ROBOT JOURNALISTS WELCOME THE FUTURE

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Annotation: The main goal is to provide information to the audience quickly. Today, the exchange of information in the experience of countries using robotic journalists is developing at a high level. In particular, there is a need for speed in the information process in Uzbekistan. This article provides an overview of the activities of robot journalists working abroad, the impact of robot journalists on the future of journalism, an analysis of their achievements and shortcomings, comments on the role of robot journalists in external and internal information, and the activities of robot journalists. Analyzes on the study are given.

Keywords: journalism, agility, robot journalist, information, author, news program, information.

"Robot - in Czech "Rabota" means labor. It is an artificial, mechanical device. Robots are usually electromechanical systems that perform human labor. The term robot was first used in 1920 by the Czech writer Karel Chapek. There are three main types of robots: fixed-program, human-operated, and artificial intelligence. They are divided into robotic manipulators, transmitting robots, stepping robots and others according to their function. The appearance and behavior of robots are reminiscent of humans, that is, they are human-like machines and differ from other machines in this respect. The use of robots is expanding. Today, from "geologist" robots to "diver" robots who can read notes and play the guitar, "barber" shears sheep's wool, and work underwater in certain countries"

Today, robots have also entered the field of journalism, collecting, transmitting and analyzing information. As a result, companies that create robot journalists are trying to gain a worthy place in the media of various developed countries. "In January 2017, there was a report in the media that could cause a stir. For the first time in the history of journalism, a robotic report was published in the Chinese newspaper Southern Metropolis Daily"

This sounds like a very impressive robot journalist! Robot-journalists are intelligent machines based on the principles of speed. Today, robot journalists work in almost all major Western publications. They have become real helpers to journalists in publishing houses today. Especially in today's fast-paced world, large amounts of data need to be processed quickly: in American journalism, since 2012, the Associated Press has been using the services of robots. The "Heliograph" writing robot used by the Washington Post is capable of writing 850 articles a year. The articles written by the Heliograph provide a lot of information about the election statistics, which clearly shows the course and results of the elections. This is a huge result in the coverage of the election. For comparison: in the last election, in the United States, the election as a whole provided 15% of the information provided by robot journalists. With the spread of this news, there were rumors that the profession of journalism could disappear, and people began to write about the fact that people will stop writing news and will now use robots in this field. Media observers were also moved by the news: when we hear the phrase "robot-journalist," we imagine an editorial imagining a situation in which robots are typing or creating materials in newspapers and magazines. Not only do they turn the pages of publications, but we can imagine that they also publish newspapers in printing houses. After that, in the history of the media, it is possible to start the work of robot journalists.

"It simply came to our notice then. In other words, robots are a great help for journalists in creating speed. True, the activities of robot journalists are about news, sports news (competitions, victories and defeats) and elections (in short, the processing of election data by robots and the announcement of the results), which means that robots are only involved in processing and monitoring simple data"

Indeed, the future of media technology media has already entered. Even today, robots are used to speed up the writing of news and articles. Bots also play a role in journalism today. That is, today, media observers are more likely to read BOT messages than news agencies, and are more likely to follow BOT messages.

It should be noted that BOTs have a high index, are more convenient than paper newspapers, have advantages and conveniences. The events are narrated quickly and the content of the

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event is conveyed to the audience in a simple and clear way. Robot bots have higher accuracy. Robots are "unhappy" with the length of the news text, which is probably why the accuracy and reliability of the information is questioned, even though the information is provided quickly. Nowadays, it is common to give distrustful information in the name of speed: sometimes the death of a healthy, famous person is reported, and sometimes unconfirmed important government documents are published in BOTs before official publications.

But speed and urgency are very important - they remain the most important thing. Sometimes "big" publications often prefer bots over official news agencies. It is important for them to be informed of the news quickly. Information is a currency, which means that speed plays a significant role in obtaining currency. . But we must not forget about the occurrence of fake news.

The media is going through a difficult time right now, so the issue of involving robots in journalism is also relevant. Robotic journalists are less responsible for competing for accuracy and efficiency, ie they do not have copyright or a sense of responsibility for the article they write.

The advent of robots in journalism has been a great gift for editors and journalists. Artificial intelligence can free them from the most time-consuming part of the job: searching, checking, and translating news. In the past, the editor said, journalists had to do more than one job at a time, but the advent of robots in the field has made their job a little easier.

