



The Modern Problems of Communication and Social Interaction of Deviant Teenagers Using Social Networks

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ABSTRACT

Social networks have promptly become an integral part of the modern social reality of Russia. They are growing in geometrical progression. This growth has positive consequences, which are expressed in the solution of many actual problems of the modern world. However, it has also led to several negative tendencies. Another consequence of the 'networkisation' of society is the emergence of new types of social structure and public relations. The reverse side of 'networkisation' is the new types and ways of social interaction between individuals and social groups characterised, among others, by socially dangerous manifestations. The younger generation easily takes for granted a versatile global network with its ambiguous consequences for their system of norms, values and guidelines for behaviour. Unlike the subcultural associations of the 1980-1990s in the 20th century, modern organisations have no authoritative charismatic leaders, rigid internal discipline or hierarchy. Recently, the mass actions of a destructive nature of teenagers of middle- and high-school age,

whose activity was coordinated by means of the Internet and other modern channels of communication have become a common event. At the same time, the scientific and expert community has no reliable data about the mechanisms of such interaction, its tendencies and regularities. This research hopes to fill this gap.

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INTRODUCTION

Some research into social networks among various social groups is today available on the subject of ecological movements and societies, networks of social support of vulnerable groups of population, virtual network communities and other categories. However, the problem of social networks among teenagers with deviant behaviour, their character and strength of ties and the complexity of their network has not been investigated in full. In addition, there are no scientifically-based criteria and indicators for the analysis of social networks among deviant teenagers. Owing to this fact the relevance and timeliness of this sociological research and its search for new approaches are obvious.

Teenage delinquency can raise adult crime in the future and lead to other negative consequences. This makes this research into the social networks of teenagers with deviant behaviour very important. We believe that the nature of social network interaction among teenagers with deviant behaviour is determined by the functional purpose of the network, the type of social network and the available resources for this interaction.

The sociology of deviant behaviour was determined as a separate research direction by Merton and Cohen. Merton investigated how social structures motivate some members of society to behave in a way that violates social norms. Cohen defined deviant

behaviour as behaviour that “contradicts institutionalized expectations” (Mkrtumova, 2005, p. 236). Walsh stated that “social deviation is an imputable status to a large degree,” and is a subjective designation, not an objective fact. In his opinion, deviation was not an internal quality, inherent in a certain action, but the result of social assessment by society and the application of penal sanctions. Undoubtedly, the similar characteristics of deviant behaviour do not define the nature of this phenomenon fully (Mkrtumova, 2005, 2009).

The interdisciplinary definition of deviation by Avanesov meant that deviant behaviour encompassed acts and actions that did not meet the standards and types set by society i.e. it is possible to speak about violation of any social norms. Manifestations of deviant behaviour can also be seen in individual behaviour as a result of personality. In this case it represents the actions of people who are not supported by accepted social norms. At the same time, in each society there are subcultures of different types whose rules of conduct and social norms are condemned by dominating public morals. Such social deviation can be determined as group deviation.

Deviation in the communicative sphere of the network community is difficult to reflect scientifically and described empirically as it is connected to a large variety of behavioural expectations. Deviation can be one determinant of social isolation, imprisonment, compulsory education etc. Smelser determined three main components of deviation:

1. A peculiar model of behaviour;
2. A norm or expectation that is a criterion for evaluation of behaviour as deviant;
3. A response to this behaviour by another group or organisation.

Modern sociology defines deviant behaviour as behaviour by an individual or social community that does not correspond to accepted societal norms, values, samples of behaviour, dominating morals and social expectations. Deviant behaviour can be estimated on the basis of cultural determinants currently prevailing in society. This estimation means that a number of social acts of deviation can be condemned, whereas others may be approved. The growing number of examples of deviant behaviour nowadays has led to numerous branches of modern social knowledge dedicated to studying the problem.

We consider a teenager showing deviant behaviour as a minor whose activity does not correspond with the standards of behaviour accepted by modern society as well as expectations of adults and peers. The deviant teenager in terms of the social networks theory is the minor who does not interact with other members of the group, behaving differently from them. Sociometry considers the deviant teenager as an individual who does not have positive elections but does not exclude interaction with him.

