


THE ROLE OF THE MASS MEDIA IN THE FORMATION OF THE IMAGE OF THE JUDICIARY

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Abstract: The formation of the image of the judicial system in Uzbekistan has risen to the level of Information Policy. The interaction of the courts with the public and the media is important. Public opinion on legislation, judicial and judicial power is formed through the media, including newspaper reports under the heading «from the courtroom», «journalist inquiry», «in the footsteps of one crime», direct tele and online broadcasts of legal proceedings, radio broadcasts. Today, together with the media, the number of internet portals based on legal data is also increasing. The change and improvement of genre, stylistics, journalistic methods under the influence of technological factors necessitate the study of the coverage of the judicial system in digital mass media. This article reveals the lack of journalistic materials in which the problems of the existing judicial system are exposed, as well as insufficient use of innovative methods of information transmission from newspapers to internet publications. The research work includes systematic solutions and proposals based on modern methods of information transmission for the preparation of journalistic materials in this direction in the creation of a judicial image.

Key words: journalism, mass media, legal journalism, legal culture, judicial system.

1. Introduction

Image is a multi-faceted concept. The real image of a judge or court in public opinion is influenced by many factors: first of all, the legislation that guides the judge in his activities, the attitude to the judicial system of the other two branches of government — legislative and executive, the public trust and the public to the court. The personal qualities of judges are also important, ranging from their appearance to the performance of professional duties—prompt delivery of fair, legal and justified decisions (Annenkova, 2020). Therefore, a positive image of the courts should be formed both on the basis of certain external factors and purposefully by the judicial system itself. This is necessary, among other things, to create a favorable attitude of society towards the state authorities as a whole. «Distrust of judges is the beginning of the disintegration of society» said Honore de Balzac (1960).

The digitalization of media has a huge potential for the creativity of journalists, for creating exciting interesting and fascinating multimedia works, including, in our opinion, on the topics of crimes and punishments. There is no need to shift the priority from the content component of the material to the visual one, but an increase in the number of photos and other illustrations, new convergent forms of information representation, in particular, infographics can positively affect the attractiveness of the material,

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significantly increase its expressiveness, clarity and interest in the topic of publication, which is especially important for legal topics. In online media, an article is no longer an article, but a multimedia project using video files and podcasts. Even business publications are affected by infotainment, that is, a mixture of information content and «entertainment», which is largely due to changes in the audience's requests (Tretyakova, 2022).

2.Methods and materials

The theoretical and methodological basis of the research is scientific works devoted to the study of journalism, the problems of image formation, the use of the unique nature of the Internet by journalists in order to increase the effectiveness and popularity of texts. The theoretical foundation of the research is based on the works of specialists in the theory and practice of journalism: Ya. Mamatova, Sh. Sattarova. The identification of legal and judicial journalism as a specific subject-thematic specialization of journalists is based on the works of O. V. Tretyakova and other authors. Among the works of foreign researchers who addressed the study of various aspects of the formation of the image of courts, the works of V. F. Oleshko and E.A. Lebedova. The analysis of «new media» is based on the works of P.V. Ivliev. Domestic researchers I.V. Annenkova, and Sh.K. Sattarova write about the adaptation of journalism and mass media to the conditions of digital reality, and the preservation of professional standards in journalism in the context of digital transformation.

The research methodology is based on the tradition of critical analysis of media discourse: texts were studied according to such criteria as theme, compositional content and lexical and stylistic features, the use of additional multimedia tools, and communication strategy. Communication strategies in the media representation of judicial activity play a special role in shaping the image of courts. Authors of publications can not only inform the audience about the trial, but also explain the rules of law, explain why the court made such a decision, and not another, convince them of the justice of justice, causing respect for the law and encouraging law-abiding behavior (Lebedova, 2019). The court is the only mechanism for the civilized resolution of conflicts, and journalists are called upon to convey this to people. Without ensuring access of journalists to judicial information, without dialogue between the press services of courts and journalists, it will not be possible to form a positive image of the courts through the media.

3.Results and discussion

The media, as a subject of formation of legal culture and legal

consciousness of citizens, are the most important subjects of legal education of citizens. However, at the present stage, the media capacity is not being used enough for these purposes. In order to increase the effectiveness of the media at the present stage, it is necessary to rethink the fundamental approaches of the state to the media as a subject of legal culture formation. The influence of the media in the formation of legal awareness can be both constructive, contradictory and destructive, which objectively requires a change in the conceptual approaches of the media to the choice of legal topics (Ivliev, 2022).

