

TROLLING: HISTORY, ITS IMPACT ON YOUTH THINKING AND WAYS TO COMBAT IT

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Abstract: With the development of modern information technologies, new types of spiritual threats appear. Today, similar destructive ideas are being developed in the Uzbek segment of the Internet. Trolling, which is considered one of them, has become one of the most popular threats. This destructive idea is causing great moral damage to young people, who are the main users of the Internet. And some young people are trying to troll without realizing it. This article discusses the trolling process, its history, its impact on young people's thinking, and effective ways to combat it.

Keywords: Internet, ideological immunity, virtual community, troll, trolling, social provocation.

Introduction

Currently, as the Internet develops, both threats and methods change. As a result, it is more important than ever to prevent young people from falling under the influence of various radical and harmful ideas. The use of information technology by international terrorist groups and subversive forces to subdue the minds of young people and to spread the idea of violence requires a reconsideration of methods to combat it on the basis of science-based concepts as well as new approaches. This makes it a priority for young people to effectively resist all the threats and dangers of today, as well as to form a strong ideological immunity that rejects various destructive ideas.

In carrying out this task, it is important to focus on the study, analysis and solution of problems between young people and them. Today, the following are some of the most common destructive ideas aimed at poisoning young people's minds: **first**, the various threats that come in the form of "popular culture"; **second**, various religious extremist movements, missionaryism; **third**, addiction, dependency mood; and **fourth**, attacks on the Internet, especially social networks, are destructive actions aimed at creating unconsciousness.

The Main Findings and Results

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev commented on the fourth threat: "When it comes to educating young people, I want to emphasize that their love for books has diminished and our children spend a lot of time on social media. I want you to understand me, I'm not against the Internet. I am well aware that there is no other tool today that can replace the Internet in terms of speed, speed and perfection of information exchange. However, I am absolutely against the formation of our children's minds and worldviews not on the basis of our world and national literature, which has been tested for centuries and is a source of high spirituality, but on the basis of harmful information that infuses our minds with ideas that are foreign to us. [1. 469-p]

As mentioned above, the essence of such destructive ideas is to poison the consciousness of people, to undermine their ideological immunity. Nowadays, their types and appearances are becoming more and more perfect and adapting to the spirit of the times. This leads to a craving for foreign ideas on the part of young people, whose ideological immunity has not yet been formed. The spread of ideological dumps on the Internet has allowed a malicious "virus" to quickly penetrate the minds of many young people. In such a situation, it is important to be aware of destructive ideas that can pose a major social threat and to fight them effectively.

Over the past decade, various destructive currents have made extensive use of modern information technology to achieve their goals. One of their main tasks is to carry out advocacy work on social networks and create virtual communities based on a well-developed strategy. For example, the negative consequences of the riots on social media can be seen in the events of the "Twitter revolution" in early 2011 in a number of Arab countries. In particular, the riots in Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, Bahrain, Iran and Syria were controlled by external forces using Facebook, Twitter social networks and Proxy-Ipi service [2; 20-p.]. Between the First and Second World Wars, the term "Lost Generation" appeared in the world. Born in a state of instability, depression, selfishness, indifference,

useless to society, ruthless, depressed, addicted to alcohol, involved in criminal activities, incompetent, immoral people became known by this name [3; 23-p.]. Today, malicious forces on the Internet have made it a goal to apply the term to the younger generation. At the same time, various sites on the Internet, social networks, and many public groups are becoming a ready platform for propagandists to gather a wide audience.

People who are active users of the Internet, social networks, chats, forums and other free communication platforms are usually familiar with the term “troll”. This is the name given to people in the Internet vocabulary who provoke in virtual communication, cause unjustified conflicts, for example, slander and mislead someone every day in order to attract public attention. In the pursuit of their goals, trolls try to poison the public consciousness, to instill in the human mind such vices as corruption, ingratitude, and a negative attitude to any process that serves as the basis for the formation of various alien ideas. The troll’s main goal is to be in the public eye, and he uses tricks to do so. Today, the term “trolling” is used to describe this process.

