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ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ
ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ
СОЦИАЛЬНО-ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES
AND SOCIAL SCIENCES



ЭЛЕКТРОН ЖУРНАЛ

ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ

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**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-
ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

ТОШКЕНТ-2023

БОШ МУҲАРРИР:

Исанова Феруза Тулқиновна

ТАҲРИР ҲАЙЪАТИ:

07.00.00-ТАРИХ ФАНЛАРИ:

Юлдашев Анвар Эргашевич – тарих фанлари доктори, сиёсий фанлар номзоди, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Мавланов Уктам Махмасабирович – тарих фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Хазраткулов Абдор – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети.

08.00.00-ИҚТИСОДИЁТ ФАНЛАРИ:

Карлибаева Рая Хожабаевна – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Худойқулов Садирдин Каримович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Азизов Шерзод Ўктамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Божхона институти;

Арабов Нурали Уралович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Холов Актам Хатамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Шадиева Дилдора Хамидовна – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент в.б, Тошкент молия институти;

Шакаров Қулмат Аширович – иқтисодиёт фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети

09.00.00-ФАЛСАФА ФАНЛАРИ:

Ҳакимов Назар Ҳакимович – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Яхшилик Жўрабой – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Ғайбуллаев Отабек Мухаммадиевич – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Ҳошимхонов Мўмин – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Жиззах педагогика институти;

Носирходжаева Гулнора Абдукаҳхаровна – фалсафа фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети.

10.00.00-ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Ахмедов Ойбек Сапорбаевич – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Кўчимов Шухрат Норқизилович – филология фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Салахутдинова Мушарраф Исамутдиновна – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Кучкаров Раҳман Урманович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент в/б, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юнусов Мансур Абдуллаевич – филология фанлари номзоди, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Саидов Улугбек Арипович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси.

12.00.00-ЮРИДИК ФАНЛАРИ:

Ахмедшаева Мавлюда Ахатовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Мухитдинова Фирюза Абдурашидовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Эсанова Замира Нормуратовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикасида хизмат кўрсатган юрист, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳамроқулов Баҳодир Мамашарифович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор в.б., Жаҳон иқтисодиёти ва дипломатия университети;

Зулфиқоров Шерзод Хуррамович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Жамоат ҳавфсизлиги университети;

Хайитов Хушвақт Сапарбаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Асадов Шавкат Ғайбуллаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси

Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Сайдуллаев Шахзод Алиханович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Амиров Зафар Актамович – юридик фанлар бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Ўзбекистон Республикаси Судьялар олий кенгаши ҳузуридаги Судьялар олий мактаби

13.00.00-ПЕДАГОГИКА ФАНЛАРИ:

Ҳашимова Дильдархон Уринбоевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ибрагимова Гулнора Хавазматовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Закирова Феруза Махмудовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети ҳузуридаги педагогик кадрларни қайта тайёрлаш ва уларнинг малакасини ошириш тармоқ маркази;

Тайланова Шоҳида Зайниевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент.

19.00.00-ПСИХОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Каримова Васида Маманосировна – психология фанлари доктори, профессор, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Ҳайитов Ойбек Эшбоевич – Жисмоний тарбия ва спорт бўйича мутахассисларни қайта тайёрлаш

ва малакасини ошириш институти, психология фанлари доктори, профессор

Умарова Навбаҳор Шокировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети, Амалий психология кафедраси мудири;

Атабаева Наргис Батировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Қодиров Обид Сафарович – психология фанлари доктори (PhD), Самарқанд вилоят ИИБ Тиббиёт бўлими психологик хизмат бошлиғи.

22.00.00-СОЦИОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Латипова Нодира Мухтаржановна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири;

Сеитов Азамат Пўлатович – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети;

Содиқова Шоҳида Мархабоевна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон халқаро ислом академияси

23.00.00-СИЁСИЙ ФАНЛАР

Назаров Насриддин Атакулович – сиёсий фанлар доктори, фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент архитектура қурилиш институти;

Бўтаев Усмонжон Хайруллаевич – сиёсий фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири.

