

ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ

WHAT SHOULD A REAL JOURNALIST BE LIKE?

Karamatdinova Ayjamal Jengis kizi
student,
the faculty of international journalism
Uzbek State university of world languages.
Tashkent, Uzbekistan

RESUME

This article discusses the skills and competencies that journalists should have in their arsenals. Some good ideas about the behavior of journalists were also discussed.

РЕЗЮМЕ

В этой статье рассматриваются навыки и компетенции, которые журналисты должны иметь в своих арсеналах. Были также обсуждены некоторые хорошие идеи о поведении журналистов.

Key words: genres, journalist, knowledge, information, ability, technologies

Ключевые слова: жанры, журналист, знания, информация, способности, технологии.

With the advent of the Internet and a large number of magazines and newspapers online, the function of the media, such as information, has gradually moved to the background. When the reader was able to choose a publication that matched his personal understanding of objectivity, analytical genres began to gain popularity. They require from a journalist not only a broad horizon and deep knowledge, but also the ability to professionally analyze specific facts, the ability to influence the choice of the society's position. A journalist working in this direction must necessarily have a good reputation to be able to make projections and give advice. Audience is always more willing to listen and even follow the instructions of a loyal journalist, rather than the one who sells his reputation for money by feeding the listeners or readers with fake news or disinformation. These days some workers of mass media do misinform the society sometimes accidentally, but sometimes deliberately, this must not be the case with a real journalist who started pursuing his career not for fame or profit but for the truth. Whether it is good or bad, a real journalist should never forget the simple but fundamental rule of his or her job to deliver the truth. With the importance of journalism the responsibilities of mass media workers increase day by day. Today their job is not just deliver a piece of information but to put them delicately and wisely using their set of professional skills to enlighten his readers and listeners with what is going around the globe or around a particular local area.

We should not forget about correspondents and reporters who work in information genres. As a result of their work, we learn about events literally immediately after they happen. Fast work on information requires from a journalist a large set of necessary skills. Mobility, responsibility, erudition, the ability to write competently and to quickly adjust to another topic is the minimum that every journalist needs. But it may not be enough to become a true expert in the profession. The 21st century has made its own adjustments to the requirements for journalists. With the development of new technologies and the advent of a large number of alternative media, such a notion as

"universal journalist" has appeared in the media sphere. He is proficient in various technologies: he can write texts, take photos, shoot and edit videos. Now there are many ways to achieve this goal.

There are various courses in the necessary disciplines, video lectures, webinars. Many can afford classes at seminars, paid lessons. But even the necessary skills may not be enough without higher education. It is hard to say which one, though.

So far, the society of masters of their craft has unanimously come to only one conclusion: education must be humanitarian. And it is journalism education that still provokes lively discussions. On the one hand, a journalist must know the history of his profession and understand what its ethical components are. This knowledge and many others can be obtained by studying in a journalism department, but an astounding number of masters insist that education is a waste of time. There is no need to look for a definite answer. This is the case when people choose completely different ways of achieving it for one purpose.

Svetlana Raspopova, a journalist for the specialized magazine "Journalist": "The quality of a real editor's work is not only a sign of high professionalism, it is an indicator of social maturity, which gives birth to responsibility to those who work near him" [1].

To come to the desired profession and stay in it - things that are completely different in complexity. A journalist who clearly sees his mission and is aware of his super-task is able to stay in his place for a long time. The skills of collecting and processing information can be acquired by almost every person, which cannot be said about the desire to help society, to work for the common good. In fact, it is difficult to acquire such traits, it is something inborn. A person comes to this world with such features to help others and try to upgrade the knowledge of people around him, to sacrifice his time for researching and finding the necessary facts for helping humanity. These qualities are especially necessary because it is journalism that nowadays has a strong influence on the culture of

public societies and on the formation and development of an individual.

