Features of Adolescent Deviant Discourse in Social Networks

V. V. Gridina¹, V. N. Antonova², I. G. Malanchuk³, A. V. Kipchatova⁴, O. I. Katlishin⁵

¹Samara State Technical University, Samara, Russia. ORCID: 0000-0003-3183-0448. Email: samavera@mail.ru,

²North-Eastern Federal University named after M.K. Ammosov, Yakutsk, Russia.

Email: antegor@mail.ru

³Independent Non-Profit Organisation Expert Union KONTEXT, Krasnoyarsk, Russia.

Email: cora1@inbox.ru

⁴Krasnoyarsk State Pedagogical University named after Viktor Astafyev, Krasnoyarsk, Russia. Email: allakipchatova@mail.ru

⁵Perm State Agro-Technological University named after Academician D.N. Pryanishnikov, Perm, Russia, ORCID: 0000-0003-2869-2312. Email: katol81@yandex.ru

Abstract

The flip side of “networking” was the emergence of new types and ways of social interaction between individuals and social groups, characterized, among other things, by socially dangerous manifestations. These manifestations are expressed in the absence of a system of sanctions and control over the dissemination of any type of information on the Internet, difficulties in identifying ideologues and leaders of extremist and separatist associations that also conduct their activities using social networks and much more. The younger generation easily perceived the entire multilateral network world with its ambiguous consequences for the system of its own norms, values and behaviors. It is not necessary to mention once again that the informal, youthful groups of a criminal nature today have changed their internal structure, mission and functional features. It is enough to recall a number of mass protest actions regularly organized using the internet and other social networks, including offline. Recently, quite often mass actions of a destructive nature have occurred with the participation of adolescents of middle and senior school age, whose activities were coordinated through the global Internet and other modern means of communication. At the same time, the scientific and expert community does not yet have reliable data on the mechanisms of such interaction, its trends and patterns. The social network of a teenager with deviant behavior will be interpreted by us as a special type of connection between the social positions of adolescents, the closest social environment, including the school environment and close relatives, which are formed on the basis of social capital resources, goals of interaction between these actors interplay between their positions.

Keywords: adolescents, deviations, social networks, social interaction, communication, age psycholinguistics, discursive behavior.

Introduction

Modern science has already accumulated some experience in the study of social networks of various social groups. This applies to representatives of environmental movements and societies, social support networks for vulnerable groups of the population, a number of virtual network communities and other categories. At the same time, the issue of the nature of social networks of

adolescents with deviant behavior, the strength of their connections, and the number of nodes remains unrequited. In addition, there is a lack of scientifically based criteria and indicators for analyzing social networks of deviant adolescents. Because of this, the demand and timeliness of the present sociological research and the search for new approaches are obvious (Karepova et al., 2015).

Therefore, in the conditions of the growth of juvenile crime, which may lead in the future to an increase in adult crime and to other negative consequences, the need for a sociological understanding of social networks of adolescents with deviant behavior acquires special significance. We believe that the nature of the network of social interaction of adolescents with deviant behavior is determined by the functional purpose of this network, the type of social networks, as well as the available resources that ensure this interaction.

The emergence of sociology of deviant behavior as a separate research area is due to R. Merton and A. Cohen. Merton investigated how the social structure motivates some members of society to conduct that does not correspond to its generally accepted patterns. A. Cohen, deviating, called such behavior, which "goes against institutionalized expectations." D. Walsh says that "social deviation is largely attributable status," that is, a subjective designation, and not an objective fact. In his opinion, the deviation is not an internal quality inherent in a particular action, but the result of social assessment by the society and the application of punitive sanctions. Undoubtedly, such characteristics of deviating behavior do not fully determine the nature of this phenomenon (Barabash, Bobryshova, Lepilkina & Karabulatova, 2018; Karabulatova, Lyausheva, Khachmafova, Savchuk & Shibkova, 2018).

According to the interdisciplinary definition of G. Avanesov's deviation, the deviating behavior is understood as actions and actions that do not correspond to the norms and types specified by the society, that is, it is possible to talk about the violation of any social norms.