We consider the social network of the deviant teenager as a special type of communication between the social position of teenagers, the nearest social environment,

including the school environment and close relatives that are formed on the basis of the resources of social capital, the goals of interactions of these actors and the nature of the network interaction between these positions.

METHODS

Today the problem of the social networks among teenagers with deviant behaviour, their character and strength of ties and they has not been investigated in full. In addition, there are no scientifically-based criteria and indicators for the analysis of social networks of deviant teenagers. Owing to this fact, the relevance and timeliness of this sociological research and our search for new approaches is obvious.

The main research question was: What are the features of social networks among teenagers with deviant behaviour? The object of the research was the social networks among teenagers with deviant behaviour. The subject of the research was the social interaction of deviant teenagers in informal organisations of a network structure. The objective of the research was to study the features of social interaction of deviant teenagers in a network of informal organisations.

The theoretical and methodological basis of the research was based on understanding society as a self-organised holistic system whose study must take into account the interaction of all its elements. The procedural approach and the theory of the field of relationship developed by Shtompka was used to develop the

criteria and indicators of the analysis of the networks of social interaction among deviant teenagers. The networks of social interaction were analysed using the field theory of Bourdieu, the network theory and the technique of networks quantitative evaluation of Gradoselskaya. Social interaction was characterised on the basis of Weber and Zimmel's works.

In the analysis and consideration of the social networks of teenagers with deviant behaviour a big role was played by Durkheim's anomie theory as well as the concepts and theories of Feldstein, Smelser and Andreyeva, and Homans' concept of social structure in addition to systemic, structure-functional and interactional approaches.

The results of the empirical research that was carried out at the level of regional communication confirmed and specified the author's theoretical assumptions and conclusions. At the same time the importance of the basic provisions and conclusions are not limited to only one region of the Russian Federation.

Methods and Information Base of the Research

The methods and information base of this research included:

1. normative legal documents, secondary analysis of sociological and statistical data on the problem of the research;
2. visual and statistical observation of external and internal manifestations of the process of social network

interaction of teenagers inclined to deviant behaviour;

3. a questionnaire for Internet social network users. In order to confirm the theoretical concepts and check the hypotheses of this research a questionnaire was distributed. The sampling population of the research was presented by 400 teenagers aged from 13 to 17. The main criteria were gender, age, number of cases of brushes with the police and intensity of use of the Internet;
4. a semi-structured interview with deviant teenagers. In total 143 teenagers who were active participants of the teenage informal organisations took part in this investigation phase. The main method of selection was the next available method.

The social relations of teenagers in Internet social networks are characterised by existence of instruments of search of adherents, simple and effective mechanisms of establishment of social contacts and exchange of information. The common network resource of social interaction of teenagers inclined to deviant behaviour on social networks is formed by exchange of information, which is expedient for considering as a type of resource. Such main resources contain the exchange of photo and video materials, text messages and voice files.

In modern sociological science, the system approach has become one of the

most popular and workable theoretical-methodological grounds of almost any research that includes various phenomena and processes. We, therefore, analysed teenagers' social networks using the systems theory.

In the systems approach any system is considered a complex of the interconnected elements having input, output, communication with external environment as well as feedback. The systems approach represents a form of application of knowledge and dialectics theory to the research of processes within society. Its essence is defined in formation of laws of the system theory in which each object in the course of study has to be considered as a large and complex system and, at the same time, as an element of a larger system.

This methodological approach makes research into teenagers' re-socialisation process to be focused on disclosure of integrity of the object of this process and the mechanisms providing it, on identification of diverse types of communications of the complex object and bringing them into a whole theoretical picture.

The system approach to the study of the social networks of deviant teenagers represents a complete system of social interaction based on the unity of values, social norms and guidelines for developing teenagers' identity.

