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The Perspectives of Technological Process

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Abstract: Within this article I propose to analyse a few perspectives arisen from the course of time, as an integral part of the technological process, information and communication networks. There are enough theoreticians who have particularly concerned about these issues, signaling that the communication network was expanded greatly due to our need to enhance and interconnect. The information and entertainment, which we find them in the online space fit better, as values than the necessities for the individuals that use gadgets to satisfy the wishes, to supervise everything that surrounds them (news, games, people, banking, resolutions to their problems etc.). We build social needs and are generated by the consumer society, by the access to information being easily accomplished and we set up, as part of political, cultural, economic domains etc. (ex.: the presence on a social network, we are involved in different contents, contests, campaigns, rallies) through a simple click. Even if the impact of digital sphere is obvious, the computers could not take over the leadership of society, although there are varying perspectives starting from this idea –of artificial intelligence.

Keywords: *information; communication; connectivity; technology;*

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Introduction

The passage of time has led humanity to evolve the ability to use the language and the contact established between them, has created group alliances (where they shared thoughts, feelings, experiences), so there were relaying information. Progress of thinking has resulted in increasing sizes of groups which resulted in the formation of alliances, all these were fleshing out best at work. Teamwork is common to perform work tasks, which are carried out regularly and complete projects, this team can be virtual and an indispensable component is communication. Since Ancient Greece, Aristotel noticed that, the proximity between individuals gives rise to friendships, alliances that may be helpful, pleasant and virtuous, thus, the sociability fulfils the man, shapes him, turns deeply his passions. We can say that the need to communicate always existed and nowadays it amounts to a whole new dimension to the virtual one, settling and then and now developing a language to serve the same purpose (currently much more effectively, whether they are a friends , work colleagues etc.). The language has evolved , from our need to communicate with family and friends, we need conversation to keep in touch, in ways that will not be met through Facebook, via conference call, e-mail or nay other technology of communication. From this point of view, Facebook may not replace the personal world with the impersonal one of the virtual space and will not complete our need required face-to-face. In the vision of D.E. Wittkower[1] speaking our natural language with several individuals, it is less time consuming and Facebook has got a more effective means of "social networking".

A first insight into the process of development is aimed at the use of information shall be carried out not only for their usefulness, but also connects a link with the receiver, which can be achieved in both personal and impersonal world (of technology/Cybernetics). The place of alliances can be taken by the groups created on Facebook, for those who accede the domains of interest (culture, sales, theater, music, research etc..). Facebook offers a more effective service of social ties by allowing social contact , and indirectly through messages, recommendations, etc. The use of the social services network sites, exceed the physical limits of individuals. Robin Dunbar[2] claims that the conversation groups who become too high tend to share in smaller groups, and some statistics suggest this thing the number of

[1] D.E.Wittkower, „*Facebook and philosophy: What's on your mind?"* , Chicago, 2010, pag.168
[2] R. Dunbar, „*Grooming, gossip and the evolution of language* ", Londra,1996, pag.112

people who can participate without help in any of these conversations is aproximately four. Why, a number of four people? We note, that spending time on Facebook, our attention cannot be so dispersed but we focus only on a few conversations and give them due consideration, we cannot concentrate on more discussions, at the same time, and be effective and precise. Obviously, we can interact at the same time, however, until we receive the feedback - we have time to deal with other users but elusively, through a simple click or a short comment or distribution. We do not involve, here, the conference call where each participant acts and speaks sequentially, in an order established in advance, which makes more efficient the transmission and accumulation of information. The scattered groups of users on the social networks create high level connections, What causes a global phenomenon of interactivity and connectivity[3]. Secondly, moreover, the presence of social networks, in our case - Facebook, allows a link between effective social groups dispersed, so it ensures high level which is a result of globalization. Facebok has managed to make connections, not only with a larger group but also with a group extremely desperate as long as now, the emergence of spoken language has solved the problem of larger groups among our ancestors (this latter group provided however, stronger links because the number of participants was not an exorbitant size, because once the increase in participants turned into weak links like Facebook). How can we link up conversations with over 5000 participants or why we want an increase in the number of „friends", on Facebook? Being aware that increasing the group it decreases the intensity of connections.