ОАК Рўйхати

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Телеграм канал: https://t.me/scienceproblems_uz

МУНДАРИЖА

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THE INNOVATIVE APPROACH IN LEXICAL UNITS ON JOURNALISM

Abstract. The present paper aims at the analysis of lexical innovations in the sphere of journalism. For achieving them a set of procedures were fulfilled to show the peculiarities of journalism innovations and a number of methods were used. The descriptive method helped to analyze the selected words and word combinations, component analysis proved valuable to regard the semantic structure or the vocabulary. Word building classification was helpful in the defining the predominant kind of word formation in the units. Calculations gave the possibility to state the number of examples in the dictionaries, define the major and minor types of word formation of innovations.

Key words: journalism, innovation, new words, style, phenomenon, journalistic bias.

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JURNALISTIKAGA OID LEKSIK BIRLIKLARDAGI INNOVATSION YONDASHUV

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola jurnalistika sohasidagi leksik yangiliklarni tahlil qilishga qaratilgan. Ularga erishish uchun jurnalistika innovatsiyalarining o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini ko'rsatish uchun bir qator tartib-qoidalar bajarildi va bir qator usullar qo'llanildi. Ta'riflash usuli tanlangan so'zlar va so'z birikmalarini tahlil qilishga yordam berdi, komponentlar tahlili semantik tuzilish yoki lug'atni hisobga olish uchun foydali bo'ldi. So'z yasalishi tasnifi birliklarda so'z yasashning asosiy turini aniqlashda yordam berdi. Hisob-kitoblar lug'atlardagi misollar sonini ko'rsatish, innovatsiyalarning so'z shakllanishining asosiy va kichik turlarini aniqlash imkonini berdi.

Kalit so'zlar: jurnalistika, innovatsiya, yangi so'zlar, uslub, hodisa, jurnalistik tarafkashlik.

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ИННОВАЦИОННЫЙ ПОДХОД В ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦАХ ЖУРНАЛИСТИКИ

Аннотация. Настоящая статья направлена на анализ лексических новаций в сфере журналистики. Для их достижения был выполнен комплекс процедур, показывающих особенности новаций журналистики, и использован ряд методов. Описательный метод помог проанализировать выбранные слова и словосочетания, компонентный анализ оказался ценным для рассмотрения семантической структуры или словарного запаса. Классификация словообразования помогла определить преобладающий тип словообразования в единицах. Расчеты дали возможность указать количество примеров в словарях, определить основные и второстепенные типы словообразования нововведений.

Ключевые слова: журналистика, новаторство, новые слова, стиль, явление, журналистский уклон

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Introduction. Early attempts at content analysis of the press were implemented earlier than other language approaches, already at the turn of the 20th century in both Europe and the United States: Kurt Lang, for instance, listed numerous efforts at that time, among them a U.S. study in 1900 of different kinds of news content, a French 1902 examination of Parisian and provincial dailies, and a German 1910 study of 30 Berlin and provincial newspapers (Lang 1996). Krippendorff (1980/2004) mentioned yet another study that, in setting up a bookkeeping system that monitored the number of columninches of coverage on certain news topics, sought to reveal “the truth about newspapers” (Street 1909). Approximately 30 years later, as propaganda became an issue of concern in the years leading up to and following World War II, social science scholars began to apply their own analytical tools to the systematic study of content patterns of press coverage (Simpson 1934; Kingsbury 1937).