Trolling is a social provocation that is a form of insult and ridicule in online communication. It is carried out both by real people who are prone to outrageous attempts to become known in the virtual space, and by anonymous users who do not have the opportunity to identify [4; 48–51-p.]. In real-life depictions of trolling, one can imagine the temptation, the provocation, and the alienation. At the heart of this idea is the conscious, deliberate lying, slander, inciting strife and enmity between people, and inciting people to commit immoral acts.

The origin of the term “trolling” is specific to the “artificial language” among virtual community participants and is not related to the scientific lexicon. Literally translated from English, “trolling” means “to catch bait with a shiny fish attached to a fishing rod” [5; Pp. 135–136]. However, trolls are not fish, they catch people's unethical emotions, often spreading negative messages across the network. In general, it is characterized as the process of posting provocative messages on virtual communication resources in order to exacerbate a conflict situation by violating the ethical rules of interaction on the Internet. The masked form of such behavior is manifested in the fact that the troll encourages any critical messages on the network, news, trying to create controversy among people, creating a hotbed of controversy and becoming a spectator.

As mentioned, the word “troll” is applied to the user who performs the trolling process. The word is popular among people with the meaning of the creature mentioned in Scandinavian mythology. In myths, trolls are portrayed as ugly, ugly creatures created to harm and sow the seeds of evil. The term trolling was first used in the Oxford English Dictionary in 1992 in connection with the word Internet. Now the word is on the verge of being adopted as a neologism in the Uzbek lexicon.

The first mention of the trolling process in academic literature occurred in 1996. This year, Judith Donat, an American expert on modern media, cited a number of striking examples from her online conferences at Usenet. He described trolling as a deliberately damaging process. According to Donat, trolls lead to a rapid loss of confidence in others and a weakening of patience with strangers. They also contribute to the development of paranoid mental illness in the online community.

A 2014 survey by U.S. researchers found that 65 percent of those aged 18 to 29 had information about online aggression [6]. 28% of Americans understand online trolling. 77% believe that online trolling is done anonymously. Twenty-seven percent of Internet users have experienced online insults or abuse. U.S. respondents reported encountering trolls in chats (45 percent of respondents), social media (39 percent of respondents), and blogs (39 percent of respondents) over the past week.

The trolling process is conditionally classified into two types. The first type of “rough” trolling, which is the first type, directly affects people’s emotions. This process affects people who do not know the meaning of trolling, who have no idea about trolls, who are psychologically very strong and inexperienced. The most common form of rude trolling is insulting the interviewee or his or her family members, expressing negative opinions about things that are valuable to the victim. In this way, the troll interferes with the feelings of others in such a way that no matter how much time passes, the insulted person will unknowingly compromise the troll. So the troll will continue to serve the benefit. As a result, the troll will be noticed by other people in the virtual world. That is the true purpose of the troll.

The second type of trolling is “thin” trolling. It manifests itself in a point of view that contradicts the views expressed by the majority of participants in a particular group in the virtual world. A troll consciously raises a topic in a group that leads to heated debates and conflicts, resulting in sharp arguments between the members of that group. This type of trolling is also an act of standing aside and pitting different participants against each other. To do this, the troll finds two people with different worldviews and creates an artificial argument between them. As a result, when a conflict arises between two people, support groups for the two contenders are formed from those who observe the process in the virtual arena. People are divided in terms of their worldviews. It doesn't matter who reported the scandal in the group.

Another type of subtle trolling is the careful opening of the subject. Looking at real-life examples, for example, someone joins a group of fans of eastern martial arts and posts a video of a boxer defeating a karate fighter in a fight. Of course, there are those in the group who prove that the level of boxing is higher than that of karate. Others call it a staged video, in contrast to which someone else begins to prove that everything is natural. Another

person starts talking about the level of effectiveness of boxing, and the other side, which makes up the majority of the group, “attacks” him. As a result, the troll achieves his goal. It is important to note that if group members know who is trolling, no one will pay attention to the topic or group leaders will remove the video from the group along with the author.