RESULTS

Deviant teenagers create a special subculture for themselves, with their own customs,

norms, speech culture, values regulating social behaviour and interests. In such groups the uniting core is the way of life. It is embodied in attire, behavior, manners, speech and slang and specific hobbies. The most notable features of teenage deviations are:

1. high affective charge of behavioural response;
2. impulsive response to frustrating situations;
3. short duration of reactions with a critical outcome;
4. low level of stimulation;
5. undifferentiated orientation of response;
6. high level of readiness for deviant actions (Ziyadova, 2005).

The network interaction is possible under the following conditions: joint activity of participants of the network, common information space and mechanisms creating conditions for this type of interaction. One more feature of the network interaction is that each member of the network has a resource of some quantity and type, and the formation of the common network resource takes place.

In the network space of a deviant teenager we designated the following processes:

1. Germination and development of network forms of teenagers' interaction
2. Functioning of social networks

3. Management of interaction in social networks

In the network interaction we considered the informational-communicative environment of the teenager, the creation of a certain infrastructure and the organisation of forms of joint activity of teenagers among themselves and with adults.

We designated the following criteria for the analysis of the social network interaction of deviant teenagers:

1. Structural criterion reflecting the compliance or discrepancy of needs for certain resources and communications
2. Quantitative criterion revealing a ratio of the number of actors of communication to the number of acts of interaction carried out by the teenager.
3. Qualitative criterion allowing determination of the actual level and character of the social relations of teenagers in small informal groups from the point of view of school teachers and experts involved in preventive work with deviant teenagers.

We chose to observe the teenager, the parent of the teenager and also the school teacher as units of observation. It is possible to select as a unit of observation the school as a whole or a certain segment of offenses etc. However, it was necessary to consider all data regarding the units, which created particular difficulties in

following the conceptual scheme of the research. Therefore, individuals appeared to be the most suitable unit of observation and became the main unit of calculation when processing materials and results of the research. All empirical data were considered as a part of the integral information of any characteristics or judgements of individuals. In the most generalised view such empirical data represented unsolved tendencies of network interaction of teenagers with deviant behaviour.

The disproportionate zoned selection appeared to be the most suitable to our research. It did not demand a large volume; also the complete data on essential characteristics of the entire assembly were not necessary; only several were required.

At its various stages the research involved 4-8 professional sociologists, specialists of the Commission on Affairs of Minors, school teachers and several groups of student-sociologists. In general, there were three stages of work:

In the first stage (October, 2007-August, 2008), the general conceptual scheme of the research and its programme, including the techniques of collecting primary information and the principles of selection were developed. The main activities of this stage of the work were the study of the literature regarding the problem and acquaintance with the techniques of collecting primary information. The resulting documents of the first stage of work were the general concept of studying the problem, the options of methods for collecting primary information and the preliminary instructions on the

principles of selection. The second stage (August, 2008-December, 2008) involved carrying out empirical research (poll of teenagers, parents, teachers representing two cities and one rural area of Moscow) and whole-scale collection of primary information. Finally, in the third stage (November, 2008-January, 2016) analysis of the data was done and the research results were prepared for publication.

We followed the following order of presentation in analysing the primary material that was collected:

- the sociological characteristic of the forms of social network of the communications and relationships of the deviant teenager;
- the definition of the social status of the deviant teenager in the network structure of social interaction;
- the characteristics of the network structures of the teenagers' informal organisations and their influence on the teenagers' socialisation.

During the period of June-December, 2009, a sociological research study for the purpose of identification of the influence of the online social networks on teenagers aged from 13 to 17 was conducted in Balashikha, Stavropol and the Mineralnye Vody district. Four hundred respondents took part in the survey. The gender, age, use of the Internet, social structure of families and education level of respondents were used as the criteria. A separate criterion was the cases of the teenagers' brushes with the police, the Commission on Juvenile Affairs and

school administrations. It was necessary to notice that the material status of the family of the teenagers inclined to deviant behaviour acted as a selection criterion. All the teenagers who took part in this research were brought up in rather safe families with income of average level or above average level.

The structure of the polled respondents was arranged so that in percentage the structure of distribution of elements of the sampling population by the specified three signs was identical to the structure of distribution of elements of the general assembly by the same signs. Collecting primary information through a survey of the respondents.