Manifestations of deviant behavior can also occur in the sphere of individual individual behavior. In this case, they are the actions of specific people, not supported by ingrained social norms. At the same time, in each concrete society there is a lot of a certain kind of subcultures, the rules of behavior and social norms of which are condemned by the dominant public morality. Such social deviations can be interpreted as group.

N. Smelser constitutes the three main constituent elements of the concept of "deviation":

1. A person who has a certain behavior.
2. The norm or expectation, which is a criterion for evaluating behavior as deviant;
3. Another group or organization that responds to this behavior (Dobrenkov, 1994).

So, the phenomenon of deviance is defined in modern sociological science as deviant behavior, the activity of an individual or a social community that does not correspond to the norms, values, patterns of behavior, dominant morality and social expectations that have developed in a given society.

Deviant behavior can be assessed from the standpoint of cultural determinants dominating the present in society. This assessment is consistent with the fact that a number of social deviations may be condemned and another approved (Karabulatova et al., 2016).

Deviant teenager in the terminology of the theory of social networks is a minor who does not interact with other members of the group who differ from him in social behavior, while the

deviant in sociometry is an individual who does not have positive choices, which, however, does not exclude interaction with by him (Mkrtumova, Dosanova, Karabulatova & Nifontov, 2016).

The social network of a teenager with deviant behavior will be interpreted by us as a special type of connection between the social positions of adolescents, the closest social environment, including the school environment and close relatives, which are formed on the basis of social capital resources, goals of interaction between these actors interplay between their positions.

Materials and methods

Today, the question of the nature of social networks of adolescents with deviant behavior, the strength of their connections, and the number of nodes remains a little studied. In addition, there is a lack of scientifically based criteria and indicators for the analysis of social networks of deviant adolescents. Because of this, the demand and timeliness of the present sociological research is obvious (Karabulatova et al., 2017).

This circumstance determines the scientific problem of this study, which lies in the central research question: what are the features of social networks of adolescents with deviant behavior? The object of the study is the social networks of adolescents with deviant behavior. The subject of research is the social interaction of adolescents with deviant behavior in informal organizations that have a network structure. The purpose of the study is to study the features of social interaction of adolescents with deviant behavior in the networks of their informal communities.

The theoretical and methodological basis of the study is based on the understanding of society as a self-organizing integral system, the study of which is impossible without taking into account the interaction of all its elements.

When developing criteria and indicators for analyzing networks of social interaction of adolescents with deviant behavior, a procedural approach and the theory of the field of interrelation of P. Shtompka were used.

Social interaction networks were analyzed using P. Bourdieu's field theory application, network theory, G. Gradoselskaya's network quantitative measurement methodology.

Social interaction was characterized on the basis of the works of M. Weber and G. Simmel.

In analyzing and reviewing social networks of adolescents with deviant behavior, the theory of E. Durkheim's anomie, conception and theory of D. Feldstein, N. Smelser, G. Andreeva, the concept of the social structure of J. Homans, as well as systemic, structurally played a major role - functional and interactionist approaches.

The results of an empirical study carried out at the level of a regional community confirm and concretize the theoretical assumptions and conclusions of the author. At the same time, the scope of significance of the main provisions and conclusions is not limited to only one region of the Russian Federation.

Research methods and information base:

- legal documents, secondary analysis of sociological and statistical data on the research problem;

- observation, visual and statistical, external and internal manifestations of the process of network social interaction of adolescents prone to deviant behavior;

- questionnaire of users of social networks on the Internet. To confirm the theoretical concepts and test the hypotheses, a survey was conducted on the research topic. A sample of the study is represented by 400 adolescents aged 13 to 17 years. The main selection quotas for the sample were gender, age, the presence of drives to the police, the intensity of use of the Internet;

- semi-structured interview with teenagers with deviant behavior. In total, 143 adolescents who are active participants in adolescent informal organizations took part in this research. The main method of selection in the sample was the method of the nearest available.

