif, meme). In the control group, which consists of 17-21 young people, the result is different from the above. Ospirins are the most commonly used words "Hello " (74%), "are you okay?"(6%),"Thank you, thank you very much "(6%),"Thank You God "(4%),"Please "(2%),"Good "(2%),"Ok " (6%), showing that they use 19% graphic and visual (emodge, gif, meme) tools. The subsequent control group was obtained even in the 22-30-year-old group, which was almost indistinguishable from the result shown by the group of ospirins. The words they use most in online communication are " Hello" (71%), "are you okay?"(22%),"Thank you, thank you very much "(2%),"Good "(2%),"Ok "(2%)," Hmm " (1%), indicating that 13% of them use graphic and visual (emodge, gif, meme) tools. The Last control group is the use of graphic and visual (emodge, gif, meme) tools, using the words " Hello" (99%), "Thank you"(1%), the adult group from the age of 30 years, the indicator is 1%.

In place of the conclusion, the form of "Online communication", which according to the results of the above excrement has visual-graphic, audio, video and text views, is the main means of communication

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among adolescents and it requires special study, like other forms of speech.

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