Online social networks are considered structures consisting of a series of 'knots', which are social objects (including people) and the communication between them. Communication is understood not only as communicative interactions between the knots, but also as communication on exchange of various resources and interactions concerning joint activity (Kim et al., 2015). The distinctive feature of online social networks is the interaction between the network knots at considerable distance by means of special software and equipment by means of the global Internet.

From the analysis of the quantitative indices of leisure of the teenagers inclined to deviant behaviour, it was possible to draw the conclusion that they spent much leisure time in the way they imagined it should be spent. So, we can say that on average, one day a week (seven days) was spent on

entertainment and rest.

For the purpose of definition of the user audience of social networks the question “Are you a registered user of any social network?” was asked. The main segment of the polled youth (74.8%) is registered on one of the social networks. A quarter of the respondents were not users of any social network on the Internet. Among them the majority of young people not registered were aged 16-17 years (55.2%). The main segment of the teenagers registered in social networks were younger teens (13 to 15) and teens of middle group (18-19), who were mostly students.

The data characterising the budget of free time of modern teenagers are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 shows that a quarter of the modern teenagers preferred to spend their free time meeting friends or a girlfriend boyfriend. A fifth of the teenagers listened to music and watched TV or video, that is,

they preferred a sedentary way of spending their free time. A tenth of the respondents preferred to visit sport shows or discos or go dancing in their time free rather than spend it on academic activities. Online social networks and Internet surfing as the main form of leisure was selected by 13.3% of teenagers, a rather large amount, considering the level of penetration of telecommunication networks and cost of access to the corresponding services (the third after face-to-face communication and watching TV and video and listening to the radio).

Table 2 shows that Odnoklassniki and VKontakte were the most popular Internet social networks among the teenagers inclined to deviant behavior in this sample. The difference of percentage values between them did not exceed statistically admissible errors. The social network ‘Moi Mir’ of the Mail.ru Company was in third place in this rating, while 2.1% of the Internet teenage

Table 1
What kind of activity do you prefer in your free time?¹

<i>What kind of activity do you prefer in your free time?</i>	Responses		Percentage of observations
	N	Percentage	
Physical and sport activities	119	12.9%	29.8%
Reading, drawing, music etc.	97	10.5%	24.3%
Watching TV, videos, listening to music	181	19.5%	45.3%
Social activities	8	0.9%	2.0%
Dating	226	24.4%	56.5%
Going to the theatre, cinemas, sport shows, discos, dancing	106	11.4%	26.5%
No special activity, just relaxing	66	7.1%	16.5%
Social networks, the Internet	123	13.3%	30.8%

¹ The sum of responses can exceed 100% since respondents could choose more than one option

users preferred ‘Mir Tesen’. Other social networks and Internet services did not enjoy wide popularity among the teenagers.

Another indicator that was analysed was the use of false information on social networks for various purposes. To estimate the degree of secrecy or anonymity of modern teenagers on social networks, the respondents were asked how they named themselves on social networks. The obtained data are presented in Table 3.

More than half of the respondents (57.4%) used their real names and surnames. This fact can testify that these respondents had no need to hide themselves on social

networks. A fifth of the respondents used only a nickname specially for the Internet. These teenagers did not want their personal information to be available to strangers on the Internet. Approximately the same number of respondents combined their real names with nicknames, indicating that they preferred to limit personal information that would become available on the global network. The data showed that a fifth of the teenagers inclined to deviant behaviour or its separate manifestations in this sample preferred to keep their personal information out of the Internet.

On average, the teenagers spent 13

Table 2
Which social networks and internet services do you use?

