EXAMINE HOW THE FORMATION OF ONLINE RELATIONSHIPS WITH EMPHASIS ON THE PERIOD OF ADOLESCENCE

Dr. Esmail Saadipour*
*Associate Professor, Allameh Tabataba'i University

*Corresponding Author: ebiabangard@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

With the development of information and communication technology day Online and virtual relationships are reduced especially among adolescents, increased and Online and in-person relationships. In this paper, the research conducted by the documents referred to If you are looking to review and respond to the questions we've been whether the motivation of parents and adolescents in the Internet there? Factors and incentives encouraging teenagers what’s the relationship? Online or offline relationships constituting relations Weakening it? Similarities and differences between what are the relations between online and offline? The results showed that teens use the Internet more and social objectives are to establish a relationship with others, but the motivations and expectations of the parents and the school curriculum and more Connection with the information society. Link to save, communion, confirmation of their and companionship with others, including the establishment of incentives Friendship is. Online communication than face to face, the depth is less. ICT space reflect Social structure and access and use it to a Social process of class. Social relationships through social similarity Form. Exposed to the risk of forming friendships Increases the likelihood of meeting with each other and interacting more. Consequently, it is necessary in subsequent studies of offline and online interactions are examined with given the continuation and expansion of social ties and Variety of social networks.

Keywords: online relationships, online relationships, social ties and Adolescence
INTRODUCTION
Digital literacy is an important part of young people's socialization and cultural use of technological tools. The ability of the Internet to facilitate online communication, especially with people who are geographically distant, Researchers note that online relationships are active in the formation has attracted.

Before the digital age, juvenile social choices were limited by space and time. Geographical mobility and lack of belonging to the group that they are expected to go to school their social circle of friends in the neighborhood, school and in extracurricular activities were limited. Social proximity is an important factor for the formation of relationships. Living in a neighborhood and go to a school leads to social approximation.

Studies have shown that different countries are increasingly using the Internet is increasing (Lanhart et al., 2007; Livingstone, 2007). Our studies of the role of adolescents and the views of parents and adolescents in the field of information and communication technologies are not always aware of the convergent. From the perspective of parents bought a computer and Internet connection indicator their willingness to provide a means for improving the academic performance of children, access to Information for homework and adolescents associated with the intelligence community. Conversely, adolescents Internet as a means to achieve social objectives know (Cohen et al., 2008). Boaz and Wellman (2006) believe that despite the popular belief that The Internet as a motivator and facilitator of new relationships, only a relatively small part of Internet users are familiar with new people in a virtual environment.

In fact, studies show that the primary user of the Internet before 2000 only a negligible percentage of them have found a new friend online (Katz and Rice, 2002). However, as will be demonstrated later, the new online communication has greatly increased.

Teens play an active role in their interactions. As a result, their use of the Internet and always with expectations does not meet the wishes of their parents. Teenagers tend to use the Internet to communicate with others to play their social goals, and sometimes communicate with those who Social circle are not in school or neighborhood. In addition, young people will learn from the other type of computer communications Social media and digital literature to develop and establish new relationships online.

Teens play an active role in their interactions. As a result, their use of the Internet and always with expectations does not meet the wishes of their parents. Teenagers tend to use the Internet to communicate with others Social and playing their purposes, and sometimes communicate with those who Social circle are not in school or neighborhood. In addition, adolescents learn of computer communications as a different kind of social environment and the development of digital literature and establish a new online relationships. Today seems to be an integral part of the lives of adolescents. (Hlspr, 2008). ICT technological features that reduce barriers to communication, however, it cannot completely eliminate the effects of social restrictions on
social interaction. The possibility of forming new relationships among people who are socially similar, geographically close together and at least one more common friend (Kadvshyn, 2004). A study done in America found that 14 percent of American teens have formed an intimate friendship online. The study found that 12 percent of teens have at least one close friend who she met online (mesh and Talmud, 2007). Given that the relationship is one of the major developmental tasks for adolescents, and young people in this area are limited by geographical barriers, forming relationships online can be one of the most fascinating aspects of the Internet for them.

