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III ХАЛЫҚАРАЛЫҚ ФАРАБИ ОҚУЛАРЫ

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Студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың

«ФАРАБИ ӘЛЕМІ»

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МАТЕРИАЛДАРЫ

Алматы, Қазақстан, 11-13 сәуір, 2016 жыл



III МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ ФАРАБИЕВСКИЕ ЧТЕНИЯ

Алматы, Казахстан, 4-15 апреля 2016 года

МАТЕРИАЛЫ

международной научной конференции

студентов и молодых ученых

«ФАРАБИ ӘЛЕМІ»

Алматы, Казахстан, 11-13 апреля 2016 года



III INTERNATIONAL FARABI READINGS

Almaty, Kazakhstan, 4-15 April, 2016

MATERIALS

of International Scientific Conference

of Students and Young Scientists

«FARABI ALEMI»

Almaty, Kazakhstan, 11-13 April, 2016

According to the Afghan non-governmental organization Nai, the 10-year conflict has left 22 journalists dead, 6 of whom were women, and seen 23 journalists kidnapped. Nai's figures for violence and intimidation against journalists runs into the hundreds. The violence against journalists has gone alarmingly high in 2014 - 60% increase during the first six months of this year compared to the same time period of the last year indicates that the scope of journalistic activities is becoming increasingly limited in the country. As of the beginning of 2014 to 1.7.2014 a total 68 cases of violence against journalists have been recorded and investigated of which five murders and the rest include verbal and physical assault and different types of threats. In the first six months of 2013, only 41 cases were recorded by the Afghan Journalist Safety Committee.

Convergent journalism: the new life of old media

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News on the Internet, however, requires audiences to do something. They search, browse, click, and read. Online news poses the greatest challenge and potential for journalism because the medium and its use are so new and open to experimentation. Its strengths lie in creating new ways of storytelling, by building on its capability to be interactive, searchable, updatable, and multimedia. Its weaknesses lie in its newness. Its credibility, ethics, and financial viability are still being formulated. As a result, working online has both fascinated and frustrated news organizations.

The major strengths of online news, like broadcast, also pose its biggest challenges. The ability of a news consumer to interact with the news and the people producing the news give online news an instantaneous connection to its audience that older media have not had.

Many news organizations, in putting a story on the Web, include an e-mail address for audience commentary. Several news organizations provide the e-mail address of the main author or producer of the Web story. Special projects editor Walter Robinson, who put together the Boston Globe's Pulitzer-Prize-winning reports on abuse by priests in the Boston area, credited the ability of readers of the Globe's first story to contact the reporting team via e-mail and phone with more information on the abuses, which led to more stories. However, journalists and news organizations can get inundated with e-mail. While some of that e-mail can provide new information or perspectives on news stories, much of it does not. "The bulk of e-mails tend toward the opinionated, not the factual, and a depressingly high number of those are personal attacks" writes former Miami Herald assistant managing editor Mark Seibel. One Miami Herald reporter received nearly 1,000 e-mails in one day in response to a story he did on the 2000 presidential election vote in Florida.¹⁸ Online news organizations also make discussion boards and chat rooms available for users to communicate comments on stories, story ideas, and related information.

The Providence Journal website still maintains an online forum for discussion and comments relating to the February 2003 nightclub fire that killed 100 people. However, news organizations are faced with problems when the information might be deemed inappropriate due to language or content or when it does not meet standards of ethics and reliability.

Some news organizations, such as the Christian Science Monitor, have had to curtail their discussion boards because the organizations could not serve as adequate gatekeepers for the discussion boards and chat rooms linked to their websites.

Communicative strategy and tactics of texts internet media in Kazakhstan

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Modern political science has quite a long way. Initially, there were attempts to understand the history of those or other means of communication between people, for example, oral cultures, cave paintings, manuscripts, town criers events, theater and so on up to the present day. These topics have been studied and are still being studied disciplines as sociology, political science, economics, cultural studies, electronics, communication theory, cybernetics, geography and history.

New information and communication technologies have changed our lives. The Internet has become an important social factor that affects socio-economic, political, and cultural and others. Spheres of human life include the sphere of mass communications. With the expansion of the Internet space in the sphere of mass communications appear fundamentally new opportunities to work with target audiences. Of course, the