

ANNOTATION

of the dissertation work of Shurentaev Amangeldy Miramovich "Legal Journalism in Kazakhstan: the formation and development trends", presented for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in the specialty "6D050400-Journalism"

General description of the work. It is important to understand the phenomenon of legal journalism as the main direction of field journalism. In the course of his professional activity, a journalist is forced to enter into various legal relationships. For example, a journalist should be familiar with the law, defamation, and other legal issues related to the case before the court. Ignorance of one's rights and obligations, inability to use them negatively affects the activities of a journalist. This creates a lot of problems both for the journalist himself and for the media in which he works. This is why legal knowledge is so important for journalists. For the development of legal journalism in the country, it is necessary to clearly identify its main problems. In this connection, in the dissertation work, for the first time, a scientific study of the problems of the formation and improvement of legal journalism as such is carried out. An overview of the first legal publications, television and radio programs and Internet sites that appeared in the Republic of Kazakhstan is made. The study comprehensively analyzes the media law and determines its significance for society.

The relevance of research. It is known that, contrary to the history of the people, laws and legal documents, political and legal doctrines that violate the laws of the historical development of society are created and implemented by individuals. Therefore, in order to comprehend the history of the political and legal doctrines of the Republic of Kazakhstan, it is necessary to study the biographies and legal perspectives of their authors. Only by realizing them, we can create a unified image of the political history of a certain period. It would be wrong to isolate the facts of the biography, the activities of these individuals from the history of the Kazakh people.

The first signs of the concepts of law and act appeared in the second half of the 19th century on the pages of the Kazakh newspapers "Turkistan ualayatyn gazeti" (1870-1882) and "Dala ualayatyn gazeti" (1888-1902), in works on legal issues of Kazakh publicists Sh. Valikhanov, Y. Altynsarin and A. Kunanbayev, in the political activity and legal views of the activists of Alashorda at the beginning of the twentieth century, in the pursuit of their individual statehood, the publication of the first Constitution of Kazakhstan. A comprehensive study of the stages of development of Kazakhstani legal journalism in the 19th and early 20th centuries, the era of the Soviet Union, the modern period is an important part of the study.

Since the appearance of the media, the topics of offenses and crimes have been covered by all means. At the same time, the media make a significant contribution to improving the legal literacy of citizens of Kazakhstan as a rule-of-law state. Today, any media representative daily disseminates information about the activities of the investigative bodies, the police and the prosecutor's office, about sentences in court, etc. Legal correspondents find themselves at the epicenter of information about the most tense events in society - murders, thefts, fires, ambushes, traffic accidents, natural disasters. However, a journalist's lack of legal

knowledge, specialization in this area, becomes obvious in legal analysis. This is why a journalist needs to improve in order to master the industry. Moreover, any journalist should be familiar with the intricacies of legislative and legal activities. Including in order to avoid trouble due to ignorance of their rights and obligations. Today there are even examples of litigation between an editor and a journalist in the same editorial office.

Out of 180 countries of the world covered by RSF monitoring, 234 journalists are imprisoned. According to the annual rating of the Freedom Without Borders organization, Kazakhstan is ranked 158th out of 180 countries.

According to world statistics, dozens of journalists are killed by fire and bullets every year. Organizations defending the rights of journalists operate mainly abroad. There are very few of them in Kazakhstan. At the same time, local journalists are not protected by law. In addition, many journalists are arrested and sentenced to imprisonment every year.

For example, according to the statistics of the international community for the protection of freedom of speech "Adil soz" on the violation of the right to freedom of expression, by the end of 2020, 25 cases of detention of journalists were registered (including 9 cases in the course of covering events), 12 facts of attacks on journalists, 27 cases of arrest and imprisonment were registered.

And on violations of the right to access and disseminate information, 363 cases were registered, including 251 cases of refusals and restrictions in the provision of socially significant information.

The spread of the epidemic that swept the world in 2020 has complicated the work of many mass media. In particular, due to the introduction of a state of emergency in the Karaganda region, 6 publications were closed, in Western Kazakhstan the Uralskaya Nedelya newspaper suspended the publication of the printed version, and in the Kostanay region the frequency of publication of the city newspaper Nash Kostanay was reduced.

Of course, the Republic of Kazakhstan is also adopting laws on the protection of journalists and access to information. However, they presuppose both their practical implementation and taking into account the scope of journalists' activities in the course of their activities.

So, given that the formation of legal literacy of society, media workers is interconnected with the system of legal informatization, education and upbringing of people, a comprehensive scientific analysis of the ways of formation and development of legal journalism as a separate industry is becoming one of the priority trends in the modern Kazakhstan media field.

The object of the research is the legal mass media of Kazakhstan.

The subject of research work. Determination of the theoretical and methodological foundations of the formation and development of legal journalism in Kazakhstan.

The purpose of the research work. Comprehensive scientific analysis of the stages of formation and development of legal journalism in Kazakhstan, theoretical and methodological foundations of legal journalism.

Research objectives. To achieve the goal of the dissertation work, the following tasks were set:

- to analyze the theoretical and methodological foundations of legal journalism in Kazakhstan;
- to conduct a scientific analysis and identify the stages of formation and development of legal journalism in Kazakhstan;
- to determine the place and role of legal journalism in the system of local mass media;
- to study the legal foundations of freedom of speech in the mass media system;
- to analyze the legal features of the system of state support for the mass media.