„The appearance of information messages created by robots is not for everyone. John Si Dvorjak, author of the prestigious American scientific journal, published a report entitled "The Legend of the Robot Writer". It didn't say anything about the bright future of the press. It is said that the robot can be a worthy assistant to the author of the text, but it can not completely replace it. Another example is that wikipedia did not kill the paper encyclopedia market, but it did make a difference"

Admittedly, robots do not have the power to create some journalistic material. Anyway, so it is now. Journalistic robots have not yet been created to do this job. Messages, comments, and analytical materials do not only require the author's ability to gather information. At the

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very least, it should be structured - robots can't do that. It is also a good idea to have at least a little personal opinion, reflection, and prediction in the commentary or article being written. The journalist has to express his / her opinion to a certain extent in the material and evaluate the collected materials and draw conclusions. Not to mention the stylistic features of these genres. The more creative the journalistic material, the more artistic colors there are, and the less space there is for robots, which means that robots cannot give an artistic color and image to an article. The robot does everything quickly, but rudely. Because they do not have natural thinking, intellect. Robots can be used to check for plagiarism the most common area of use of robots is the search for plagiarism.

"At the same time, intelligent people, including journalists, can work in peace - robots will not be able to take their bread in the near future. But by adopting artificial intelligence as a co-worker, they can save the most valuable time, when in fact, today's robots still can't create independently"

"The South Korean edition has hired a creative robot journalist in the sports section and has so far produced 380 automated experimental articles"

"Last year, the publication's journalists put forward their ideas about robotic journalism, but concluded that they could not replace the work of their staff entirely with robots. The bot-journalist questioned their conclusions. According to Yonhap, their automated systems have prepared an article about the English Premier League football game. A software robot called Soccerbot is based on a journalist algorithm. The robot can now generate more than 380 automated articles in a matter of seconds at the end of each game. The preparation of articles is carried out in three stages: first the robot collects information, then composes sentences and corrects grammatical and spelling errors. In addition, the system collects data from five different sources to verify the authenticity of the information. The robot journalist also wrote an article for the Southern Metropolis Daily. The mechanism created at the university can work with both short and long formats. It can also handle large amounts of data".

The British Press Association news agency received $ 800,000 from Google as part of the Radar project. The goal of this project is to create an innovation robot. This was reported by "Korrespondent.net" "Daryo".

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Robotic journalists write more than 30,000 news items a month for local media. The project was launched in early 2018 and is still a project

A number of achievements have also been made. Currently, five people are working on the Radar project, which is trying to automate not only simple data, but also news on medicine, crime, employment and other topics. The radar will also help local newspapers and websites take action to address the lack of advertising revenue. That is, they are self-sufficient. Radar works on funds separately. At the same time, Radar is said to be unable to completely dismiss human journalists. Journalists continue to edit the news and adjust their writing algorithms. Without them, there can be no complete and ideal analysis.

The Associated Press estimates that if the robot publishes financial analysis based on a corporate report, it will free up 20 percent of the time for journalists. Important details: the number of errors decreased, and the volume of materials exceeded 10 times. Speed and accuracy were achieved. The robot writes data quickly, but still does not know how to filter it, write deeply and beautifully. But he can write fast and a lot. Robotics can help journalists in this regard. For many years, robots have not been brought close to the media, believing that the quality of materials will decline. However, in the age of technology, no opponents could deny this, and finally robot journalists were created and brought into journalism, adapted to the media. In the introduction of robotics to journalism, the ethical aspects of editorial collaboration with robots were discussed. For example, if an article was written by a robot, it should be displayed. Not to protect the robot's copyright, but to let the journalist know that the robot is working, not the journalist himself. The reader should know that the information is provided by a robot. But a recent study found that the article was written by a robot, which undermines readers' confidence. That is, all the information is given in words from the robot database. It has a low degree of naturalness and objectivity.

Robot development experts say their creation will not deprive journalists of their work in the near future: the car will not yet be able to talk to humans, ask additional questions and significantly reduce the ability to "submit" material. Such robots cannot sense human emotions.

However, the developers hope that such robots, which are able to analyze information very quickly and write texts, can be valuable assistants for professionals. In the future, they plan to set up a special laboratory dedicated to the creation, study and development of "media robots".

Even lab leaders trying to produce robotic journalists, robotics technicians, are struggling to create emotional journalists. For example, in other areas, particularly in April 2016, an artificial intelligence robot was first demonstrated at a high school in Waseda, Japan. It was later reported that the humanoid robot, called Pepper, had the ability to self-study and understand many human emotions, as well as the ability to go to school with children and communicate with them. Scientists aim to have similar robots in journalism. In the future, the authors plan to use artificial intelligence in the materials, working to expand the functionality of the robot.

"Computers can perform more and more tasks that used to require human intervention. According to some experts, in 10 years, 90% of all innovations are expected to be produced by computers".

Isn't it a problem for robots to enter journalism?

Some journalists, especially newcomers, may be fired. Indeed, at the beginning of a career that begins immediately after graduation, a journalist's main job is to cover regular and boring articles such as financial reviews and official sports stories or even a simple, small message. These are tasks that do not require much creativity. It is not difficult for a robot to write such articles. Unemployment of young people is likely to increase due to both financial and time savings.