Studies generally consider widespread use of e-mail, instant messaging, chat rooms, and bulletin boards to equally concern that, without any specific user (Livingstone et al., 2005). Studies focus on various Internet applications such as Social relations, shared identities, content, social studies, Patrols in social networks and the situation.

Understanding the formation of conceptual clarification is required online. Most studies provide online links are not properly defined. Forming relationships online with transparency Channel characteristics of interpersonal relations, emphasizing the lack of social participation, lack of signs and Help sought in online communities determines the conditions under which non-individual communities or the hero. On the other hand, research on the perception of distance and communication channel selection Check whether an online connection using other communication channels among relatives, friends and Partners are more or less done. These studies show that the use of the Internet Socialize more, not less, telephone and face-to-face communication is more and more people Together, they mostly are related via email (Chen and Wellman, 2003); thus, it can be concluded that local relationships and connections for remote access increases. Most of these studies have examined online communication, but any attempt to define the nature online relationships are not done. Lack of conceptual clarity can be contradictory findings. In our view, the definition of online and face-to-face relationship with the origin of the connection associated with the connection status. Adolescents with close friends through instant messaging, email, School social networking websites and forums communicate. If a person can have friends that meets every day at school However, most contact with them is online. The differences between our online links Face to Face interested, so defining our online links to those which are first meet in cyberspace, using tools such as email, instant messaging, Social networking sites, chat rooms or groups have met online. Friend is someone face to face with him in person at places such as schools, Neighborhood or in extracurricular activities is met (mesh and Talmud, 2007).

This is the image of the Internet as a space for activities and Social interaction is consistent offered. Studies tend to use the Internet to Communication focus, but studies in different countries show that Computer games are a lot of Internet users by the juvenile form (Lanhart et al., 2005). From our perspective, the Internet is not only to communicate with existing links. It is true that many young people as another channel for Relationship with their current friends, but the innovative aspect of internet opportunities for social activities through meeting new people
provides. Social Internet User is not limited to a single communication channel, the Internet is a space for social activities. Those games are doing the work they are doing more than that, like all games, Players and teams up with the name and phone number are exchanged. Youth forums for assistance (including health problems), Social support and search for information and opportunities for social interaction takes place creates. Usually young people who know each other as friends or family members to identify and thus creating new opportunities for social interaction justified.

Methodology

This paper documents and library research and analysis and the results of various studies, especially abroad, in the past two decades.

Questions

1. What is the difference between the motivation of parents and teenagers to use the Internet?

2. What factors and incentives encouraging young people to form relationships online?

3. The relationship between virtual and online, offline and face-to-face relationships teenagers strengthen or weaken?

4. Are the links and relationships with the young people's online social networks are there?

5. The formation of online links to what extent the impact of adolescent friends?

Motivation by forming relationships online

Studies that examine the motivation for forming relationships online Rely mainly on the influence of personality and social needs. This means that the shaping and sustaining strong ties between individual Is a fundamental requirement (Bamystr and Leary, 1995) and it is essential for the healthy growth (Sullivan, 1953). Adolescents to satisfy important needs such as intimacy, Confirm that your company to establish relations (Bamystr and Leary, 1995). This need is especially for teens, the growth in developing their social circle of family Peers is important. The need to bond with others Universal need, but some people doubt the skills and Ability to create and sustain intimate relationships not face to face. This is due to the specific characteristics of personality Such as social anxiety or shyness is its ability to for the formation of social ties reduce face to face (Mash, 2009). In this view, the frequent use of the Internet to Social goals, especially for those who socially feel insecure, social anxiety, Poor self-image and inter-oriented (Hamburger and Ben Arts, 2000). For these people, Online relationships of the features that forming relationships face-to-face situation easier. Anonymity In the digital space reveal confidential information to facilitate and Anxious and shy teenager assumes that anonymity as a safeguard the embarrassment when talking about personal issues she loses her secret to protect. Moreover, in the early stages of an online, electronic space ability to communicate without
showing physical appearance provides therefore, people who feel they are not physically attractive Lets you communicate in a more secure environment. Find people with common interests to the global nature of online relationships easier. In such circumstances, social and intimate relationships in Shaped bed of common interests, rather than physical attractiveness.