Literature review. Julian Woodward (1934), for instance, saw it as a technique of opinion research and a reflection of the uses to which social science methodology could be put. Topics ranged from the New York Times’ disastrously optimistic reporting of the end of the Russian Revolution (Lippmann and Merz 1920) to Communist propaganda (Lasswell and Jones 1939) to general patterns of war coverage (Foster 1937). Harold Lasswell (1941) invoked certain tenets of the perspective while examining the circulation of political symbols in news editorials. Over time efforts became more sophisticated. In that the perspective involved the counting and summation of phenomena, it was seen as an empirical method worthy of recognition by scholars in the social sciences and rapidly became a perspective of choice, offering them a way to account for a phenomenon’s variance over time, geographic region, or issue. Scholars like Bernard Berelson (1952), Ithia de Sola Pool (1959), and Ole Holsti (1969) used content analysis to make broad statements about political life. In 1959, Wilbur Schramm’s *One Day in the World’s Press* used content analysis to show how the ideological prism of 14 major world newspapers affected the reporting of two international crises—the attack on Egypt by European and Israeli forces during the Suez Canal crisis and the entry of Soviet tanks into Budapest. The method behind the early studies was simple, was easy to understand, and promoted an implicit emphasis on journalistic language. And yet it assumed implicitly that if journalists made a given statement or reference to a phenomenon in their news reports, that statement or reference was sufficient evidence that the phenomenon existed. Much work here did not consider the selection and construction work implicit in language’s shaping, assuming instead that the articulation of a phenomenon was primarily what was relevant. Moreover, it did not consider numerous embedded dimensions of language use, such as its social situatedness, tone, style, and other affective qualities. Language, then, was seen as a neutral carrier, a conduit for events to be articulated in the public sphere. The simplicity of that logic had an impact on broader understandings of how journalism worked. One issue frequently examined through content analysis was journalistic bias. Beginning with Richard Hofstetter’s (1976) analysis of bias in the coverage of political campaigns—where it was largely reduced to the linguistic evidence of a deliberative choice for or against a candidate—content analysis became a means for implementing a slew of similar studies of news over the decades that followed.

Journalism, like all spheres of people's activity, is going through a hard process of transformations which involved all genres of this valuable profession. Radio, television and newspapers in their traditional forms gradually give way to new innovative technologies which are speedily developing in recent times. And yet, still having probably a lessened in number audience, both readers and listeners, giving the professional approach in doing their main job of presenting real firsthand information to the wide public, demonstrating ability to answer the challenges of the day traditional ways of journalists' activity are interesting for linguists from all points of view, including the language of it.

Materials and methodology. The number of new words in J. Ayto's dictionary (1989) is 1032, lexical units that belong to the sphere of journalism is 52. Z. Trofimova's dictionary of new words and meanings (2006) include 1034 entries reflecting innovations in English, the number of words from the sphere of journalism is 47. Another source for the selection was the dictionary of J. Crotty "How to talk American" (1997). 18 words of the massmedia sphere were added to the selection. As Z. Trofimova argues, "neological boom" was the result not only of scientific and technical revolution, public relations development, but also the innovations in the sphere of mass-media communication. Reading of press by foreigners becomes rather difficult as new words and word combinations present stumbling blocks for text understanding. The author used a dozen of sources to find new words and illustrate them by vivid examples, among them being William Safire's book "Safire's Political Dictionary". He was the well-known American writer, journalist, politologist and lexicologist, regularly published the column "Language" in "International Herald Tribune" where he presented new words and meanings [2, c. 3].

Judging by the obtained selection innovations in journalism may be grouped as follows: 1) the names of the specialists working in mass media; 2) names of devices and activities of journalists; 3) products, results of this activity; 4) evaluation of the newspresentation process, the policy of the papers and methods of readers attracting. 1) The innovations concern the name of those specialists that work in the given sphere: E.g. agony aunt noun British a woman who gives counselling on personal problems. This word combination is characteristic of exaggerated hyperbolized emotionality, which makes the journalist closer to the listeners and readers emphasizing family relations. The activity included the help after the crackdown on Army bullying, comprised the whole network of young soldiers. These journalists advised readers or listeners in newspaper columns, on radio, etc.: Fifty new 'agony aunts' will be recruited by the Women's Royal Voluntary Service. Daily Telegraph 28 January 1988. After agony aunt had appeared, the meaning extended and the male variant was added: agony uncle, as in the following example: Since working together on Forum Magazine in the early seventies, their paths have continued to cross and cross. They ...have... become identified as the agony aunt and uncle of our media. Guardian 20 June 1985. Two word combinations can be used together.