How does it help us this advanced technology, as the Facebook network, to simplify our existence?

A greater efficiency in terms of time and number of persons engaged in social ties are expanding in adjusting labour and physical effort. In the Facebook network we can engage in communication with a minimal investment of time and physical resources. Thus, we can: do the desired shopping, to offer congratulations when we are notified by "the Facebook brain", the birthday of a "friend" of our large group. All, leading to the thought that we are involved in important events in their lives (the fiends), birthday, wedding, christening, successful profession, book launches,

[3] Conecţionismul conform filosofiei mentale, interpretează creierul ca o maşină cibernetică, aceasta s-ar presupune că ar avea o structură neuronală compusă din centre nodale multiple legate între ele. Dacă un astfel de model ar putea explica toate aspectele mentale ale individului atunci teoriile clasice şi entităţile postulate de acestea ar trebui eliminate.

conferences, symposiums etc. And all these realizing rapidly through a simple click and there is no need to find us in several places, at the same time, which is also impossible. Many of the applications on Facebook support us in our actions and are not far from the ordinary communication (usual language). If we consider the posts and functions of the "online messenger" it is notified that we resemble with the previous modes of communication, faced with difficulties to be able to talk simultaneously with several people and to be effective (e.g. as a teenager, I was writing letters or call from a public phone, a friend). Our power of knowledge is not strong enough to support the communication sessions with many people at the same time. Thus, the emergence of social networking sites such as Facebook marks an improvement in the efficiency of social ties which reflects the development of human language, in general. Given that, my online friends outline the page with all sorts of information, somehow, interests me and myself. For example: an indication of the status on the preference of the musical band "Iris" that reminds me of pleasant memories of the last concert, which denotes the part of my admiration and an intrinsic connection with my virtual friend who may be a neighbour, a school colleague or even a teacher.

A perspective of the language evolution 2.0

Facebook is a new way of communicating, not just a new communication application, meaning that the development of the text message is a way to communicate in written language. A text message is a new way to transmit a short form of the written language. Even shortened expressions are identifiable abbreviations of written language. Similarly, the development of phone as a new instrument represented the technological communication. In this case, the phone call was a new tool for spoken language. You may be able to communicate in the spoken form of a language, such as English/French, but we cannot understand their written form just being operated with a particular system. Both writing and speaking natural language have structures that are based on, the possibility of translating from one language to another. However, their symbols are different; one uses a set of spoken sounds, while the other uses a set of visual symbols. Thus, they represent different forms of communication, and not just different tools of the same symbolic system. Similarly, American sign language is another form of communication, one in which various gestures have different meanings. While the features of the Facebook chat and messenger might suggest that social networking sites offer just a

different tool for communication, I think the emergence of social networks sites represents another form of communication. Some of the linguistic practices are unique in the case of Facebook. Some applications of Facebook communication such as superpoke which is personally suggested to return to some pre-defined linguistic forms of social connection and do not involve any spoken or written (pictorial symbols and not necessarily verbal).

Conclusions

Through the evolution of language, technology has reached a new way of communication and interconnectivity much more effectively and rapidly what has run knowledgeable subjects towards the progress of virtual worlds. From the appearance of the first symbols of spoken language, by the invention of the phone then the intelligent machinery/pc, social networks, man has experienced the desire of knowing everything that gave us the technological progress.

I have started with the small groups that were interacting directly or indirectly and I have reached the interpretation of the text message on the social network Facebook which offers us a criterion for analysis in the communication process.

These observations, made us to know better the shape of communication (transceiver-context-code-contact-recipient) and how it has evolved over time, allowing us to see as some of the transformations of human relationships.

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