Research has shown the evidence on the relationship between personality characteristics and forming relationships. Home study is a longitudinal study of 93 families, first note was in Pittsburgh. Computer and free internet for three years was available to these families. This study showed that extroversion is inversely related to the frequency of use of the Internet; Introverted people were using the Internet more frequently (several times et al., 1998). Depending on the personality characteristics of the Internet, particularly on the Introversion / extroversion they were different. Research support for the hypothesis "Rich get richer" found: extraverts were using the Internet more and more online relationships formed. Whose much larger quantities used in the Internet Lower social activities. In addition, use of the Internet for the best results extraverts and introverts to have worse outcomes. Especially outside whose much more use the Internet They experience greater well-being such as it was felt less alone. Conversely, within Ŭ╙◘’s much too much of the Internet they experienced fewer Welfare (Repeatedly, et al., 2002). Home study was pessimistic note on the assumption that Internet negative impact on people's well-being, in part due to the additional assumption that Time allocated to the Internet is not considered part of the time devoted to social activities and Internet is separate from other sources.

Other people who agree with this view of the relationship between personality trends and online activities such as Find a feeling of attachment to the Internet have studied (Lane and Sapi, 2002). Perspective of social needs in social psychology has confirmed many businesses. A study in the Netherlands on a sample of 687 adolescent personality traits and online communication is perceived review. Socially anxious adolescents who were only placed more value to online communication. Teens with the characteristics of the Internet Space will be more opportunities to control the messages that you send Tion were considered and view them offline relationships deeper and more interactive It was a face to face relationship (Valknbraeg et al., 2006). Similarly, welfare and Dole (2001) the relationship between introversion and extroversion with three Internet User (Information, entertainment and interpersonal relationships) among 122 adolescent Internet users surveyed. Social needs of specific personality traits such as neuroticism hypothesis motivated Entertainment There is a direct relationship, communication is directly related to extraversion only motivated. Thus, welfare and State (2001) concluded that personality traits predicted there are different types of Internet activity. Altogether, the current knowledge confirms that Personal characteristics of the user and select the media to influence the formation of relationships. Online communication is an important tool for teens introverted, socially just and distressed relationships to get their face. Internet is not only an opportunity for them to Create to satisfy the need to communicate, but also to compensate their lack of social skills and
Can be effective in improving their self-esteem, relationships face to face in the future they will enjoy it.

Online relationships and communication between near relations is very interesting. Valknbrg and Peter (2007) Using a large sample of adolescents 12 to 17 years were studied Dutch Are online relationships are more or less close friends, And do not reveal their close links online privacy online is changing or not. The researchers found that only 30 percent of online teens to reveal their personal problems Saw fit. In addition, online communication with those online they had met with Close friends had negative effects on perceived (Valknbrg and Peter, 2007). Online links to the links are newer face to face, the ties are still in the development stage and seem to have less depth (mesh and Talmud, 2006). It is assumed that with the passage of time and the expansion of the topics discussed, there’s more intimacy in relationships.

Teens are cautious with strangers. Teens having relationships online and find common interests and issues for discussion, Sometimes, your email address will be exchanged with each other, usually using instant messaging. Then connect the phone, and in person at the other end in a few cases Meet in a public place. The purpose of this action is to establish trust in a row Arises from revealing more and more personal information (mesh and Talmud, 2007).

Valentin and Holloway (2002) found that adolescents of diverse strategies for Reconstruction activities in their personal spaces between online and offline use. The study of four methods that adolescents 11 to 16 years by the World Offline Integrated online spaces were identified: Representation, identity and online activities, the creation of alternative identities related to character; Classes online and offline split-reproducing gender stereotypes and reduce the ways in which material facts Offline Through which limits the scope of activities online. The authors also different processes that adolescents living with them online with their offline Were integrated diagnosis, causes and online activity Continuing relationships Offline near and far; the data obtained Through online activities can be used offline and online friends in a social network integrated offline (Valentin and Holloway, 2002).