According to researchers at Oxford, the risk of losing their jobs and switching to a robotic system is very low for British journalists. To confirm the statistical results, he created infographics that are dangerous for different professions (366 professions analyzed), the scope of the analyzed professions can be replaced by robots. Journalism is also expected to be computerized, but not in full. Thus, the highest level of risk was identified in telephone professionals, legal secretaries, and technical professions. Journalists ranked 285th, with a robbery risk of only 11 percent due to robots. The researchers identified 9 most important

characteristics of each profession. Occupations that require "human" skills are less likely to be endangered. Journalism is no exception. Overall, 35 percent of training sessions over the next 20 years could be seriously threatened by cars.

However, there are positive aspects to automation. According to Kevin Rose, automating the writing of articles is good news for journalists. "I'm not afraid to bring a smart piece of metal into my work, either

I think automated systems are the best thing about journalism in recent years. "

"He also believes there could always be room for journalists because "ATMs have not been able to completely replace cashiers in banks"

Some people are replaced, some don't even think about it, but obviously not all journalism can be replaced by machines. The process of "human-robot" to create content through the study of robot-journalist is not a separate process, but when used together, in pairs, positive processes begin to occur. First, the robot searches for information guides, classifies them, predicts their importance, and produces content. The robot sends the content to a newspaper or editor, reviews it, evaluates it, and adds its own views. After the editor's interpretation, the robot journalist personalizes and chooses what to show everyone. Of course, this is not always the case, but the overall workflow will be similar. The person is not excluded from the process of preparing the content of the article. Robots are nothing more than tools that speed up and simplify the process, they just do routine tasks.

It should be noted that a large number of regular functions of robots used in various fields of human activity, including journalism, are human-machine systems, not automation, the full number of robots used today and in the near future. This is because any intelligent system requires at least a "learning" phase that takes place in a human-machine dialogue mode. At this stage, the transfer of knowledge of human experts to the system of artificial intelligence - filling the database, selecting the weight functions of the algorithm, choosing the rules of decision-making, and more. Often, this step is very important for the robot to work effectively.

"A review of the tools and practices that provide opportunities for a new understanding of a journalist's profession and identity involves the phenomenon of automated journalism. The

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authors mention, in particular, software robots that are able to read and receive press releases and news from a variety of sources on the Internet. Such programs have the ability to create, rewrite, post, and distribute news using "semantic web" technologies. The article also provides examples of the successful implementation of advertising in some media, particularly business and sports journalism, as well as easily formalized weddings and funerals. The authors of the article, which was published in its original form in 2012 and translated into Russian in 2016, say that in the near future in automated journalism "the component of interpretation, analysis and quality interpretation will increase"

"With the introduction of computer programs, some of the journalist's activities have been replaced by automatic machines," he said. Thus, the Associated Press Agency manages the active implementation of the production of robotic news, mainly on financial and sports topics. The automated system used by the agency in 2015 produced 3,000 copies in a quarter of an hour, and in 2016 the creation rate was 2,000 copies per second. As mentioned above, news is mainly created in the business and sports sections, which are easily formalized. In response to such market demands, companies are beginning to develop intelligent information processing software that can be used not only in journalism, but also in areas such as advertising and public relations. According to researchers at Columbia University, there are about a dozen companies in the United States that develop software for automated journalism solutions, and the number of such businesses is growing. Many algorithms are conducted on a regular basis to collect data and prepare initial versions of materials, which are then, as a rule, manually edited and can be used by journalists in their spare time for analytical work and interviews. The above-mentioned "Automated Journalism Guide" describes the production of automated news. In general, "… Speaking of external contexts, many of the world's leading media outlets have been using robotic content creation systems in their daily practice for many years. In particular, the Associated Press, The New York Times, The Guardian, Forbes and other well-known Western media are still using the system effectively"

The experiments with robots, edited by the sports edition of Sport and the search company Yandex, are popular in the Russian media. Information about automated sports records, as

well as robots, can be used to create various headlines, but sometimes they make mistakes and missteps. Scientific reports on the use of artificial intelligence technologies and the introduction of automated algorithms in information production processes have identified a number of challenges facing different participants in the exchange of information.

First, before the news producers, there are journalists who are fighting against another competitor who is able to make regular efforts to create news texts. Automatic updates are routinely created through regular themed applications, but it will be possible to expand algorithms for a wider range of topics in the near future. In this sense, journalistic activities aimed at explaining, accomplishing orientation goals, expressing cause-and-effect relationships cannot be completely replaced by robots, and humans can focus on more complex analytical, explanatory, and research-based procedures.