The 21st century is not only an age of knowledge and information, but also a time of accelerating the transformation processes of almost all human activities and public life. Explosive achievements in the field of technology have an impact on the socio-political, economic and spiritual spheres, on the one hand, and on the other, paradoxically, it is with them that the threats of modern times are associated, to the comprehension of which the historian, one of the brightest thinkers of our time, Yu. Harari (2019). The speed of change, within which new structures are being created, is changing people's worldview and their attitude to life. In Uzbekistan, the policy of president Sh.M. Mirziyoev also contributes to this. It is characterized by the transparency of the reforms carried out in the country. «The radical liberalization of the information sphere» notes the journal Democratization and Human Rights, «has led to the fact that the content of materials published in the media has become noticeably critical. Under these conditions, it can be argued that from now on, government agencies in their activities began to focus on critical publications in the media». It should also be emphasized that Uzbekistan has introduced a unique feedback system «between government agencies and citizens, based on mechanisms for organizing dialogue with the people in the face of Virtual and Public reception rooms of the president of the country, as well as direct study of public opinion, including through social media, where urgent problems of the population are openly discussed». In the same context, we note that Uzbekistan is purposefully improving the activities of the judicial and legal system. In just two years, 90 laws and over 2,000 decrees and resolutions have been adopted (Sattarova, 2020). Non-profit non-governmental organizations and other institutions of civil society participate in the process of their development. The activity of the domestic media is at the heart of their activation. Over the years of independence, the national model of journalism has also undergone changes. In Uzbekistan, in particular, more than 10 laws and 20 by-laws regulating the activities of the media have been adopted, their material and technical base has been updated and continues to be improved. According to the magazine «infoCOM.UZ» (Sattarova, 2020) dated January 29, 2018, as a



result of the introduction of digital broadcasting in the country, 8 state and 5 non-state TV channels have been opened over the past five years. With the advent and development of the Internet, almost all periodicals have electronic versions. 622 socio-political, specialized and industry newspapers, 294 magazines, 5 information agencies, performing an information and educational function, cover the progress of reforms carried out in the country. Along with socio-political, economic and cultural transformations, they pay attention to the issues of modernization in the judicial and legal system, considering them as a priority in their activities. At the same time, they, fulfilling the above-mentioned function, achieve transparency of the measures of the Government of the republic to ensure the rule of law and increase legal literacy of the population. Through periodicals not only of a general direction, but also specialized, laws, decrees and resolutions, as well as comments on them, are conveyed to the masses. The following headings are systematically maintained on the pages of the press: «Law and Practice», «Expert Opinion», «World Practice», «Lawyer's Tribune», «Lawyer warns», «Mulohaza» («Opinion»), «Davra suhbat» («Round Table»), «Munosabat» («Attitude»), «Tahlil» («Analysis»), «Islhotlar kozgusida» («On the pulse of reforms»), etc. Materials of various genres are placed under them, the authors of which are judges, lawyers, prosecutors, politicians, representatives of OONs, public figures, and foreign specialists. An analysis of press materials convinces that some achieve success in this matter, others formally approach their development, others lack knowledge in the field of law, etc. (Mamatova, 2018).

Work on creating a positive image of the courts should be systematic, planned, organizationally and financially secure and take place in close cooperation with the mass media. This work is an integral part of the information policy of the judicial system, which includes the implementation of important principles of justice-openness, transparency and publicity. People don't go to courts all the time, they don't go to court websites unnecessarily, so the image of people on parole depends on what the media says about the court. Forensic journalism is a special subject-specific journalistic specialization. Court stories always attract the attention of a mass audience, because they often relate to the essence of a person, various, sometimes unexpected manifestations of his nature. Such channels of legal information to the public as Legal Information Centers attached to public libraries, computer-based legal information systems, and specialized legal publications distribute legal information expressed in the norms of law. Obtaining this information requires quite serious efforts on the part of an untrained (i.e., not having a legal education) consumer. And only the masses media-newspapers, magazines, radio and

television, and online publications — are the most accessible and understandable channel for distributing legal information to the public. In programs and publications on legal topics, journalists talk about offenses or examples of legitimate behavior of people, thus transmitting certain legal knowledge to the audience. The content of judicial journalism is documented, connected with specific, «everyday» situations, and this helps consumers to assimilate legal information without much stress. Exciting, psychological, detective-like court reports and essays, texts and stories have a stronger impact on the formation of legal awareness of readers and viewers, on their ideas about judicial activity, than the texts of laws, academic discussions or opinions of law enforcement experts. It is known that the judicial system is closed, judges do not seek contacts with journalists, do not comment on their decisions, do not take the initiative to provide the media with information about how they protect the rights of citizens — information that most contributes to the formation of a positive image of the courts. Court reporters and columnists are constantly faced with a number of problems related to access to judicial information: mainly judges' negative attitude to the presence of journalists at court sessions, judges' unwillingness to provide copies of decisions and sentences for publication (Oleshko, 2023). At the same time, it is impossible to use depersonalized and fabulized publications on the websites of courts on the Internet to create works of judicial journalism. «Criminal» and court reports are always popular with the media audience also because what happens in courtrooms is an interesting cross-section of life: fraud and greed, blood and tears, deceit and love. The plots are very diverse, and they are always based on conflict, which gives the texts drama, if, of course, the materials «from the courtroom» are written on the basis of the author's personal impressions, and not on the text of the verdict or decision. In the absence of creativity, templates, stereotypes and loud labels are used. In recent decades, the media industry has undergone a structural modification, which is based on changes in the technological sphere. The Internet provides tremendous opportunities for posting information of any type-text, graphic, visual, and audio.