Online support to the development of social protection and welfare and face-to-face the means of compensating for the lack of it. 'S and Shapiro (2003) showed that Compared to adults, adolescents with chronic health needs of online communication more emotional support and social companionship to support or help tangible tool. Gross et al. (2002) 130 seventh-grade student at a middle school in the state California, and the relationship between Internet use and wellbeing reviewed daily. Time dedicated to online activities of daily was not associated with well-being. However, as the theory suggests intimacy, closeness members instant messaging with social anxiety and loneliness in school was inversely associated daily. Youth on a daily basis at school or social anxiety they feel lonely were more likely to have close ties with those who do not communicate via instant messaging.
Offline adolescent behavior similar to their online behavior. Social coping methods are specifically related to online and offline. Mesh (2007) strong relationship between avoidant coping strategies and offline Use the Internet to find entertainment. In addition, adolescents who Communications Internet users were the most important in the expression of emotion, Social struggled to cope with alone. The results show that coping behaviors online Offline strong connection with each other, especially if they are avoiding. Many peer transfers positive and negative behaviors such as smoking, growing, shaping musical tastes and Friction violence through social networks.

Adolescent friendships, the network and the information society

For some young users, the Internet is another place to visit and socialization where relationships are formed and transferred to other situations (Grid 2007). Because adolescents are less likely to be controlled by the power of traditional society, you can use communication technology behind geographical constraints and Local groups to cross borders (Wellman, 2001). Provision of information and organization of space for social interaction, Online links over time become the new social ties is inseparable from the social life of young people.

This new online relationships among adolescents increased concern of researchers, Parents, community members and legislators about the safety of teenagers raised. Teenagers meet strangers from the Internet and social network-based offer. Parents are concerned that some people may get adolescents exposed to harassment, bullying or victimization them (Mitchell et al., 2003). As Halloween and Valentin (2003) have expressed the concerns of adolescents is rooted in the social structure, they need guidance, care and supervision of an adult to turn their potential into action. Internet as a tool commonly used by young people for work and social interaction are used, Online communication is usually supplement, not replace them. There is evidence that social and technical understanding of the Internet age and teenagers Improve the use of the Internet (Jan, 2006). Public places more networked virtual environments for the formation of social norms teenagers Interact with peers, form-shaping social cohesion, continuity of friendship networks and data collection tools and portable entertainment spaces. Juniors "the network" is complex through computer tools, mobile and face-to-face broader messages are exchanged.

Using digital technology can stimulate different types of training, including verbal and visual skills, and also what is known as digital fluid (Hvfakr, 2004). In the past, shaping youth culture was limited to spending time with neighbors, all spaces and channels of communication have been developed to allow people with interests counterparts, Habits and common sense to find. Development of weak links through online social networks to compensate for the deprivation of life Teenagers. A study on the social networking website indicates that Close relationship between the use of Facebook and social capital, and the strongest relationship with "bridging social capital". In addition, Use Facebook to psychological well-being and Can lower self-esteem and greater benefits to those who are less satisfied with life (Ellison et al., 2007).
Social and switching afford the double bonds of friendship

The main question is whether adolescents’ online links online social networks are fundamentally different or vice versa. There are two issues here: the social construction of technology and technological determinism, somewhat tension between the virtual world and reality shows. While it assumes that technological determinism and Information Technology.

Socialization will change completely, because the social character of communication, the social structure of Technology believes that technological applications are fully determined by social factors. Similarly, among the studies that consider ICT as a culture and those ICT as a cultural effect that they are embedded in social structures, we distinguish (Hine, 2012). This means that ICT as a tool it considers itself as a social space and Forms of communication, socialization and identity are shaped by the social environment and they continue to explore ways of using online resources. Internet not as a communication channel, but as the space or the finding that could sustain complex social spaces. In view of the different online and offline identity separate from one thought to the screw.

In the view of the virtual space, social space is homogeneous entirely in the computer and there are new rules and new ways of being created. Online communications can on its own, independent from the "real" Offline exist; People can communicate from miles away and Offline get ripped feature of life. Being online is not only a place where people drop out of limits, But rather the label of ‘character Offline "and social roles also makes free. A sharp contrast between offline and online spaces, or the life of "real" and "virtual" Especially with regard to the formation and continued friendship, learning and the intertwining of youth subculture, show solidarity and resistance, generally, the idealized vision of the digital space stems (Wilson & Atkinson, 2005).