The book "TV Presenters and Journalists' Traditions: How Journalists Adapt to Technology" mentions that journalists are idealized for viewers as a receptor by which the reality of an event is relayed to a public that cannot experience the event itself. Armed with the information transmitted, people can then form their own opinions. Therefore, journalists should be impartial, fair, in other words, as free as possible from their own feelings. It is in this formation that television journalists should work. [2]

Awareness of this can completely change a person's view of the media. Some people still do not want to see journalists as aspiring to the truth. Viewer

confidence depends on the reputation of the source, which in turn depends on the reputation of the journalists working for it. In this respect, a journalist has no right to make a mistake. Once he has violated his own principles or universal laws, he can no longer regain the trust of viewers. And this is better understood at the very beginning of the journey to the profession of journalist.

References:

1. Raspopova, S. Specialty // "Journalist" - 2016. - № 7. - — p. 70–73
2. Kimberly M. TV news Anchors and journalistic tradition: how journalists adapt to technology. - NY.: Peter Lang publishing, Inc., 2010. - p. 97

JOURNALISM ETHICS

Adilbek Latipov Polatbaevich
student of Karakalpak State university
Kojikbaeva Ziyada Adilbaevna
candidate of philological Sciences
Nukus, Uzbekistan

ANNOTATION

This article introduces us to the codes of ethics in journalism – what is right and wrong. Articulated sense of ethics is necessary for journalists to act as independent decision-makers. In journalism, the principles of accuracy, fairness and objectivity are the heart of journalists in order to tell the truth. The article will discuss the standards for gathering and reporting the news in journalism.

Key words: journalism; ethics; fairness; accuracy; ethical behavior; mandatory standards; a good journalist;

Without knowing any of the history [p2, 3] or terminology of moral reasoning, it is still quite possible to be an ethical person. The most typical ethical person is someone who has excellent instincts about what is right and wrong. By fundamentals of moral theory we can compare our thinking with others who have long-lasting ethical principles. Ethics is formed [p3, 3] from the Greek word *ethos*. It means a character or to have a good character. Ethics holds society together and ensures steadiness and security that are essential to human being to live. People need [p12, 2] some kind of information to function as a society, but the absence of such information makes working together in groups difficult to each individual. In this way, journalists [p13, 2] are required to give needed information for the discriminating communication. The duty of journalists [p8, 3] is to search for truth, as well as provide a fair and particular account of events and issues. Journalists from all media try to serve the public with thoroughness and honesty. The basic form of the cornerstone of a journalist's credibility is professional integrity. Journalism is the strong aspiration of truth. It requires fairness, accuracy and integrity.

Journalists should: [p8;9, 3]

To avoid inattentive error, test the accuracy of information from all sources;

To get the opportunity to respond to statements of wrongdoing, search for subjects of news story;

Never make plagiarism;

Encourage the open exchange views;

Differentiate news from advertising;

Do not misrepresent fact or context;

When seeking or using interviews, try to be sensitive;

Find out that reporting and gathering information may cause harm and discomfort;

Ethics promote journalists [p1, 4] to examine their responsibilities and rights; their basic moral and political; their definitive goal; their relationship to their employer and audience. Therefore, journalists need to be imaginative in their promotion of standards both collectively and individually - and confident in explaining and handling the issues. According to freelance environment journalist [p17, 4] Hugh Warwick: "Journalism should be about making people aware of what is going on and encouraging them to take action". Important concepts [p26, 3] of "reasoned" and "principled" behavior are appropriate to journalists. When distributing information and taking information, journalists must decide for themselves, rather than having others decide for them. As a means to protect society, most discussions of professional ethics signify the existence of documented restrictions. Such restrictions are supposed to be universally accepted and obligatory. However, a free society particularly dismisses most speech and press restrictions. As a result, obligatory standards for journalism are fairly invalid and impracticable. For journalists, articulated sense of ethics is necessary in a greater size than do more regulated profession.

People have been [p29, 3] concerned about journalism since the first journalist began to gather the first information for the first news story. To identify and solve the tough calls that journalists face while