The formation of the image of the judiciary depends on the constructive interaction of the courts with journalists. The refusal to provide information to journalists, shortcomings in the activities of the PR services of the judicial system leads to a distorted media representation of the activities of the courts. The main part of the works of judicial journalism on the Internet consists of texts of information genres. The communicative strategy of judicial journalism texts on the Internet is not aimed at forming public opinion about justice: judicial topics are not

fully disclosed, problems of the judicial system are not discussed, the authors of the texts use stereotypical judgments and cliched images of judges. The impact of digital technologies on media content and textual forms of judicial journalism in the mass media is still minimal. Only individual multimedia tools are used: photos, hyperlinks, infographics. More active use of the Internet can help judicial journalists to tell fascinating court stories, using new formats and genres, for example, «multimedia article». Including all the existing expressive possibilities of journalism, this format can enhance the effectiveness of publications aimed at shaping the image of courts and judges.

4. Conclusions

The formation of the image of the judiciary depends on the constructive interaction of the courts with journalists. The refusal to provide information to journalists, shortcomings in the activities of the PR services of the judicial system leads to a distorted media representation of the activities of the courts. The main part of the works of judicial journalism on the Internet consists of texts of information genres. The communicative strategy of judicial journalism texts on the Internet is not aimed at forming public opinion about justice: judicial topics are not fully disclosed, problems of the judicial system are not discussed, the authors of the texts use stereotypical judgments and cliched images of judges. The impact of digital technologies on media content and textual forms of judicial journalism in the mass media is still minimal. Only individual multimedia tools are used: photos, hyperlinks, infographics. More active use of the Internet can help judicial journalists to tell fascinating court stories, using new formats and genres, for example, «multimedia article». Including all the existing expressive possibilities of journalism, this format can enhance the effectiveness of publications aimed at shaping the image of courts and judges.

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SUD HOKIMIYATI IMIJINING SHAKLLANISHIDA OAVNING OʻRNI

Annotatsiya: Oʻzbekistonda sud tizimi imidjini shakllantirish axborot siyosati darajasiga koʻtarilgan. Sudlarning jamoatchilik va ommaviy axborot vositalari bilan oʻzaro aloqasi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Jamoatchilikning qonunchilik, sud va sud hokimiyati haqidagi fikr-qarashlari ommaviy axborot vositalari, shu jumladan, «Sud zalidan», «Jurnalist surishtiruvi», «Bir jinoyat izidan» sarlavhasi ostida gazetadagi reportajlar, sud jarayonlarining toʻgʻridan toʻgʻri tele va onlayn translyatsiyalar, radioeshittirishlar orqali shakllantiriladi. Bugungi kunda OAV bilan birgalikda huquqiy maʼlumotlarga asoslangan internet portallar soni ham ortib bormoqda. Texnologik omillar taʼsiri ostida janr, stilistika, jurnalistik usullarning oʻzgarishi va takomillashuvi raqamli massmediada sud tizimi yoritilishini oʻrganishni taqozo etmoqda. Ushbu maqolada mavjud sud tizimi muammolari ochiqdangan jurnalistik materiallar yetishmasligi hamda Gazetalardan toʻ internet nashrlarigacha axborot uzatishning innovatsion usullaridan yetarlicha foydalanilmayotgani ochiqdab berilgan. Tadqiqot ishi sud imijini yaratishda ushbu yoʻnalishdagi jurnalistik materiallar tayyorlash uchun zamonaviy axborot uzatish usullariga asoslangan tizimli yechim va takliflarni oʻz ichiga oladi.

Kalit so'zlar: jurnalistika, massmedia, huquqiy jurnalistika, huquqiy madaniyat, sud-huquq tizimi.

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РОЛЬ СРЕДСТВ МАССОВОЙ ИНФОРМАЦИИ В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ ИМИДЖА СУДЕБНОЙ ВЛАСТИ

Аннотация: Формирование имиджа судебной системы Узбекистана поднялось на уровень информационной политики. Взаимодействие судов общественностью и СМИ имеет важное значение. Общественное мнение о законодательстве, судоустройстве и судебной власти формируется через средства массовой информации, включая газетные репортажи под рубриками «из зала суда», «журналистское расследование», «по следам одного преступления», прямые теле- и онлайн-трансляции судебных процессов, радиопередачи. Сегодня вместе со средствами массовой информации растет и количество интернет-порталов, основанных на юридических данных. Изменение и совершенствование жанров, стилистики, журналистских приемов под влиянием технологических факторов обуславливают необходимость изучения освещения судебной системы в цифровых СМИ. В данной статье раскрывается недостаток журналистских материалов, в которых раскрываются проблемы существующей судебной системы, а также недостаточное использование инновационных методов передачи информации от газет к интернет-изданиям. Исследовательская работа включает системные решения и предложения, основанные на современных методах передачи информации, для подготовки журналистских материалов в данном направлении при создании имиджа судьи.

Ключевые слова: журналистика, средства массовой информации, юридическая журналистика, правовая культура, судебная система.

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