The troll who performs the subtle trolling, which is intended to arouse a large amount of negative emotions in the participants of this or that group, almost without participating in the conversation, must have extensive experience and knowledge in the field of psychology. Today, trolls are becoming more active in the Uzbek segment of the Internet. Both types of trolling are widely used in this process.

Trolls operate as individuals, two to three people, or in groups. From the beginning of the 21st century, Internet trolls have started to create their own communities on the network. In fact, troll organizations have been set up on the Internet to share experiences on how to effectively resolve conflicts. It is important to note that in the world of the Internet there are concepts of trolling, which are paid and free. Free trolls include those who work on their own initiative for personal satisfaction. But there are those who practice trolling for profit. They are rewarded financially for their role in trolling, directing debates in the right direction, creating the impression that public opinion exists, and inciting hatred against certain celebrities as well as political forces.

At this point, the question naturally arises as to who may be the victims of troll organizations. They can be divided into the following conditional groups.

First, the gap in the minds of young people is not filled with the values of enlightenment and national ideology. Unless this gap is filled, they are more likely to be affected by trolls. At such a young age, it is important to develop the ability to distinguish the purpose for which an idea is expressed.

Second, people who are shallow in their knowledge, who do not have an independent opinion, and who tend to accept the opinions of others directly without analyzing them. They are people who draw conclusions from one side of the issue and tend to blindly imitate others.

Thirdly, there are those who are dissatisfied not with their own shortcomings, but with the society, who are negative about the creativity that is being carried out in it. They are evil-minded, open-minded, but dead-hearted. It is very easy for this category of people to fall into the trap of trolls.

Fourth, people who are very curious about everything. Even when the lives of these people are at stake, “what did I do once I tried?!” work in the tribe. Although they know the purpose for which the issue was raised by the trolls, they participate in the discussions from a point of view of interest, and eventually become a direct participant in the negative outcome of the trolls.

Fifth, those who are given to idleness, boredom, and indifference, they are open to any discussion to pass the time. They are indifferent to the consequences of the situation that has arisen. In general, it is natural that misallocation of time and misuse of the Internet create a space for destructive ideas. Consequently, people who are older, have a sexually active job, and lead a healthy lifestyle do not have time for such things [8; 7–8-p.].

As mentioned above, various thematic forums, online conferences, social networks, portals, chats and news sites serve as a platform for trolling. In almost every virtual community created for users to communicate, special areas will be created for participants to enter basic information about themselves and additional information about their interests and activities. However, in this case, the lack of physical and visual control process allows any user of the virtual world to create their virtual “I” in any image with almost no obstacles. This serves as an objective opportunity for trolling [4; 48–51-p.].

A troll can go anywhere on the Internet. They try to present themselves as ordinary people who are concerned about common interests, group or community issues. In many cases, they can even cause significant damage to the communication process. They are likely to disrupt the discussion, spread harmful advice or destructive ideas, and undermine the sense of cooperation in the virtual community.

Trolling also has characteristic features as a form of social aggression. One of them is that trolling can only be done in virtual communities. The second feature is the existence of specific mechanisms that ensure the rapid spread of aggression in the form of landslides, which are instantly distributed to most users of the virtual community. The third is that the potential victim of the conflict is unable to communicate physically or visually with the creator of the conflict, the troll. According to researcher Irina Ksifontova, the trolling phenomenon is associated with anonymity and cannot exist in conditions other than anonymity in the process of network communication [9].

Recently, trolling has become increasingly used as a PR technology in commercial and political fields. According to industry experts, the use of this technology gives publicists the advantage of a false public effect and the opportunity to increase public opinion, confidence in the source of information, as well as to expand the audience of recipients of information.