<i>Which social networks and Internet services do you use?</i>	Responses		Percent of observations
	N	Percentage	
Odnoklassiniki	215	40.7%	69.8%
Vkontakte	211	40.0%	68.5%
Moi Mir	73	13.8%	23.7%
Dairy	6	1.1%	1.9%
LovePlanet	4	0.8%	1.3%
Mir Tesen	11	2.1%	3.6%
Moi Krug	3	0.6%	1.0%
Rutube	5	0.9%	1.6%

Table 3
The degree of secrecy or anonymity of modern teenagers on social networks

<i>How do you name yourself in social networks?</i>	Frequency	Percent	Valid percentage	Cumulative percentage
Real name and surname	175	43.8	57.4	57.4
Nickname	67	16.8	22.0	79.3
Combination of real name and nickname	59	14.8	19.3	98.7
Total of responses	305	76.3	100.0	
System missed	95	23.8		
Total of respondents	400	100.0		

hours a week on Internet social networks. The smallest value on this quantitative indicator was 1 hour, while the greatest was 60 hours.

Table 4 shows that teenagers used social networks as a rather important social resource for activities. Very few respondents believed that social networks served as a substitute for communication in real life. At the same time, however, many respondents considered that Internet social networks served for search of new adherents, and it was easier to conceal an action disapproved by society. More than a half the participants of the research (54.3%) believed that social networks made easy to coordinate the

actions which they were going to fulfil in real life. This statement can be fully true for both socially approved and disapproved actions. Considering that only 2.0% of the polled teenagers participated in legitimate public life, it was possible to assume that most of the respondents characterised their illegal actions and acts by this statement.

A considerable number of the respondents also considered that social networks could help in fighting injustice. Taking into account the fact that teenagers referred to injustice by absolutely different norms, rules of conduct and models of activity, we can assume that social networks can be used by them for both positive and

Table 4
Respondents' opinions about statements regarding goals and values of communication on social networks (%)

№	Statement	Fully agree	Rather agree than disagree	Rather disagree	Fully disagree
1	<i>Social network friendship is a good substitute for real relationships.</i>	5.0	5.3	5.3	55.0
2	<i>Digital message exchange is a full substitute for real human language.</i>	4.0	3.8	13.5	55.3
3	<i>Online communication is better than a total absence of it.</i>	16.8	38.5	8.5	9.5
4	<i>Nothing can replace real communication.</i>	49.8	9.0	3.8	4.5
5	<i>Online communication is a good addition to actual communication.</i>	18.0	38.3	5.3	4.0
6	<i>Making friends on social networks is easier than in the real world.</i>	13.0	30.5	12.8	6.5
7	<i>It is much easier to conceal a delinquency on a social network than in real life.</i>	64.2	19.6	5.6	2.1
8	<i>On social networks it is easy to coordinate the actions that you are going to fulfil in real life.</i>	54.3	18.7	10.4	5.1
9	<i>It is easy to find adherents on social networks.</i>	75.7	14.8	5.3	1.2
10	<i>Social networks can help in fighting against injustice.</i>	32.3	11.8	55.3	4.5

negative purposes.

The rapid development of social networks was promoted by the emergence of software that is free, distributed without limit and allows anyone to create a personal Internet community. Simple and clear rules for joining existing communities and a significant increase in the number of Internet users and distribution of broadband networks both in official establishments and in households have also led to the astounding growth of social networks. Nowadays, the mechanism of social networks is also successfully used in business, policy, entertainment etc.

Teenagers' social activity on virtual networks is very high today as communities on Internet social networks are formed mainly on the basis of common interests, hobbies, valuable orientations and standards of behaviour.

DISCUSSION

In modern humanitarian discourse, the term "network" is, perhaps, one of the most frequently used at present. Network theories are popular in sociology, psychology, marketing and other branches of social knowledge. The network organisations are studied by specialists in management; online social networks are a daily shelter for hundreds of millions of people from various social circles.

In scientific social research the term "social network" has become even more popular. However, a uniform accurate definition of this term has not been developed. It is connected with empiricism of the new

concept and lack of sufficient information in the field of network analysis. Moreover, in modern sociological and linguistic discourse there is no uniform understanding of the term-building definition of "network".