Social relations of adolescents in the social networks of the Internet are characterized by the availability of search tools for like-minded people, simple and effective mechanisms for establishing social contacts and sharing information. The network-wide resource of social interaction of adolescents who are prone to deviant behavior in social networks is formed through the exchange of information, which should be considered as a certain type of resources. The main such resources include the exchange of photo and video materials, text messages and voice files.

In modern sociological science, one of the most popular and “working” theoretical and methodological foundations of virtually any study of various phenomena and processes is the system approach. Based on this thesis, let us consider the possibilities of analyzing the social networks of adolescents from the standpoint of a system theory.

In the system approach, any system is considered as a set of interrelated elements, having an output, input, connection with the external environment, as well as feedback. The systems approach is a form of applying the theory of knowledge and dialectics to the study of processes taking place in society. Its essence is defined in the design of the laws of the system theory, in which each object in the process of its study should be considered as a large and complex system and, at the same time, as an element of the system of a larger level.

This methodological approach focuses the study of the process of re-socialization of adolescents on the disclosure of the integrity of the object of this process and the mechanisms providing it, on identifying the diverse types of connections of a complex object and putting them into a single theoretical picture.

From the point of view of a systematic approach, social networks of adolescents with deviant behavior are an integral system of social interaction based on the unity of values, social norms and attitudes of the adolescent's personality.

Results

Deviant adolescent environment creates its own special subculture, with its own customs, norms, speech culture, with its values as regulators of social behavior and interests. In such groups, the combining rod is a way of life. This is embodied in clothing, behavior, jargon, specific hobbies. The most striking features of teenage deviations are:

- high affective charge of behavioral reactions;
- the impulsive nature of the response to the frustrating situation;
- the short duration of reactions with a critical output;
- low level of stimulation;

- undifferentiated response;
- high level of readiness for deviant actions (Burt, 1980).

Networking is possible under certain conditions: the joint activities of network participants, the general information space, the mechanisms that create the conditions for this type of interaction. Network interaction is also determined by the presence of each of the members of the network of some, albeit limited, quantity of various kinds of resources, as well as the formation of a network-wide resource.

In the network space of a teenager with deviant behavior, we select the following processes:

1. The origin and development of network forms of interaction of adolescents.
2. The functioning of social networks.
3. Management of interaction within social networks.

In the network, we will take into account the information and communication environment of the adolescent, the creation of a certain infrastructure, the organization of forms of joint activities of adolescents, both among themselves and with adults (Lyausheva, Karabulatova, Abregova, Mamisheva & Usova, 2018; Zelenskaya, Golubtsov, Karabulatova, Kanon & Kasyanova, 2018; Osipov et al., 2016).

As criteria for analyzing the network social interaction of adolescents with deviant behavior, we have identified the following:

1. Structural, reflecting the compliance or non-compliance with the requirements for certain resources and communications.
2. Quantitative, allowing to identify the ratio of the number of communication actors to the number of acts of interaction perpetrated by the adolescent.
3. Qualitative, underlying the determination of the real level and nature of the social relations of adolescents in small informal groups from the point of view of school teachers, and professionals involved in the process of preventing adolescent deviant behavior.

As a unit of observation, we chose an individual teenager, a parent of a teenager, and also a school teacher. It is possible to select as an observation unit a separate school as a whole, a certain segment of offenses, etc. However, the imperfection of the selection of such units is that it is then necessary to consider all the data relative to the sample units themselves, which creates certain difficulties in observing the conceptual design of the study. Therefore, a separate individual is the most suitable unit of observation and it also becomes the basic unit of counting in the processing of materials and research results. All empirical data are considered as part of complete information about any characteristics or judgments of individuals. In the most generalized form, such empirical data are still undisclosed trends in the network interaction of adolescents with deviant behavior.

The most suitable to our study is a disproportionate zoned sample. It does not require a large amount, and complete data on the essential characteristics of the general aggregate are not needed (it is enough to have only a few of them).

