



THE ROLE OF YOUTH COMMUNICATION IN SOCIETY

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Abstract: Many scientists have expressed their opinion that language is a means of communication, and they have paid particular attention to the fact that communication expresses not only the logical content of information, but also the mental state and feelings of the person entering into communication. The language of the people, which differs sharply from the literary language and is usually based on the generalization of all existing language norms, is based on the rules of the style of free speech.

Keywords: Literary language, colloquial language, regional dialects, ethnic group, communication, behavior, adolescent age.

It is known that language and speech are interrelated phenomena. The language system is expressed in speech. The form and norm of the language system adopted by a certain ethnic group or social group determines the language form and language norm of this social group.

Among the linguists Sh.S. Safarov, T.A. Bushuy expressed the opinion that language is a means of communication, and paid special attention to the fact that communication expresses not only the logical content of information, but also the mental state and feelings of the person entering into communication. According to these scholars, the national language is determined by the globality of the language, its ability to penetrate into all aspects of social life and consciousness, ensuring its priority over the phenomena of other groups and classes, and since the social structure of the national language is related to the social system of the society, it is professional covers such concepts as language, slangs, ordinary folk language, language of the upper class, literary language [1-2-3].

The universal language is formed on the basis of the generalization of all existing language norms. According to the structural structure, the national language of a certain nation includes the following language forms:

Literary language;

Colloquial language;

Territorial dialects;

Languages created by different social groups (professional slangs, slangs of a certain social class, corporate languages, etc.)

The psychological-physiological distribution of age categories is as follows: youth language, which is sharply different from literary language and is usually created on the basis of the rules of free speech



style, is pedagogically and psychologically manifested in the form of slangs of a certain social class, i.e. small the language of children of the age of 18 years is fundamentally different from the language of children of teenage years, the language of children of teenage years is fundamentally different from the language of teenagers, and the language of students is fundamentally different from the language of soldiers in terms of its structure, the creation of vocabulary and the purpose of expression [4- 5-6]. For this, it is necessary to distinguish psychologically the characteristics of children of primary school age, teenagers and young men and women.

Psychological-physiological distribution of age categories

Age range Youth period Main type of activity	Age range Youth period Main type of activity	Age range Youth period Main type of activity
7-10 years old Children of junior school age Pupils studying in primary classes	7-10 years old Children of junior school age Pupils studying in primary classes	7-10 years old Children of junior school age Pupils studying in primary classes
11-15 years of age. Adolescence. Basic education students	11-15 years of age. Adolescence. Basic education students	11-15 years of age. Adolescence. Basic education students
15-18 years old Early adolescence Students of 10th and 11th grades of secondary schools, vocational colleges, academic lyceums	15-18 years old Early adolescence Students of 10th and 11th grades of secondary schools, vocational colleges, academic lyceums	15-18 years old Early adolescence Students of 10th and 11th grades of secondary schools, vocational colleges, academic lyceums
18-23 years Adolescence (puberty) university students, soldiers...	18-23 years Adolescence (puberty) university students, soldiers...	18-23 years Adolescence (puberty) university students, soldiers...

Elementary school students aged 7-10 can be included in the children of junior school age. At this age, students' worldviews are formed as a result of play activities and initial imaginations. The vocabulary of children of this age is relatively small, they increase their vocabulary mainly based on their mechanical memory. Memorizing poems, various visual aids, and improving thinking by looking at pictures play an important role in developing the mechanical memory of elementary school students [7-8-9].

Of course, adolescence plays an important role in the harmonious development of children both mentally and physically. According to scientists, the period of adolescence in children mainly falls between 11-15 years of age. When we talk about the period of adolescence and adolescence, we also need to dwell on the psychological characteristics of children and young men at this age, because they learn a language or start communicating in a certain slang language. is directly related to such psychological characteristics [11-12-13].

Scientists say that through the activation of the entire endocrine system, especially the pituitary gland, great changes are observed in the body of teenagers. This condition occurs at the age of 11-13 in girls



and 13-15 in boys, as a result of which the appearance of the teenager changes, certain sexual characteristics begin to appear, and the body physical strengthening of organs is observed. As a result of such physical changes that occur in teenage children, on the one hand, children of this age show their brightness and childish feelings, on the other hand, they imitate adults and try to behave like adults. With this, children reorient their behavior to the behavior of adults and to the elders of the area where they are growing up. A teenager wants to limit the rights and duties of adults at the expense of increasing their rights [14-15-16].