Theoretical and methodological foundations of research work.

The theoretical and methodological foundations of the study are the following methodological scientific knowledge:

- content-analytical-quantitative method of reading text data, the essence of which is to divide data into structural elements, to automatically determine the most frequently encountered keywords in the text. This method has become the leading one in the course of scientific research;
- analysis of the terminological content of the concept of "legal journalism" using the computer program TextAnalyst;
- chronology of the method - the construction of events in accordance with the general content and specificity of each period of development, its accompaniment in time. This method was used in the study in the development of a retrospective (survey) examination in the consideration of the basis of the state-legal culture of journalism and the development of its historical periods.

Scientific novelty of research work.

- For the first time, a scientific study of the history of the emergence, formation and development trends of legal journalism in Kazakhstan as a separate industry direction was carried out.
- Studied the initial conditions for the emergence of legal journalism on the Kazakh land and the stages of its development during the years of independent Kazakhstan.
- Conducted a content examination of the concept of "legal journalism", outlined scientific concepts.
- The types of sources of information in legal journalism and the importance of the right of journalists to receive information have been substantiated.

The main conclusions of the research work submitted to the defense.

Based on the results of research work, the following scientific conclusions are put forward for the defense:

1. Legal journalism is the sphere of professional journalism. Its basis is the legal life of society. Legal journalism is also one of the branches of industry journalism, such as political, business, sports, medical or environmental.
2. After conducting a terminological analysis of the concept of "legal journalism", we made sure that the basis for the formation of the concept of legal journalism is formed by the words "law" (99% of definitions); "Activity" (97%) and "information" (95%).
3. Where the law is respected, journalism flourishes. Independent mass media are governed by the Constitution, law or common rights. The basic law

should, at a minimum, protect the media from censorship and provide the journalist with the opportunity to receive information.

4. The first signs of legal journalism in Kazakhstan were reflected in the pages of "Turkistan ualayatynyk gazeti" (1870-1882), "Dala ualayatynyk gazeti" (1888-1902), in the newspaper "Kazakh" (1913-1918) and in the works of Shokan Valikhanov (1835-1865), Ibray Altynsarin (1841-1889) and Abai Kunanbaev (1845-1904).

5. In the history of the Kazakh people, the political and legal views of the Alash figures of the early twentieth century, their works on building their own statehood, the proclamation of the first Charter (Constitution) of the Kazakh people: A. Bukeikhanov, A. Baitursynov, M. Dulatov, Zh. Akbaev, A. Ermekov, H. Dosmukhamedov, R. Marsekov, A. Turlybaev, B. Syrtanov and other prominent personalities.

6. In the early years of the Soviet era, newspapers and magazines "Ak Zhol", "Kedey sozi" ("Bostandyk tuy"), "Auyl tili" and others were published, in which, along with issues of education and health, materials related to the rights women, the provisions of the laws. Only in January 1933 the first branch newspaper "Guard" ("Sakshy") began to appear in Almaty as a body of the political department of the regional police department of Kazakhstan.

7. If during the Soviet Union the function of promoting legal knowledge was entrusted to the prosecution and justice bodies, then during the years of independence this function was practically not implemented by legal institutions. There was practically no legal structure for a purposeful impact on the system of legal manifestations of a person and society, legal values and ideals. Only the mass media have become a means of propagating knowledge about law, human rights and freedoms and other legal values.

8. We have identified three main stages in the development of legal journalism in independent Kazakhstan. The first stage, conditionally called post-Soviet, covers 1991-1999, its main goal was the formation of the legal culture of citizens. The second stage is the development of legal media and the stage of development of freedom of speech in the local mass media (1999-2010). The third stage of 2010 - to the present day - is a period of strengthening state control and decreasing public confidence in the mass media.

9. The rights of a journalist are stipulated in various state laws. A journalist is a professional who has every right in his field. According to the legislation, no one can infringe on the rights of a journalist. A journalist is a person who improves his knowledge of journalism and serves the community.

Applicant's personal contribution.

Experimental work was carried out in a research context, the results were introduced into the educational process carried out by the Department of Journalism and Communication Management of the Kostanay Regional University named after A. Baitursynov and confirmed by the act of implementation.

So, in the 2018-2019 academic year, for the 2nd year students of the specialty 5B050400-Journalism, lectures, practical and studio classes were held in the disciplines "Rights of the Child and Journalism", "Legal Foundations of Journalism". On July 23, 2019, the first festival "Medialitfest" was held in

Kostanay, in which 137 people took part - pupils, students, teachers, librarians, journalists.

The results achieved by the applicant are important both theoretically and applied. It can become the main textbook for teaching the disciplines "Legal Foundations of Journalism", "Children's Rights and Journalism", "Media Law" under the educational program "Journalism" in the country's universities. It is also a work of great scientific and theoretical value for journalists covering legal issues.

Publications.

The main conclusions and results of the dissertation research are published on the basis of 13 articles. Of these, 4 articles have been tested in republican scientific publications established by the committee for supervision and certification in the field of education and science of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 8 in collections of local and foreign international scientific conferences, 1 article was published in a journal registered in the Scopus database.

The dissertation was prepared at the Faculty of Journalism and Political Science of the Eurasian National University named after I. L.N. Gumilyov.