The study, in which at its various stages participated from 4 to 8 professional sociologists, experts of commissions for minors, school teachers, several groups of students-sociologists in the framework of study and practical training, continued for four years. In general, you can specify three stages of work:

The first stage (October 2017 - August 2018) is the development of a general conceptual scheme of the study and its program, including methods for collecting primary information and sampling principles.

The main content of this stage of work is the study of the literature on the substance of the problem and acquaintance with the methods of collecting primary information. The final documents of the first stage of work are the general concept of studying the problem, variants of methods for collecting primary information and preliminary instructions on how to determine the sample.

The second stage (August 2018 - December 2018) - carrying out an empirical research (survey of teenagers, parents, teachers representing two cities and one rural region of the Moscow region), massive collection of primary information.

The third stage (November 2018 - January 2019) is the analysis of the obtained data and the preparation of the research results for publication.

Based on the general provisions on the program of analysis of the collected primary material, we propose a procedure for further presentation:

- the sociological characteristic of network forms of social relations and relations of a deviant adolescent;
- determination of the social status of the deviant adolescent in the network structure of social interaction;
- the characteristic of network structures of teenage informal organizations and their influence on the socialization of a teenager.

In the cities of Balashikha, Stavropol, and the Mineralovodsky District, a sociological study was conducted from June to December 2018 to identify the impact of online social networks on adolescents aged 13 to 17 years. 400 respondents took part in the questionnaire. The quotas were gender, age, use of the Internet, social composition of the family and education of the respondent. A separate quota was also the presence in the adolescent of cases of admission to the police, as well as the attention of the commission on affairs of minors, the school administration. Here it should be noted that the material status of the family of a teenager prone to deviant behavior also served as the selection criterion. All adolescents who participated in this study are brought up in fairly prosperous families with an average level of income or above-average income.

The composition of the respondents during the survey was formed so that in the percentage ratio, the distribution structure of the elements of the selective aggregate according to the three signs was identical with the structure of the distribution of the elements of the general population on the same grounds. The collection of primary information was carried out by the method of questionnaire survey of respondents.

We understand the online social networks as structures consisting of a group of nodes, which are social objects (including people), and connections between them. Relationships are not only communication interactions between nodes, but also communications for the exchange of various resources, interactions related to joint activity. A distinctive feature of online social networks is the interaction between network nodes at a considerable distance using special software and equipment and carried out through the global Internet (Grushevskaya, Karabulatova, Fanyan, Zelenskaya & Golubtsov, 2018).

From an analysis of the quantitative indicators of the leisure of adolescents who are prone to deviant behavior, we can conclude that they devote a fairly large amount of time to their leisure as they see it. So, one can say that out of seven days a week, on average, one of them is spent on entertainment and recreation.

In order to determine the user audience of social networks, the respondents were asked the question "Are you a registered user of any social network?". The main part of the surveyed youth - 74.8%, is registered in one of the social networks. A quarter of respondents are not users of any of the social networks on the Internet. Among them, the majority of unregistered members are young people aged 16-17 years (55.2%). The basis registered in social networks is the younger (13-15) and middle (18-19) age groups, that is, mainly pupils and students.

A quarter of today's teenagers traditionally prefer to spend their free time meeting with friends or a girl / young man. A fifth of teenagers listen to music, watch TV or video, that is, prefer the less mobile way of spending their free time. A tenth of the respondents prefer to attend sporting shows, discos or dances in their spare time free from basic activities. Online social networks, the Internet as a whole, as the main way of spending their leisure time, were named by 13.3% of adolescents, which seems to be a rather high number (and radio products) given the level of penetration of telecommunications networks and the cost of access to relevant services.

The leaders of the popularity rating of social networks on the Internet among modern adolescents prone to deviant behavior are the Odnoklassniki and VKontakte networks. The difference in percentages between them does not exceed the statistically permissible error. The third place in this ranking is the social network "My World" of Mail.ru company. Another 2.1% of Internet users among adolescents are members of the "Small World" network. Other social networks and Internet services are not very popular with most teenagers (Barabash, Bobryshova, Lepilkina & Karabulatova, 2018).