Pedagogical-psychological description of age categories is as follows: interests of teenage children increase sharply. A desire for more independence increases in the thinking of a teenager. But it should not be forgotten that it is difficult to raise most children of teenage age. Because most of the children of this age have a capricious nature, follow their peers or teenagers one or two years older than them, do not like to be controlled in the family and school, in a word, they develop as children who are difficult to educate [17 -18-19].

Adolescents are interested in fashion, spend hours standing in front of the mirror and looking after themselves, consider themselves to be very cultured, try to be polite to the older people around them, spend more time with friends or in front of a computer monitor. and such skills as spending time in front of the television, imitating people in the circle he is participating in or in the program he is watching, and evaluating their behavior on his own, are improving rapidly. For this reason, words and terms related to tasteful dressing, etiquette, disco, technique, self-esteem are often used in the communication jargon used by teenagers [20].

A teenager conditionally and unconditionally expects an interesting and important, unrepeatable meeting or communication to happen to him. For this reason, they pay attention and interest to every behavior of their parents, relatives, and people around them, considering themselves ideal, they try to correct their shortcomings through communication. As a result of increasing communication with peers and adults, adolescent children's feelings of friendship and love are further improved. Various parties organized by teenage children, their desire to be members of different societies make the words in the language of children of this age often change, they use the same word in different meanings in their speech. Desires, friendships, and feelings of being liked among young men and women of this age naturally increase their vocabulary in this field [21].

During adolescence, children develop their own personal thoughts. Their understanding of their own values will expand. In children of this age, dissatisfaction with the work of others, rudeness, stubbornness, a tendency to self-analysis, and the beginning of sexual maturation are observed. During this period, the speech of young people becomes more fluent, on the one hand, due to the increase in vocabulary, and on the other hand, due to the fact that they understand the essence of events and phenomena in nature and society. If the child's involuntary attention dominates at the elementary school age, by the time of adolescence the child will be able to control his attention by himself. Despite the fact that teenage children have a strong desire to do something, they have a relatively strong tendency to get tired or play elements when doing something [22].



Unlike adolescence, adolescence can be psychologically more difficult for boys and girls. New emotions appear in the young generation growing up in this age period, which is called puberty. In particular, at such an age, they can become victims of mental and emotional influences as follows:

- being in an incomprehensible mood, frequent mood swings;
- low self-esteem;
- indulge in aggression;
- get depressed (get depressed)

The stage after adolescence is called adolescence. Currently, most psychologists prefer to call the period between 15-18 years old as early adolescence.

Early adolescence includes boys and girls entering the senior year of high school. In adolescents of this age, work and education are equally important, they need to actively participate in social life, have stable faith, have high human feelings, and also their knowledge. They begin a creative approach to promotion [24].

Young men and women of early adolescence often have a serious attitude towards the essence of spiritual and moral criteria. For example, concepts such as duty, conscience, pride, dignity, responsibility, and honor are growing in them day by day. For this reason, in some cases, young men and women of the early teenage years tend to pretend to be fearless, brave, and behave inappropriately. 19-23 years, including the student period, can be called the next stage of adolescence, or adulthood. At the next stage of adolescence, sensitivity and observation improve, young people's thinking improves, logical memory and recall increase, and they choose an alternative among various professions. If the love that appears between boys and girls in early adolescence appears as mere infatuation, then at the next stage of adolescence these feelings give way to true friendship and human relations.

In general, during the stages of formation of the young generation, various psychological and physiological characteristics appear in the mind, character, and behavior of a person, which have both positive and negative effects.

So, after any child is able to pronounce speech sounds correctly and completely, he has a tendency to learn his mother tongue or another language. Usually, the interest of young children in learning a certain language and communicating in this language appears before the age of 3-5 years, and this enthusiasm is very strong during the next two to three years. Because they are sure that they can expand their knowledge and needs about the environment by learning a certain language.

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