



THE CONCEPT OF INFORMATION SOURCE AND ITS PLACE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF JOURNALISM

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Annotation

This scholarly article explores the historical foundations of sources on the importance of the source of information in journalism. Although the inscriptions on stones and objects were the first elements of communication, the period in which the first newspapers appeared was the basis for this. In particular, there is scientific evidence from Annus Christi, which is supposed to be the first print publication, about the media that have served as a source of information for the media. There was also talk in the world media about what it looked like to refer to sources for each period. Information, information sources, print media, newspaper, journalist, information, appeal, official source, France.

Introduction

Man's need for information from the beginning to the present can be compared with his need for consumer products. The reason is that food fills his stomach and information fills his mind. The audience receives such spiritual food from any source, including the mass media, and the journalist, in turn, has to turn to several sources in order to provide reliable information to the consumer. We can also call it the media production process.

At first, humanity was the receiver and transmitter of information in the simplest forms and means. Over time, various inventions and discoveries were created as a result of the conscious work of man, and due to technical and technological advances, a global flow of information was created. With the advent of the printing press, radio, television, and the Internet, this flow has been set in motion. As a result, the concepts of "globalization", "globalization", "information space" and "information society" appeared. Returning to the issue of need, today people are trying to consume healthy, chemical-free, vitamin-rich products, and the same process is going on with regard to information, which is food for the mind. That is, people understood that it is wrong to accept the information they come across, they should check the information they read and hear from information sources, at least find reliable communication channels and receive information from them. The mass media, which provide readers with





impartial information, are trying to properly organize the processes of choosing reliable sources of information and working with them.

In such a situation, where reliable and "fake" information sources are increasing, the mass media has a great responsibility. In Prokhorov's words, journalism can successfully achieve its goal only if it can provide complete and reliable information to a large segment of the population with different professions, gender, age, interests, social origins, and political views.

Although inscriptions written on stones and objects, i.e., hieroglyphs, are considered the first elements of communication, in our work, we found it necessary to research the processes of contacting information sources from the earliest times when journalism began to write.

Literature Review

The word "source" is derived from Arabic and means "beginning", "beginning". In the figurative sense, it is used as the reason for the occurrence of an action, the basis or factor for the action [8, 535]. In the field of journalism, the concept of "source" refers to all animate and inanimate objects that an employee of the field refers to in the process of preparing his material. However, it should be mentioned that legal relations in this regard occur only between living subjects. For example, if a journalist prepares information based on information distributed by the information service of a state organization, but if the information is incorrect, he cannot blame the document, as a result, the person who prepared this information must take responsibility. For this reason, a professional journalist refrains from using messages that are not known by whom they are prepared and transmitted.

"Who did it?", "What did it do?", "Where did it happen?", "When did it happen?", "Why did it happen?", "How did it happen?" Six eternal questions must be answered. However, research scientist A.V. Kolesnichenko asked this list, "Where did the journalist find out about this?" also included a question like [3, 36]. A journalist can prepare news about events that he did not witness, only if he heard from other people and confirmed by them. By linking, the principle inherent in information, that is, "reliability" increases [7, 237]. It follows that a journalist cannot be a participant in every event without overcoming the boundaries of space and time. As a result, there is a need for a witness. For example, if a fire breaks out in an area, it will take time for a journalist to get there. By the time he hears about it and is at the address, the fire may be over and search and rescue operations are underway. In this case, it will be possible to prepare a report based on witnesses, that is, sources of information.





The American futurologist Alvin Tofler in his book "Change of Power" makes the following points: "Finding reliable information, analyzing it correctly and being able to deliver it to the consumer ("reader" - H.M.'s emphasis is ours) is more of a problem than collecting the information in the first place. becomes ("becomes more important" - H.M. emphasis is ours) [1, 338].

It was found that the sources with elements of the first newspaper in the world belong to the times of the Han dynasty (206-220 BC) in ancient China. The newsletter for government officials, written under the name "dzybao", mainly contains information related to politics [5, 21]. During the reign of the Tang Dynasty (618-906 years), a newspaper called "Tsingbao", i.e. "News of the Capital" was also published. In this way, people are provided with necessary information [6, 162].

In 59 BC, the Roman Emperor Caesar ordered important events to be recorded on clay tablets called "Acta diurna senatus as populi" (Daily Protocols of the Roman People and Senate). Some time later, these tablets were distributed by specialization under the name "Acta senatus" for the official or elite community, and under the name "Acta diurna populi romani" for the common people [2, 12-13]. It can be seen that the first sources of information for journalists were official documents provided by state organizations. And turning to this source of information has not lost its importance until now.

Although most scholarly sources state that the first printed edition was in Strasbourg in 1609 as a newspaper called "Relation Adler" and "Aviso-Relation oder Zeitung", this historical information has been updated based on recent research. Twelve German-language issues of the monthly Annus Christi, believed to be the first Swiss print, have been identified, of which only three copies have survived. Each issue is named after the month it was published, and it contains news related to military processes, bandit attacks, violence, execution of criminals, as well as economic information about taxes, duties, and prices [2, 14]. It follows that, despite the wide range of topics, the first newspapers mainly contained official messages. It can be assumed that the sources of information in the journalism of this period were mostly official documents.