In our view, the ICT reflect the social structure and Access and use of social class is associated with a process. People of different classes and their social behaviors with their own online world. However, the online world change effects on behavior and forming friendships among teenagers. We consider the Internet as the center of activity, we believe that information technology and Communication is embedded in the social structure. The Internet is a space for interaction and social action Social actors to play the digital and information exchange, Social support and other resources to pay. The Internet as a social arena Joint activities would-be seen. Thus, the social context of the formation of the molding, And not merely individual motivations and preferences. Social relationships and human interaction in the digital space nowhere in the face to face relationships are not normal. Technological tools through reduced costs, issues of distance and proximity, and about selection between various channels of communication using ICT to accelerate. Social interactions digital special features of life and adolescents offline as the digital world in itself, as it facilitates social cost associated with online socialization act. This in fact means that for the purposes of the Provide opportunities for social interaction together and bring them to each other. In real or virtual interactive space to express their inner and the relative
anonymity of the Internet to anyone who would it be and in this way they experience themselves. In other words, the effect of technological factors on online communication is indirect. This perception by young people themselves about this feature adjusts the media (Schouten et al., 2013).

A comprehensive study on adolescent in 1303 in Seoul, Singapore and Taiwan have shown that Internet users in terms of the nature of the social environment, social status and family Environmental factors are different (Zhang et al., 2005). Above all, Rates of Internet use by peers is an important factor that determines the use of the internet. When the percentage of people who use the Internet increases, the user tends to find technical support and extensive online communication increases. Considering that most online activities will be shared among peers, the high rate of participation in these activities reflect the strong influence of peer groups in the probability of Internet connection (Zhang et al., 2005). Similarly, the emotional support that some young people through online Dutch (And offline) received were influenced by living in urban or rural areas (Mash, 2008). See Table 1.

Table 1: Perspectives on forming relationships

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concept</th>
<th>Viewpoint</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Correlation between personality characteristics and needs of communication and satisfaction</td>
<td>Theory of Motivation</td>
<td>Psychology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop social ties or lack of face-to-face relationships</td>
<td>Social needs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation anxiety, isolation or irritation</td>
<td>Find feelings, intimacy theory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconfigure communication strategies, dealing in virtual environments like life is offline</td>
<td>Switching in dual</td>
<td>Social structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer-mediated communication to spread information quickly, but not universal and homogeneous</td>
<td>Social afford</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And transitivity leads like forming relationships, but relationships online are much larger, weaker and more diffuse</td>
<td>Social network analysis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion

In this article about how to form relationships online spaces Create bonds of friendship through ICT use are discussed. We, considering the limitations of adolescents, as the creator of the online relationships an alternative space and yet complementary to forming relationships we have stressed. Teens are usually limited geographic restrictions some teens use the Internet to search for people who have a common interest Different racial or ethnic backgrounds and encourages. Beyond the structural constraints, we found that people with certain personality traits, such as extroversion, their perception and attachment, go to the online relationships.
Heterogeneity in social networks of adolescents, which occurs when a friend is online, Developmental reasons that require further studies. For example, Astantvn- Salazar and Spina (2005) found that online relationships, intergenerational non-romantic among adolescents is an important source of social support. These relationships provide emotional support, especially for boys. If the Internet is to reduce gender discrimination between friends, this may in the future affect the process of appointment and sex for the first time. Another potential effect of early exposure to people who Ethnic group or political views are different. If future studies confirm this, The Internet is likely to be an important institution for the socialization must be entered in our understanding of adolescent socialization.

Classification of real and virtual worlds in social studies lessons carefully and talk to teens the socialization process or does not belong to the group of peers. It also does not capture the complexity of collaborative spaces, online or offline. It seems that the advent of information and communication technologies in adolescent identity management, Personal relationships and friendships form-making spaces feature "private" and "public" has changed and Youth activities all done on a computer screen. In subsequent studies, online or offline interactions are essential elements to consider continuity and Expansion of social ties and social networks through a variety of IT and Communications are examined.

REFERENCES