At this point, the question naturally arises as to why people are trolling. There is talk of paid and free trolling. So, bottom line is that trolling is a way for people to make money. A free troll does this from the point of view of instilling a sense of self-worth in others. Trolls like to be able to evoke strong emotions in people, to manipulate them. For some, the activity seems like a way to get rid of self-doubt and discouragement, while for others it is a psychological “experiment”. In real life, a troll can be anyone.

Today, trolls are especially common, especially among young people. Young people are considered a special risk group, because today the internet has become their constant companion. It is estimated that almost half of Uzbek teenagers are victims of cyberattacks [10]. It has a profound effect on their education and disrupts their education. It makes you look down on life and gives up hope for the future. Some go out of their way to access religious sites or other malicious sites. In this way, irreversible effects are exerted on their thinking.

Young people who argue about a particular topic are more likely to get hot than older people. Inadequate life experience, as well as excessive curiosity, can lead them into the trap of trolls. From this point of view, it is important to know and follow the ways and means of combating such destructive ideas. In order to avoid such dangerous problems and avoid becoming a victim of trolls as much as possible, young people should follow some rules of conduct on the Internet and data security.

One thing to keep in mind is that the worst thing about trolls is that people don't respond emotionally to the actions they take. Therefore, the most effective way to communicate with a troll is to ignore it altogether. In this case, the experienced troll realizes that the work to be done is ineffective and changes the virtual space. The inexperienced troll, on the other hand, continues his efforts to provoke conflict, and when they are ignored by all, he realizes that it is a mistake to use force in this place.

However, a paid troll can continue to work even if his actions are ignored. Clients hope that people will read the news and draw conclusions, even if people sit quietly without answering. So don't get involved in a conversation with a troll, just remember that he needs our attention. Talking to him wisely and arguing with him is useless.

One of the ways to prevent trolling is to delete negative comments and comments in groups that you are the leader of, or to ask group leaders to do so. Everyone has to decide for themselves. Information that has the power to negatively affect people's thinking, that is unconfirmed, and that is likely to provoke conflict, is of no use to humans. They are the basis of virtual quarrels. Therefore, attempting to leave a comment or comment on such information is considered futile. Trolls increase the pressure when they find out that the target is involuntary or emotionally drained. This reduces the chances of avoiding troll aggression. As a result, a person is given a number of psychological shocks and they can lead to bad consequences.

Every citizen must fight against the ideas that have become a means of disrupting public life and misleading young people in today's world, where the products of "popular culture" are spreading around the world. In addition, it is necessary to form ideological immunity in some young people, whose life is based on the principles of selfish tendencies - excessive self-love, self-interest above all else. Today, "Одноклассники", "Facebook", and "В контакте" social networks are "sharing" new ideas with young people [3; 24-b.]. In this case, because ideological pressure is carried out using psychological methods, each ideological group develops its own original methods [11; 34-b.]. Therefore, it is necessary to fight against them with original approaches.

Conclusion

From the above, it is clear that in today's complex and dangerous period of growing ideological, ideological and information struggles in the international arena, it is more important than ever to organize spiritual and educational work in accordance with modern requirements. Protecting young people from attacks of destructive ideas, forming their conscious attitude to life, and increasing their sense of involvement in the events around them are urgent tasks. It is the duty of every citizen to consistently fight against aggression that threatens our peaceful life.

One such destructive idea, trolling, is gaining momentum among the Uzbek segment of the Internet. They are trying to discredit the results of our state and the consistent reforms being carried out in it, to try to provoke conflicts aimed at destroying the friendship and tolerance between the multi-ethnic people of Uzbekistan, to manipulate people's religious feelings and committing atrocities such as inciting enmity between people. In many cases, young people are the victims of such malicious people.

In the fight against the vices and other destructive ideas described in the article, it is important to ideologically educate young people, strengthen their ideological immunity, and instill respect for their values. Timely and efficient use of available tools to do this will not complicate the problem. This requires an open, realistic and vigilant view of reality, a correct assessment of moral threats and dangers, and the appropriate conclusions to be drawn from them.

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