The following indicator, which was analyzed at this stage of the study, is indirectly associated with such a phenomenon as defamation, that is, anonymous dissemination of false information on computer networks for various purposes.

In order to assess the degree of secrecy or anonymity in the social networks of modern adolescents, they were asked how they are registered on social networks (Khachmafova, Karabulatova, Serebryakova, Zinkovskaya & Ermakova, 2017).

More than half of respondents (57.4%) use a real name and name. This figure may indicate that these respondents do not need to hide themselves in social networks. The fifth part of the respondents uses only a nickname, that is, a peculiar Internet pseudonym. These data suggest that, for whatever reason, the adolescents who answered this question in the appropriate way do not want their real personal data to be available to everyone. Approximately the same part of respondents combines a real name with a nickname, which may indicate a limited use of their personal data in the global network.

So, one fifth of adolescents predisposed to deviant behavior or its individual manifestations tend to conceal their personal data on the Internet.

On average, teenagers spend 13 hours a week on social networks on the Internet. The smallest value for this quantitative indicator was 1 hour, the largest - 60 hours. Fashion for this quantitative indicator was 10 hours.

Teenagers use social networks as one of the rather important social resources in their activities. So, few of the respondents believe that social networks serve as a substitute for real

communication in life. At the same time, however, many respondents believe that social networks on the Internet serve to search for new like-minded people, it is easier to hide the perfect socially disapproving act in them. More than half of the participants in the study (54.3%) believe that in social networks it is easy to coordinate their actions later in real life. This statement can fully apply to both socially approved actions and actions, and to disapproving ones. Considering that only 2.0% of the interrogated adolescents participate in legitimate public life, it can be assumed that the majority of the respondents describe their illegal actions and deeds with this statement.

A significant number of respondents also believe that the use of social networks can help in the fight against injustice. Taking into account the fact that adolescents understand completely different norms, rules of behavior and patterns of life as an injustice, it can be assumed that they can use social networks for both positive and negative purposes.

Discussion

In scientific social studies, the term “social network” is also beginning to be used more and more often. However, a single clear definition of this term has not yet been developed. This is due both to the empirical nature of the new concept, and the lack of sufficient information in the field of network analysis. Moreover, the modern sociological and linguistic discourse lacks a common understanding of the term-defining definition of the “network”.

Studies of social networks were developed in the works of the founders of this direction, among which an important place is occupied by the works of J. Barnes, R. Burt, S. Vastirman, G. Garfinkel, M. Granovettera, N. Dinello, S. Dunlap, D. Knock, C. Cooks, P. Marsden, S. Milgram, M. Newman, J. Turner, B. Wizzy, X. White, B. Wellman, J.L Freeman, R. Emerson and other scientists. From the works of the classics of sociological science, which studied the problems of social interaction, we can single out the works of P. Blau, P. Bourdieu, M. Weber, G. Simmel, G. Garfinkel, I. Hoffman, D. Turner, A. Touraine, J. Homans and others .

Social networks are a relatively new term in modern Russian sociology. In Western sociology, the analysis of social networks was first applied in the 30s of the 20th century by J. Moreno. He explored the relationship between people using sociograms, that is, visual diagrams in which individuals are represented as points, and the connections between them are represented as lines (7; 9). At the same time, J. Scott says that the social network theory goes back to the works of the British anthropologist A.R. Radcliffe-Brown (Scott, 1991).

The concept of social networks was finally formed in the last decades of the 20th century. It was developed in the studies of Freeman (Freeman L. S), Knook (Knoke D.), Marsden (Marsden PV), Wasserman (Wasserman S.), Wellman (V.), Berkovitsa (Berkowitz SD) and a number of other foreign scientists (Putnam, 2000).

While a number of sociological studies carried out recently in our country use elements of network theory and network analysis, clear definitions of this term are not yet traced in Russian sociology. Thus, in the most general form, a social network is a community of individuals connected by common interests, a common cause or having other reasons for direct communication with each other.