Restrictions of the government is also recorded in the following unit: D. Notice a censored memorandum sent by the English government to mass media and banning to publicize certain information for the reason of national defence. D. stands for defence. Lots of new words that appeared in journalism are formed by means of blending: *plugumentary* = *plug+documentary*, *squaerial* = *square+aerial*, *sit-tragedy* = *situational+tragedy*, *vidkid* = *video+kid*, *televangelism* = *television+evangelism* (*televangelist*), *televangelist* =

television+evangelist, telenovela = television+novela, teledish = television+dish, telebook = television+book, telecoms = television+communications, infomercial = information+commercial, docufantasy = documentary+fantasy, drama-com = drama+comedy, comedy-drama, dramedy (Am.).

Abbreviations are much less in number RDS – Radio Data System, CPM: cost per thousand circulation, so are examples of conversion: to wok verb to cook using a wok-bowl-like traditional Chinese cooking pot – the word used in cooking shows; to stand-first verb to provide (a newspaper article) with an introductory summarizing its content.

The word *geddit* stands for *get it?* and preposition *into* is used instead of *on*, *about*. Many old words acquire new meanings: *spreading*: speaking as fast as is humanly possible; *textbook*: a representative example; *book*: a magazine; *art*: from sales art – the advertisement (ad); a lot of words came from ads: *shoot*: a photo session for an ad campaign, *hole*: ad space available at the last minute; *fractional*: any ad that is smaller than a full page. The phenomenon is called specialization of words [1, p. 66].

Journalistic innovations not only benefit the direct recipients of the journalistic message, but also generate positive externalities, due to the public good nature of journalistic products. Bruner notes that a full understanding of innovation processes in journalism necessarily “requires a holistic perspective of innovations, which seeks to trace the repercussions of innovations across both media and society”; in other words, media innovations are “inextricably interlinked with societal innovations”. News organizations ideally pursue a twofold aim: their own economical sustainability and the fulfillment of a social service that ensures the basic values of democratic societies —the implementation of journalism innovations can help achieve both. In addition, some media innovations emerge from the edges of the industry and might provide a relevant social impact.

In the face of economic, technological, and communicative issues in the so-called “post-truth age” new formats, coverage patterns, and distribution processes have emerged. Examples of innovations can be seen in the emergence of fact-checking, “constructive journalism”, and “slow journalism”. Studies have examined innovations related to format, organizational processes, and audience engagement. Journalists and technical experts are collaborating more closely through open-source engagement, which fosters values regarding transparency, tinkering, iteration, and participation. To adapt to these dynamic transformations, several media organizations have established journalism innovation labs. In addition, collaboration between humans and computers is rapidly becoming an integral part of journalism production, with all its potentials and pitfalls. The COVID-19 pandemic has forced newsrooms to re-think their priorities and the way in which they produce news and has accelerated innovation.

On the one hand, disruptive media innovation has diminished the privileged position of traditional journalism, which has also put pressure on news media to invest in position innovation given that they often needed to legitimize or renegotiate their role in society. On the other hand, legacy media have shifted resources to develop multi-platform products and to simultaneously improve news quality. This shift entails multiple requirements, such as effective communication from management as well as a general upgrade of production processes, a change in culture, and the implementation of quality management systems.

The question about identifying the most relevant media innovations at the international level has not been answered in the literature that has usually concentrated on single case

studies. What is lacking, therefore, is a systematic overview, counting, and clustering of many innovations and its comparison in several countries. Based this theoretical framework, which addresses the conceptualization of innovation as well as the role of journalism in society against a background of blurring boundaries in the digital environment, the main research objectives are:

(a)

To establish a reliable analytical index matrix for an international comparison, based on agreed and validated parameters for measuring the degree of journalism innovations in European democracies;

(b)

To identify the most important innovations in five countries with similar (Austria, Germany, and Switzerland) and different media systems (Spain and the United Kingdom).

Conclusion. The results of the research show that the journalism lexical units have the following features: lexical variety (from colloquial to scientific terms), the use of stylistic figures and tropes which realize the influential function of newspaper texts. The syntax of the articles includes complex sentences, non-finite verb. All these features of linguistics units in journalism are determined by the striving for shortness, quick delivery of information as well as influential function.

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