Second, there may be problems in minimizing the presence of people in robot journalism and in dealing with natural language. Third, there are challenges for media companies, the media, and content-producing organizations. For example, in addition to transparency in their editing quality standards, they need to be able to open their program code to high-level updates that are automatically generated, and even be open to automated news creation algorithms.

Today, these problems are beyond the scope of scientific discussion, and the script for the arrival of robots in the labor market will be very difficult. For example, a study by the University of Oxford estimates that about 35% of jobs in the UK pose a risk to automation over the next 20 years.

The inevitability of introducing robotic solutions into journalism practice also requires adaptation to the new realities of journalism education programs in the application of new technologies facing the journalistic community, the media and media consumers. And the main task is to expand the learning outcomes to new or "old" professional maturity. In our view, the most obvious changes will be the instrumental qualifications that are responsible for developing the skills to produce and support the technological process at all stages of the production of a journalistic product. The usual, traditional tools for new directions and software news, their development will be focused on modern journalistic disciplines in the

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relevant field. Journalism is increasingly becoming a discipline in the disciplines, including management, economics, sociology, and finally information technology.

It is also possible to propose the introduction of new items of ethical competence in educational programs, which will define not only the relationship to the emerging set of norms and rules between humans, but also the contours of moral boundaries to be created in relation to robots.

We would like to emphasize that new problems arise in journalistic ethics related to automated technologies. This depends on the verification of the information, its quality, as well as the transparency of the resources used by the robots. The use of automated systems requires the revision and addition of existing ethical standards.

The robotization of many regular journalistic activities leads to the emergence of new disciplines in the curriculum. We are not talking about information journalism, which is currently being studied on a voluntary basis, but not at all universities that offer journalism training. Over the years, it has also evolved in the discipline of journalism, which is an important activity of leading media companies, and in journalism it is a promising direction for the development of the industry. It should be noted that changes in existing curricula, as well as the introduction of new disciplines will inevitably raise the issue of updating and expanding the technical park of universities and updating existing software.

It has happened in the past that the teaching of journalism students (often outdated) technology is not a priority in general humanities theory. The future of journalism education lies in the need for students to pay equal attention to all components of education - the future employees of the modern media. One in a sense, universities are ahead of the media market. Our forecast is "... if we rely only on the past experience and current problems of the media industry, it will not be possible to adapt students to future jobs in the labor market"

Teaching journalism to students about new robotics technologies means using an approach. These can be traditional media education issues, hands-on exercises, and experimental projects.

The new system of teaching journalism should play an important role in the professional development of teachers. The teacher's approach is especially important in the creation of

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materials of various genres and multimedia, including the use of robots. Coach training can be conducted at a higher education institution (at the suggestion of practicing journalists, experimental journalists) and on foreign sites - training centers of leading media companies, philosophical meetings, industry conferences, etc. As a result, the article emphasizes the current changes in the media and the results in the field of information technology. The main task of educational institutions and pedagogical journalism teams is not only to monitor and adapt to changes, but also to anticipate industry trends that may prevail in the profession, to acquaint them with educational standards and professional programs. Robot journalism is one such form of modern technology.

If we look at the journalism of the countries where journalism is practiced, we can see a number of advantages and speed in the way they receive and disseminate information. They have a number of conveniences and modern techniques. However, in the process of analysis, we must pay attention to this aspect again; that is, robot journalists are not responsible for copyright. In short, the robot will increase the principle of working with data at high speed and breadth. But it has a mold. At the end of the article, I would like to mention two facts about the incompatibility of the robot. The main argument against the future dominance of robot journalists is the creative failure of the machine. A robot cannot invent and write as a human. The actions of the robot are mainly determined by the algorithm. Man's, on the other hand, depends on his creativity and extraordinary abilities. Because of this, the robot is not able to see human emotions. That is why the creative process is always a human privilege. Creativity, ingenuity and other creative aspects remain the advantages of real journalists.

According to experts, robots never learn and receive high-quality interviews. They cannot identify development issues. However, they can easily write on the following topics. Examples include financial reports, crime reports, weather forecasts, road coverage, and sports commentary. Coverage of such stereotypes is not a problem for robots, they write articles in seconds.

Robot journalists have many advantages, which we have listed above. Therefore, the use of robotic robots in journalism in Uzbekistan is becoming a requirement of journalism. That is,

the use of robotic journalists in the delivery of news and information will lead to better results. It is desirable to establish cooperation with the Tashkent University of Information Technologies in the field of "Robotics" in the training of journalists in the field of journalism. It is no exaggeration to say that the creation of robot journalists who can help journalists by studying and learning from the experience of foreign countries will be a turning point in the field of journalism in our country. Assembling, programming and enriching robots with special neurons should take into account the conditions in our country, the journalistic situation. Then there will be no financial difficulties. At the same time, we can consider the involvement of foreign experts in the process of creating a robot and the study of their experience as a positive aspect of the problem.

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