The free Internet encyclopedia Wikipedia defines a social network as an aggregation of social objects — people or groups that can be viewed as a network whose nodes are objects, and connections are social relationships.

R. Barth, speaking of the social network, indicates that it is defined as a multiplicity of points and a set of connections depicting the relationship of these points (Burt, 1980).

A social network can also be defined as a part of the whole, in which there are complete structures of role relationships in the social system, that is, those that can be viewed simultaneously in the network of the whole community, limited by a common, often formal framework (Ermakova, Jilkisheva, Fayzullina, Karabulatova & Shagbanova, 2016). According to R. Putham, social networks are interpersonal communication, which he also calls civic engagement.

A social network can also be represented as a relationship between the boundaries of a network within a single space of interaction between actors (Moreno, 1934; Osipov et al., 2015; Galiullina et al., 2018). A social network is the union of three parts: a set of positions that determine the number of network actors; the flow of resources constituting the social capital of actors; the relationship between the positions of actors, determined by the nature of the network interaction.

Summarizing the above analytical statements, we can offer our own definition of a social network, according to which it represents a special type of relationship between the positions of individuals, objects or events, which are selected depending on the network building goals, resource flows circulating in it, and the nature of the network interaction between the social positions of the actors (Reznik & Smirnov, 2002).

The study of social networks of various social groups and communities is included in the area of scientific interests S.Yu. Barsukov, O. Brednikov, V.N. Valitov, V.G. Vinogradskiy, A.E. Gapicha, E.Yu. Gerasimov, N. Dmitriev, S.A. Zaichenko, D.A. Lushnikov, O.V. Pachenkova, M. Sazanov, I. Tatarkovskaya, S.A. Chuykin, A.N. Churakov, I.E. Steinberg, O.N. Yanitsky.

Between different clusters, as well as between individuals, there are quite often cross-types of social connections. And finally, asymmetric connections constantly exist between the components of the system, which can lead to an unequal distribution of scarce resources. This unequal distribution can lead to both cooperation and mutual competition. Some groups are united in order to extract rare resources in a joint venture, while in the case of others, competition over resources prevails and even conflicts are likely. Thus, the network theory takes into account the dynamics, since the structure of the system changes due to changes in the patterns of cooperation and conflict (Mkrtumova, Karabulatova & Zinchenko, 2016).

Conclusion

The nature of network social interactions of adolescents who are inclined to deviant behavior in social networks of the Internet is determined by the presence of various kinds of resources involved in the exchange of information. The adolescent's social network with deviant behavior is interpreted by us as a special type of connection between the social positions of adolescents, the closest social environment, including the school environment and close relatives, which are formed on the basis of social capital resources, the goals of interaction of these actors and the nature of network interaction between their positions.

According to their purpose and role, the network social organizations of adolescents can be classified into socially negative, socially positive and socially neutral. Socially negative informal adolescent organizations that have a network structure include communities of sports fans, religious-oriented communities, primarily pagan and Satanist, as well as some national-patriotic communities. The social-positive are informal associations of environmentalists and

stretydzherov. Socially neutral can be called network communities of role players, supporters of various musical trends and alternative culture. Researchers also note the growth of various slangs that characterize a particular subculture, transforming the linguistic personality of a youth representative as a whole (Karabulatova, Zinchenko, Barabash & Barabash, 2018; Karabulatova, Kulikov, Yanguzin, Vinogradova & Barabash, 2017; Luchinskaya, Karabulatova, Tkhorik, Zelenskaya & Golubtsov, 2018).

The main distinctive features of network interaction and relations of adolescents with deviant behavior, actively using Internet resources, are:

- the illegitimate nature of the existence of informal organizations emerging in the process of such network interaction;
- the absence of any institutional control over the activities of these organizations;
- the intermittent nature of the functioning and links between elements within the network;
- straight horizontal character of interaction;
- interaction between members of the network community on the basis of collective agreements;
- the absence of a pronounced stylistic symbolism and belonging to certain subcultures;
- the formation within the network of temporary or permanent cells based on common interests;
- the ability to quickly establish direct contacts between network participants and eliminate these contacts due to the loss of their relevance or external influences.