Research into social networks has been developed in the works of the founders of this direction, among whom are Barnes, Bert, Wasserman, Garfinkel, Granovetter, Dinello, Danlap, Knoke, Kuks, Marsden, Milgrem, Newman, Turner, Wizzy, Whyte, Wellman, Freeman, Emerson and other scientists. Works by Blau, Bourdieu, Weber, Zimmel, Garfinkel, Goffman, Turner, Touraine and Homans should be mentioned as classics of sociological science that study the problem of social interaction.

A social network is a relatively new concept in modern local sociological science. In Western sociology the analysis of social networks was applied for the first time in the 1930s by Moreno. He researched communications between people using sociograms i.e. visual charts in which individuals were represented by points and the communication between was represented by lines (Mkrtumova, 2005; Moreno, 1934). At the same time, according to J. Scott, the socio-network theory goes back to the works of the British anthropologist, Redcliff-Broun (as cited in Scott, 1991). Further, the term "social network" was used by the sociologist, Barnson of the Manchester school in 1954. Barnson investigated communication and relationships between people by means of sociograms.

The concept of social networks was finally established in the last decades of

the 20th century. It was developed in the research of Freeman, Knoke, Marsden, Wasserman, Wellman, Berkowitz and other foreign scientists. Though a number of sociological research studies containing elements of network theory and network analysis have been conducted recently in our country, we cannot find accurate definitions of this term in local sociology. So, in the most general view, a social network represents a community of individuals connected by common interests, common activities or other reasons for direct communication among themselves.

The free Internet encyclopedia Wikipedia defines a social network as an aggregation of social objects i.e. people or groups that can be considered as a network, the knots of which are those objects and communication lines that make up social relationships. Burt, speaking about the social network, pointed out that a social network is defined as a plurality of points and a complex relationships of communication lines representing the interrelation of those points (Burt, 1980). A social network can also be defined as a part of a whole that contains full structures of the role relations in the social system which can be considered simultaneously in the network of the whole community limited to the general, often formal frame (Burt, 1980). According to Putnam, social networks are interpersonal communication lines that he referred to as a civil obligation (Putnam, 2000). A social network can be presented also in the form of relationship between the network borders within the uniform space

of actors' interactions (Reznik & Smirnov, 2002, p. 152).

Locally, many have contributed greatly to the study of social networks such as Batygin, Barsukova, Gladarev, Gradoselskaya, Gubanov, Kiselyova, Kozlova, Kuzmina, Novikov, Pechenkin, Chkhartishvili and Yanitsky, who investigated the methodology of such research. The network characteristics of problems of education were given attention by Gavrilin, Kazantsev, Koktysh, Patarakin, Sergeyev, Shalagina and others. The network aspects of social interaction were studied by Alekseenkov, Bondarenko, Kuzmin, Runov, Nechayev, Sergeyev, Tretiak, Sheresheva and others. Foreign scientists Adams, Vilyamson, Granovetter, Osborn, Richardson and others significantly contributed to research in this direction.

The network interaction can be referred to as a means of sharing social capital according to the norms and values of the interacting actors. It is important to notice that the network interaction can yield a positive effect provided there is social capital, even if it is limited, and it is voluntarily distributed.

It is obvious that network interaction can be carried out at various levels. Considering the subject of the present research we offer a three-level model of network interaction:

1. Macro-level – the interaction between various social networks consisting of a great number of actors who can be social groups, institutions or social organisations.
2. Meso-level – the interaction between a social network consisting

of a great number of actors and a personal network of one actor. At the same time large social communities can also enter a personal network of the actor.

3. Micro-level – the interaction between personal networks of no more than two actors.

Thus, having considered the components of the social network, we can draw the conclusion that a social network is an association of three parts: a complex of positions defining the number of actors of the network; a flow of resources making the social capital of the actors; and relationships between the positions of the actors determined by the nature of the network interaction.

Colligating the analytical provisions given above, we can offer our own definition of a social network. A social network represents a special type of communication between the positions of individuals, objects or events that are selected depending on the purposes of the network creation, flow of its resources, and the nature of the network interaction between the social positions of the actors (Russian Sociological Encyclopedia, 1998). The study of social networks of various social groups and communities is the area of scientific interests of Barsukova, Brednikova, Valitov, Vinogradsky, Gapich, Gerasimova, Dmitriyev, Zaichenko, Lushnikov, Pachenkov, Sazanov, Tatarkovskaya, Chuykina, Churakov, Spteinberg and Yanitsky.

