VOLUME 04 ISSUE 03 Pages: 59-63

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Research Article

STUDYING THE PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF TEENS WITH A TENDENCY TO ADOPTION FALSE INFORMATION IN SOCIAL NETWORKS

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ABSTRACT

Recently, in the system of social sciences, scientists, journalists and information security specialists have been seriously addressing the problem of fake news. Modern means of communication are increasingly becoming sources of unverified or rumor-based information.

Keywords

Fake, news, information, morality, attitude, social Internet networks, morality, sovereignty, lie, manipulation.

Introduction

Fake is an analogue of the English word fake; in modern language it can be used in two meanings: trick - crafty, cunning, deception, fictitious, false, and also swindle - joke, prank, fun. There are more than twenty definitions of the word fake in various sources. These include such as false, false, fake, fake, deceiver, fictitious, artificial, biased, confused, slander, scam, trick, gossip, anxiety, intrigue, confuse, distract, etc.

In a broad sense, a fake is any false information mixed with gossip, fiction, propaganda and secrets, which is intended to make some phenomenon believable. This appear phenomenon is much more dangerous than false, pre-existing information. Fake comes from the desire to spread false information, but its novelty is that it is intended to truly harm. The possibilities of information give "fake" unlimited

Volume 04 Issue 03-2024

59

VOLUME 04 ISSUE 03 Pages: 59-63

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possibilities. The purpose of disseminating false, fictitious news is to deliberately harm someone or something, with the help of untruthful and fake information to instill doubt and distrust in a certain organization, department, civil servant, politician, or celebrity among the audience, consumers of information. This type of news is essentially new and appeared not so long ago, and in general, falsification of the information space includes such actions as fraud, forgery, and deception.

Many researchers point to unreliable information and lies as a specific sign of fake news. According to the Ethical Journalism Network, "fake news is information that is deliberately fabricated and disseminated with the intent to deceive and mislead others into believing lies or questionable facts." This same point of view is shared by many researchers, in particular: A. P. Sukhodolov, O. E. Golovatskaya, N. N. Koshkarova.

Many researchers highlight the emotional and moral side of fakes as a characteristic feature. The negative emotional attitude towards fakes on the part of scientists can be traced in many studies and definitions: "false", "falsified", "false", etc. Researchers highlight the adverse effects of fakes, which affect the sphere of feelings, emotions, morality and ethics, and pay attention to the harmful influence on social processes. The close connection between fake information and the sphere of morality is logical due to the fact that deception, falsification" "lies, are ethical categories.

So, for example, Yu.M.Ershov argues that fake news is "the purposeful use of fictitious and specially fabricated news, the main purpose of which is to undermine the reputation of an institution, organization or person." He also notes that "The creator of fake news has the goal of discrediting something or defaming someone...". The author draws attention to the "unpleasant aftertaste even after the fact-checking has been carried out and the forgery has been exposed." T. McGonagle points out that "fakeness, fraud, dishonesty, hoax..." is often associated with humiliation, disdain, and "emotional charge" in relation to truthful content. S. Baron and R. Krutof believe that fake news devalues and undermines the legitimacy of competent and authoritative institutions, and lies discredit accurate and reliable sources. Researcher Z. S. Khabekirova draws attention to the fact that information strategy today can be expressed in "undermining trust in someone or something, belittling the authority, the importance of someone or something... denigrating... blaming tactics, whipping up the negative, ... indirect insults, labeling, belittling comparisons, etc." N. N. Koshkarova draws attention to examples of "clash of values" and "value conflict ... using a wide arsenal of means: ... insult, slander aggressive behavior, leading to success, contributed to the growth of aggressive behavior in preschool children in everyday life. Similar results were subsequently transposed to a wider age range, including adolescents. Particularly acute in the field of childhood information security is the problem of displaying violence and eroticism on television.

VOLUME 04 ISSUE 03 Pages: 59-63

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Research shows that early sexual exposure in children causes deep-seated trauma that has long-term consequences. Information products are an important source of information about sexual relationships for more than 2/3 of adolescents and young men. However, overt provocative sexual content leads to serious disturbances in the psycho-sexual development of the individual and the formation of sexual and gender identity, manifesting itself at the behavioral, value-based, emotional and cognitive levels in the form of changes in attitudes and values, imitation of socially taboo deviant forms of sexual behavior, and a decrease in sensitivity to it. pathological forms and a general increase in aggression, often caused by frustration of sexual arousal.

Psychologists in Uzbekistan have studied some issues of the influence of the Internet on the psyche of young people. For example, D. T. Mirzaev studied the socio-psychological characteristics of the personality of students who are active users of the Internet. It has been proven that the priority of the development of coping behavior strategies due to the integrative manifestation of involvement and demandingness in the form of a search for social openness, and avoidance support, responsibility as a result of the influence of Internet communication on the social behavior of young people.

O.M. Zaripov studied the problem of sociopsychological features of protecting young people from information attacks. According to O.M. Zaripov, in protecting young people from various

alien ideas and information threats, it was found that it is important to train psychological immunity, that is, to be knowledgeable, to actively develop in the process of analyzing and synthesizing any information, to be able to analyze and synthesize information, to form thinking, and when developing immunity to information attacks, it has been established that if the family, parents, grandparents, teachers of general education institutions from an early age give the child the right upbringing, explain what is good and what is bad, then it is possible to achieve immunity against various foreign ideas and information attacks. It is possible to achieve the effectiveness of psychological protection from information attacks by developing in students a sense of sociability, independent thinking, rationality, and emotional stability.

Analysis of literature and research shows that the psychological characteristics of adolescents with a tendency to adopt false information on social networks was not a separate subject of research. Therefore, the study of adolescents with a tendency to perceive false information on social networks implementation and the psychoprophylactic measures for this tendency in them is an urgent task that cannot be postponed.

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VOLUME 04 ISSUE 03 Pages: 59-63

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Volume 04 Issue 03-2024

VOLUME 04 ISSUE 03 Pages: 59-63

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Volume 04 Issue 03-2024