The main factors of adolescent involvement in informal teen communities with a network structure are:

- the absence in modern society of the necessary and sufficient conditions for the socialization of the personality of adolescents;
- the need for self-identification of the minor adolescent;
- unavailability of agents of the process of socialization of adolescents to changes in the trends emerging in adolescent subcultures;
- lack of an institutionalized system for working with social networks of adolescents prone to deviant behavior;
- the lack of a rigid system of social sanctions and social control in informal teen organizations with a network structure that is characteristic of many youth subculture communities;
- the presence in adolescent informal organizations that have a network structure, opportunities and conditions for the manifestation of social activity, including a protest nature.

References

- Barabash, V. V., Bobryshova, A. S., Lepilkina, O. I. & Karabulatova, I. S. (2018). The specific of the interpretation of tragedy over Sinay (October 31, 2015) as a focus of information attention of the "VKontakte" social network. *Astra Salvensis*, 6 (1), 289-310.
- Burt, R. S. (1980). Models of Network Structure. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 6, 79-141.
- Dobrenkov, V. I. (ed.) (1994). Modern American Sociology. Moscow.
- Ermakova, E., Jilkisheva, M., Fayzullina, G., Karabulatova, I. & Shagbanova Kh. (2016). The media end fiction: postmodernist discourse of contemporary terrorism in the context of apocalyptic rhetoric. *Central Asia and the Caucasus*, 17 (2), 61-69.
- Galiullina, S. D., Karabulatova, I. S., Lyusheva, S. A., Ilyinova, N. A., Vildanov, R. R. & Shalagina, S. V. (2018). The religious component of the dynamic processes of modern political space. *J. Fundam. Appl. Sci.*, 10 (5S), 1385-1394.
- Grushevskaya, E. S., Karabulatova, I. S., Fanyan, N. Yu., Zelenskaya, V. V. & Golubtsov, S. A. (2018). Linguistic and Cultural Characteristics of Virtual Discourse in the Modern Electronic and Digital Society. *Interciencia Journal*, 43 (8), 193-207.
- Karabulatova, I., Mkrtumova, I., Polivara, Z., Akhmetova, B., Galiullina, S., Loskutova, E. & Abylkasymov, E. (2016). Protest behavior of present-day Russian youth as ethnosocial deviation in an ethnopolitical conflict-prone situation. *Central Asia and the Caucasus*, 17 (2), 94-103.
- Karabulatova, I., Patieva, M., Seidina, M., Podkopaeva, A., Kushnirenko, V. & Niyazova, G. (2017). Ethno-sociocultural deviations in the educational environment of the modern Eurasian Higher Education Institution as a reflection of transcultural globalization factors. *Man in India*, 97 (23), 95-103.
- Karabulatova, I. S., Akhmetova, B. Z., Shagbanova, K. S., Loskutova, E., Sayfulina, F., Zamalieva, L., Dyukov, I. & Vykhristyuk, M. (2016). Shaping positive identity in the context of ethnocultural information security in the struggle against the Islamic State. *Central Asia and the Caucasus, Journal of Social and Political Studies*, 17 (1), 84-92.
- Karabulatova, I. S., Barsukov, P. V., Akhmetov, I. V., Mamatelashvili, O. V. & Khizbullin, F. F. (2015). "Network Wars" as a New Type of Deviation Processes in the Modern Electronic and Information Society in the Context of Social and Economic Security. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Science*, 6 (6, S.3), 150-159.
- Karabulatova, I. S., Kulikov, S. V., Yanguzin, A. R., Vinogradova, N. V. & Barabash, O. B. (2017). Mythological codes in modern television discourse. *Revista de Filosofia*, 86, 183-192.
- Karabulatova, I. S., Lyausheva, S. A., Khachmafova, Z. R., Savchuk, I. P. & Shibkova, O. S. (2018). The Mythologization of the Abrek's Image in the Modern Caucasian Linguistic Consciousness. *Astra Salvensis*, 6 (12), 737-744.
- Karabulatova, I. S., Lyasheva, S. A., Yanguzin, A. R., Setova, S. A. & Kotik, K. N. (2018). The transformation of the concepts "terror/terrorism" in contemporary socio-philosophical discourse. *Astra Salvensis*, 6 (1), 739-748.
- Karabulatova, I. S., Zinchenko, A. A., Barabash, V. V. & Barabash, O. B. (2018). The Game Discourse in Postmodernism. *Ponte*, 74 (8/1), 34-50.
- Karepova, S. G., Karabulatova, I. S., Novikov, V. S., Klemovitsky, S. V., Stratan, D. I. & Perova A. E. (2015). New Approaches to the Development of Methodology of Strategic Community Planning. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Science*, 6 (3, S.6), 357-364.
- Khachmafova, Z. R., Karabulatova, I. S., Serebryakova, S. V., Zinkovskaya, A. V. & Ermakova, E. N. (2017). The Specifics of an Estimate discourse of gender stereotypes in small forms of Folklore in a Network