In Europe, such as "Ordinari Wochenzeitung" ("Ordinary Daily Newspaper") published in 1610, "de Courante uyt Italien" ("Calls from Italy") and "Tydinghen uyt Verscheyde Quartieren" ("Last News from Various Places") published in the early 17th century. the information distributed in the newspapers had a special importance. Russian scientists K.N. Tendit and N.V. According to Shelkovnikova, at the beginning of the 16th century, fairs, that is, towns specializing in trade, began to appear in Europe. As a result, mercenary information gatherers have emerged. They carried the





latest trade news to merchants in the area, from their own city to other trading cities. They also paid their information to newspaper editors for a fee. In Venice, such newspapers were sold for a small coin called "gazetta", so this term became popular [5, 21]. For this period, it is appropriate to mention people as a source of information for newspapers. In particular, the opinions of scientist E. Kh. Sharapov, who conducted research on interviews in the research of Russian researchers V. M. Amirov and S. Ya. Mamedova, are cited. According to him, the interview in the form of a dialogical text in the form of "question-answer" can be found in printed publications published until the 19th century [4, 31]. The population's interest in news increased along with trade due to political events in Europe, primarily the reformation in Germany. Since then, many pamphlets and dialogues have been published in newspapers" [5, 22]. So, with the emergence of new genres in the journalism of the 16th century, we can witness the effective use of people as a source of information. Although many newspapers were published in Europe during this period, the influence of "La Gazette" on the public in Paris was special. In 1629, on the initiative of its founder and editor-in-chief Teofrast Renodo, an organization called "Bureau of Addresses and Meetings" was created, which collects information about the country's territory and the life of foreign countries. A year later, this bureau begins to distribute its news across the country for a fee [5, 25]. It is noteworthy that the journalism of that time introduced its readers to various information. In this case, the messages collected by special mercenary workers were of great importance. However, it can be assumed that during this period, conflicting situations with information sources arose not from a legal point of view, but more from a financial point of view.

Methods

In this period, historical sources, especially documents, were also referred to. In this, scientific literature and researches have a great place. For example, in the middle of the 17th century, the first scientific weekly journal, Le Journal des Scavans ("Journal of Scholars"), began to be published in France. It published reviews of mathematics, physics, astronomy, and other scientific and artistic books. In the 18th and 19th centuries, the topics of the magazine improved and were published once a month. It covers medicine, law, agriculture and even fashion [5, 27]. The specialization of journalists also required the mass media to attract more sources of information. In particular, the journal "Journal du Pale" ("Journal of the Court Chamber"), identified as the first legal publication, covered court cases, criminal histories, and other legal topics. Stories, poems, and fairy tales were also published in the newspaper "Mercure Galant" ("Galan's News") published four times a year [5, 27].





In the first decade of the 17th century, a new type of printed matter, "chimes", appeared in England. In them, the information is not based on dry facts, but by commenting on the event [5, 33]. It can be seen that before publishing the information, the journalists referred to a number of sources or witnessed the event and then prepared the news.

In 1704, the first regular newspaper "The Boston News-Letter" appeared in America. From the point of view of that time, world news, mainly information about British life, was of interest to newspaper readers, so two-thirds of the news published in The Boston News-Letter was about the capital news published in British newspapers, and one-third was about local news. Notably, reports are indicated to be from British publications [5, 45].

The news source of newspapers and magazines increased again in 1835 with the creation of the first news agency. Frenchman Charles Louis Gavas established the "Gavas Translation Bureau" and the "Gavas Agency" in order to translate news published in different countries and publish them in local publications. The agency did not limit itself to the news in newspapers and magazines, but also gathered the news from European and then world correspondents into one source. As a result, first capital publications, then regional newspapers became clients of the agency. Soon, foreign publications themselves turned to the agency for the purpose of purchasing information [5, 62].

During the Crimean War (1853-1856), the use of photography for the first time removed the invisible thread between journalism and the source of information. That is, even if the journalist did not witness the event, he had the opportunity to see the moments captured in the photo with his own eyes. Karol Popp Satmari took part in the war as a photographer because Romania took the status of a neutral country in the war. His pictures of the military from the front and back have been preserved until now [5, 84].

Results and Analysis

The relationship between the media and the source of information has been different at different times and in different countries. The reason is that during the war years, mainly military operations and political information were covered a lot, so the source of information was chosen accordingly. Also, the politics of the country directly affected the activities of newspapers. For example, since the USSR followed a closed policy, information about the life of this country was covered only based on official sources. And official information sources did not always present news about the life of the country in a truthful way [5, 102]. It follows that the journalists of that time also





turned to their official sources as a source of information. Situations of commandeering, concealment of the truth, and promotion of Soviet propaganda materials hindered the complete and reliable delivery of information.

Walter Duranty was the only western journalist who worked in the USSR between 1921 and 1940. He even had the right to enter the Kremlin and interview Stalin. "The New York Times" was the only source of information and, because it did not want to break its ties with the USSR, it obtained permission from its correspondent not to cover the facts about mass starvation in the country, the period of repression, and other similar news [5, 102].

The emergence of radio, television and the Internet has created a new stage of working with information sources in journalism. Social networks, online information transfer processes were formed in this. In this case, the need to check the "fake" or impartiality of the information source was also brought to the fore.

Conclusion

In today's information age, analysis of the processes of working with information sources is becoming more relevant than ever. The question of studying this situation in periodization, that is, also historical processes, is transverse. This ensures that scientific research in the field of journalism will be more thorough, effective and understandable. Our suggestions in this regard are as follows:

- Increasing fundamental researches studying the historical stages of the processes of working with information sources;
- Collecting scientific evidence about historical events related to journalists in terms of checking information sources, referring to them;
- There is a need for more scientific research on the types of information sources.

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