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Research Article

ENSURING INFORMATION AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SECURITY OF TRANSLATED MATERIALS BY DEVELOPING FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHERS' "FACT-CHECKING" SKILLS

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ABSTRACT

In our country, the importance of future foreign language teachers' development of "fact-checking" skills, information security skills, ideological immunity, analytical and critical attitude to information is becoming more and more relevant. Based on this, this article theoretically explains the provision of information-psychological security in translation materials and the increasing social necessity of it by the formation and development of "fact-checking" skills of foreign language teachers.

KEYWORDS

"Fact-checking", social necessity, information, information - psychological safety, methods of ensuring information security, national mentality, national education, information space.

INTRODUCTION

Forming an analytical and critical attitude of learners to information, protection from the

influence of harmful information and interrelationship of national mentality,

improvement of pedagogical mechanisms of protection of future specialists from the influence of harmful information on the basis of national education, development of moral-prophylactic technologies for the development of “fact-checking” skills among them is important for all developed countries, including the national education system of Uzbekistan.

By the 21st century, the momentum characteristic of the development of information technologies has moved to the activities of the mass media and the processes of information exchange through it. As a result, the event that happened in a certain place is reaching information consumers within seconds. This promptness created an interactive environment in the society, and the population also had the opportunity to participate equally in the information exchange processes. Usually, consumers of information do not always think about whether the information they receive or transmit is correct or incorrect, and do not pay attention to checking it. In this society, false information – “fake” is increasing [1].

Recently, in the system of social sciences, scientists and journalists, experts in information security have been seriously dealing with the

problem of “fake news”. It should be noted that, until now, no serious literature has been created on the issue of “fake news” in Uzbekistan, despite the few graduation qualification theses and master’s dissertations written in journalism majors or various trainings, seminars and trainings organized for media workers.

“Today, in the legislation of Uzbekistan, there are norms on protection of human honor, dignity and business reputation of the Civil Code, and “Defamation” norms in the Administrative and Criminal Codes. In Uzbekistan, the guilty usually get away with fines, the court rarely imposes prison sentences. “Basically, the punishment is applied to those who insulted a person in public and spread slander about him,” says Ishakov. But based on today's laws, everyone involved in the spread of false information should be held accountable, even ordinary citizens who like and post offensive or false information on their page. This practice is used in many countries. For example, in Russia, lawyer Yuriy Ivanov was found guilty of reposting an article about the Second World War with Nazi symbols, and in 2018 he was fined 1,000 rubles. In Uzbekistan, punishment for reposts is still not applied. Only the author of the fake can be held responsible.

Users actively commenting, liking, and reposting them remain unpunished, although, from a legal point of view, such actions can be evaluated as efforts to spread unverified information affecting public institutions, people's lives and safety. On the other hand, there is no way to deal with people who support the content of questionable content. Because of this, you see, there is a legal tool, the methods of its use have not been established, because there are ambiguities in the legal framework.

At the same time, there is also the problem of searching for an evidence base. The fact is that the majority of fakes are spread through the Internet, where it is not always possible to find the source. In most cases, as soon as the material becomes "viral", the author removes it from his page intending to block the source. Therefore, it is more difficult to catch evil, and it is up to the victim to prove that the law has been broken.

There is no need to impose additional liability for fake news propaganda. There is no way to completely clean the Internet of such content. "Then what should be done?" the question arises. First, it is necessary to improve the existing mechanism against Internet provocations. Secondly, it is necessary to control the authors of

fake news more actively [2]. This does not mean holding everyone accountable one after the other. The court should deal with those who intentionally organize conspiracies in society, whose actions lead to certain negative consequences. Experience shows that prosecution is an effective discipline.

From a legal point of view, the conflict between the mass media of two countries (which we can observe in the case of Russia and Ukraine) can be resolved only through an international, for example, UN court. However, practice shows that the UN has the right to have any opinion in such situations, and whether it is true or false, it does not matter. Because in most cases they agree to be deceived. Psychologist Ulyana Pereplyotchikova told UzJournal [3] that certain types of people cannot stand fake news and that it is easy to manipulate them. "One day I received a message from a 'friend' who decided to protect me from danger, in which he shared with me the attention-grabbing news headlined: "Bananas are infected with HIV." I urged him not to spread this fabrication because it has no basis and told him briefly about the ways HIV is spread. But my interlocutor insisted on his words and said, "If you don't believe, don't believe. "You are alert, so

you are armed”, the psychologist said. “Unfortunately, there are many people who want to share false but attractive information. Who are these people? Why do they do this? In other words, it could be you and us. Think back, when was the last time you searched for a source of information when you wanted to share some news? Links, scientific articles, reliable primary data? Rarely. Many people say “I don't have time to deal with this”, “What do I have to do?”, “Where do I look for something?” and so on. This is not about people who are engaged in such business, tricks, money, advertising, anti-advertising. I'm talking about those who sincerely rush to warn, save, help”.

Basically, these are those who consider any opinion other than their own to be authoritative, those who are subject to other people's opinions and do not believe in their own strength. These are people who are suffering, who cannot be free from fear, who live in constant anxiety. In addition, those who want to be involved in important events, because only in this way they feel their importance. In part, they make a statement about themselves in this way, but they spread messages created by others for fear of criticism and discrimination. Very trusting and

sensitive people are also active in this kind of work. There are also people who lack bright impressions in their lives, and they find the amount of adrenaline they lack by spreading various rumors and rumors.

Consumers of today's fake news-infested social networks and news sites are divided into two categories. Some do not care about various “attractive” publications, while others believe everything is written and even help to distribute them. Unfortunately, there are many of them. How to avoid becoming a victim of fake news creators and their willing helpers? Advice to readers of the news is to recheck their reliability, consult with experts in the relevant fields, ask yourself whether you want to become a victim of someone's tricks or not. And those who seek to “warn” their acquaintances, relatives and friends should not only recheck the messages, but also what prompted them to repost it, do they understand that with such a step they are taking responsibility for someone's health, even life, and even if they want to help, they need to think about how to do it in the right way that does not harm anyone.

Today, with the rapid development of Internet technologies, people are turning more and more

to the Internet, including social networks, to keep up with the world of events and world events. A completely different environment prevails in social Internet networks: there are no strict rules and principles of information selection and distribution typical of traditional mass media, and information pluralism is significantly stronger. According to the latest research, 62% of Americans follow the news through social networks, and 14% of them consider social networks to be the main and most important means of keeping up with the news. By the end of 2016, the number of Facebook users had reached 1.8 billion, and Twitter users had reached 400 million [4]. Today, this number has increased significantly.

However, Internet technologies cannot always boast of the reliability of the distributed information, they can be a convenient tool for the distribution of false and even false information along with reliable and correct information. It cannot be said that false news is always embellished. For example, during the last US presidential elections, social networks, which are popular among the citizens of this country, were flooded with “slandorous” messages about both candidates. Research conducted by Cambridge

University scientists shows that 156 of the most popular social networks have surpassed the country’s leading news agencies in terms of audience coverage.

Thus, it can be seen that the Internet is becoming the most convenient means of spreading lies and fake news year after year. On the one hand, if there are no legal rules for accessing information platforms of social networks and spreading information on them, on the other hand, attention-grabbing headlines of fake news increase interest in them. This, in turn, serves to increase the income from advertising platforms. Therefore, this situation is the basis for describing fake news as a source of wealth, in addition to fulfilling a political and ideological function.

From this point of view, it is necessary to study the state of development of “fact-checking” skills of future foreign language teachers, to research their informational competence in the fields of specialization, to develop and implement innovative methods of pedagogical diagnosis.

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