Cross types of social communication occur rather often between various clusters

as well as certain individuals. Between the components of the system there is always asymmetrical communication, which can lead to unequal distribution of scarce resources. This unequal distribution can cause both cooperation and mutual competition. Some groups unite in order to get scarce resources through joint activity whereas other groups compete for them, sometimes even to the point of conflict. Thus, the network theory considers dynamics as the structure of the system changes owing to change in the models of cooperation and conflict.

The problem of deviant behaviour of minor teenagers has aroused significant scientific interest in the social sciences. It has been studied by Avanesov, Andreyeva, Babayev, Belicheva, Voronova, Gromova, Ziyadov, Kohn, Kleyberg, Kulakov, Lapshin, Polonsky, Minkovsky, Revyakina, Sukhov, Sundiyeva, Sibiryakov, Tretyakova, Feldshtein, Filchenko and many others. In Russia teenage and youth subcultures have been studied by Abramova, Abrosimova, Ananyev, Belanovsky, Bolshakova, Volkov, Vershinin, Zubok, Zhimbayeva, Zmanovskaya, Krakovsky, Kovalenko, Kozlov, Kosaretskaya, Levicheva, Lisovsky, Maysak, Olshansky, Omelchenko, Osorina, Perov, Popkova, Rutkevich, Rubina, Sobkin, Salagayev, Sinyagina, Hanipov, Chuprov etc. Manifestation of deviant behaviour on the Internet has been studied by Bondarenko, Voyskunsky, Gapich, Lushnikov, Naumov, Perov, Petrenko, Smyslova and others.

CONCLUSION

The nature of social network interactions of teenagers inclined to deviant behaviour on Internet social networks is defined by the existence of different kinds of resources involved in information exchange. We consider the social network of deviant teenager as a particular type of communication between the social positions of teenagers and the nearest social environment, including the school environment and close relatives, which is formed on the basis of the resources of social capital, the goals of interactions between these actors and the nature of network interaction between their positions.

According to their purpose and roles the social network organisations of teenagers can be classified into socio-negative, socio-positive and socio-neutral. Communities of sports fans, religious communities, primarily of the pagan and Satanist orientation, and also some national and patriotic communities are referred to as socio-negative informal teenage network organisations. Informal associations of ecologists and straight-edges belong to socio-positive network communities. Socio-neutral network communities may include role-players, supporters of various music styles and alternative culture. Researchers have also noted the growth of various slangs characterising a certain subculture, and transforming the language identity of the youth in general.

The main distinctive features of the network interaction and the relations of teenagers with deviant behaviour who are

actively using Internet resources are:

- illegal character of informal organisations developing in the course of such network interaction;
- lack of any institutional control for activity of these organisations;
- changeable nature of functioning and communication between the elements in the network;
- direct horizontal character of interaction;
- interaction between members of the network community on the basis of collective agreements;
- lack of obviously expressed stylistic symbolics and belonging to certain subcultures;
- formation of temporary or constant clusters on the basis of common interests in the network;
- possibility of fast establishment of direct contacts between participants of the network and elimination of these contacts owing to the loss of their relevance or external influences.

Major factors that attract teenagers into joining informal teenage communities of network structure are:

- absence of necessary and sufficient conditions for socialisation of the identity of teenagers in modern society;
- need for self-identification of the identity of the minor teenager;

- unavailability of the agents of teenagers' socialisation process in teenage subcultures;
- lack of the institutionalised system in social networks of teenagers inclined to deviant behaviour;
- absence of a rigid system of social sanction and control typical of most youth subculture communities in informal teenage organisations of in the social network structure;
- possibilities and conditions to express social activity, including protest activity, in informal teenage organisations of the network structure.

The main determinants of a network structure in informal teenage communities are common interest, valuable orientations and standards of behaviour, conditions for resource exchange and aspiration to own self-identification.

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