- Discourse of Electronic and Information society at the Beginning of 21st Century. *Pertanika Journal of Social Science & Humanities*, 25 (S) Jul., 137-150.
- Luchinskaya, E. N., Karabulatova, I. S., Tkhorik, V. I., Zelenskaya, V. V. & Golubtsov, S. A. (2018). New aspects of intercultural communication discourse modeling in the context of globalization and migration. *Opcion*, 34 (85), 789-800.
- Lyausheva, S. A., Karabulatova, I. S., Abregova, Zh. O., Mamisheva, Z. A. & Usova, L. V. (2018). Problems of Innovative Development in the Modern Ethno-cultural Environment. *Astra Salvensis*, 6 (12), 745-751.
- Mkrtumova, I., Dosanova, A., Karabulatova, I. & Nifontov, V. (2016). The use of communication technologies of oppose political-religious terrorism as an ethnosocial deviation in the contemporary information-digital society. *Central Asia and the Caucasus*, 17 (2), 54-61.
- Mkrtumova, I., Karabulatova, I. & Zinchenko, A. (2016). Political extremism of the youth as an ethnosocial deviation in the post-soviet electronic information society. *Central Asia and the Caucasus*, 17 (4), 79-87.
- Mkrtumova, I. V. (2005). *Social design deviations in various social institutions*. Kazan: Publishing House of Autonomous Institution "TISBI".
- Moreno, J. L. (1934). *Who Shall Survive?* Beacon, New York: Beacon House.
- Osipov, G., Karabulatova, I., Shafranov-Kutsev, G., Kononova, L., Akhmetova, B., Loskutova, E. & Niyazova, G. (2016). Ethnic trauma and its Echo in today's mental picture of the world among the peoples of the post-soviet states: an interethnic conflicting discourse unfolding in Russian's ethnolinguistic information space. *Central Asia and Caucasus. Journal of Social and Political Studies*, 17 (2), 87-94.
- Osipov, G. V., Karabulatova, I. S., Shafranov-Kutsev, G. F., Kucheryavaya, E. R., Galiullina, S. D. & Sadykova, L. R. (2015). Problems of Ethno-Confessional Extremism in Russia as a Reflection of Deviation Processes in the Society. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Science*, 6 (6, S.3), 95-103.
- Putnam, R. D. (2000). *Bowling Alone. The collapse and revival of American community*. New York: Simon and Shuster.
- Reznik, Yu. M. & Smirnov, E. A. (2002). *Vital strategies of the personality*. Moscow.
- Scott, J. (1991). *Social Network Analysis: a Handbook*. London: SAGE Publications.
- Zelenskaya, V. V., Golubtsov, S. A., Karabulatova, I. S., Kanon, I. A. & Kasyanova, Z. S. (2018). Innovative Discourse in the Formation of a Modern Ethno-Cultural Environment. *Astra Salvensis*, 6 (12), 753-766.