



The Expressions of Political Portraits in Mass Media: Foreign and National Experience

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.18415/ijmmu.v10i12.5461>

Abstract

This scientific essay examines the notion, genesis, development, and hierarchical stages of political portraiture. An analysis was conducted on the communication between political leaders, the state government, and the public, as portrayed in printed and online sources. The materials published in Uzbek and foreign publications analyze the author's use of first-person perspective, writing style, abilities, intellectual approach, and emotional approach. The expression of the place, role, position, perspective, ability, and "image" of political individuals in the political sphere is conveyed. The author provides illustrations of democracy, impartiality, truthfulness, and popularism principles, as well as the efficacy of the sources. The theory of journalism examines the comparative study of methodological approaches in the genre of political portraiture.

Keywords: *Political Portrait; Mass Media; Foreign Experience; Leader; National Experience; Political Person; Image; Style; Skill; Government*

Introduction

Away from politics, individuals are naturally drawn to the legal foundation of the state and society, the standard of living of citizens, and direct living opportunities. The analysis of evidence-based perspectives on the following topics is found in articles authored by scientists, journalists, and politicians e.g., D. Rasulova [16], K. Rafikov [17], A. Gamov [3], and I. Greseva [4] and published in national and foreign media outlets: the portrait of politicians, their image as leaders, their political negotiations, goals and objectives, position, political errors, leaders' life and management perception, and position.

Particularly, Ye. Zelenina, a research scientist, asserts, "Another characteristic of our time is the press's use of portrait materials to satisfy the journalists' own skillfully aroused interest in the private lives of famous people" [9]. We believe that the scope of information regarding political figures is substantial, as it captivates a considerable portion of the audience in comparison to other disciplines, given that notable individuals are also active in sports, culture, science, and politics.

As an illustration, we shall examine national and international materials that pertain to state administration, public relations, and the private lives of political figures; the influence of each of these

elements on the position of the political leader will be investigated. Internet publications such as “Kun.uz”, “Xalq so‘zi”, and “Yangi O‘zbekiston” publish articles pertaining to the activities of political figures. For instance, “Qalampir.uz” features the announcement, “A new book by Islam Karimov has been published” [6]. The content is disseminated on their behalf. Based on an analysis of the book “The Man Holding Fire” by Luqmon Borikhon and published in the “Yangi Uzbekiston” newspaper, the article “Islam Abduganievich Karimov—the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan” describes how the first president of Uzbekistan I.A. The article discusses Karimov’s political career and his challenging approach to state management. It includes the following quotation: “The author not only portrayed the main character as a responsible and demanding leader, but also portrayed him as a person and a human being, detailing his sufferings and pains, as well as his aspirations and ambitions convincingly and impressively” [5]. The article presents concise synopses of the book’s contents and includes author quotations. Nevertheless, it is crucial to note that the significance of this undertaking, the management principles of the first president of the state of Uzbekistan, the late president of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov, and his leadership qualities do not accurately reflect his leadership capabilities, his position in the nation’s life, or the overall weight of the work. If the editors are regarded as authors, then the manner and expression of the newspaper “Yangi O‘zbekiston” are not reflected in this article. The majority of articles disseminated in national mass media outlets omit the author’s name and surname; rather, the content is published on the editors’ behalf. There are two possible interpretations of this process: firstly, the author’s protection is ensured through his non-disclosure; secondly, it can be deemed an editorial style.

The author’s name can be interpreted broadly in foreign publications that contain content about political leaders. For instance, in the article “Democratic Congressman Calls for Hunter Biden to Be ‘Held Accountable’” for the US “Newsweek” magazine, T. Kika references political and legal information pertaining to the son of the current US president. Democratic Congressman Jim Himes stated, “President Joe Biden’s gun ownership and tax evasion, according to Biden’s eldest son, are both illegal” [11]. His assertions were validated by authorities on the United States tax system, and a legal proceeding is reportedly underway regarding this matter. The author may compare and contrast two opposites in the article, such as the current president, Joe Biden, and the former president, Donald Trump, discussing their distinctions, accomplishments, and shortcomings. Joseph will respond accordingly if the son of the chief of state violates the law. In comparison to Biden, one of the distinguishing characteristics of Donald Trump is the absence of familial issues that he contends with. Indeed, former president D. Trump has faced allegations under US law, although these allegations remain unverified. Nevertheless, the article draws a parallel to the absence of “black spots” within his family. Joe, the incumbent president of the United States, holds these views. Biden is certain to be discredited. The author, T. Kika, effectively employs his skill in this article to ensure that the resolution to the issue's most distressing aspects is sought through state and societal officials. It asserts that US law is applied uniformly to all individuals, including officials and ordinary citizens. As long as the journalist can openly discuss the president and his family, we believe that the legal system of the United States guarantees protection for the mass media and freedom of speech.

Materials and Methods

During the course of scholarly investigation, the progression of political portraits drawing inspiration from scientific, historical, and artistic sources has led to the formation of scientific perspectives that demonstrate how details pertaining to the heroes not only juxtapose political figures but also individuals in the realm of competition: the heroes of the source’s central political portrait, which serves as the foundation; the source’s political portraits, which revolve around the heroes of the source’s central political portrait.

The aforementioned scientific conclusions are evident, for instance, in the scholarly works of political portraiture, including “Zafarnoma” by Sh.A. Yazdiy [25, 11], “Qobusnoma” by Kaikovus [10,

13], “Orhun Yenisey Inscriptions” by B. Tokhliyev [23], “Boburnoma” by Z.M. Babur [2, 5], and “Temur tuzuklari” by A. Temur [20, 24].

Furthermore, it can be observed that the foundations of publications such as “Life” in the United States, “Nobel Observator” (a news review) in France, “Shtern”, “Focus” in Germany, “Time,” and “Ogonyok” in Russia embody the essence of the political situation while also serving as sources of information for the public and reflections of social life [24, 78].

The traditional aesthetic and experience remain refined in both contemporary and historical sources. The enduring nature of the portrait lines of political figures transcends temporal and spatial boundaries: the author’s interpretation of the leader’s image through personal opinions, speeches, thoughts, and works; the public’s assessment of the leader’s character and sentiments to underscore both positive and negative aspects of his persona; the public opinion as a vehicle for the expression of his personality.

When examined from this perspective, the structure, management mechanism, transition period, and elements of administration in every state in Europe or Asia are essentially identical. For instance, class divisions in power, competition, conflicts, independence or subordination in state administration, patriotism, careerism, and self-interest are recurring themes that span centuries. Nevertheless, discernible disparities exist between Western and Eastern perspectives and political portraits in contemporary mass media, particularly in regard to author positions and domestic publications. In other words, Western publications initially articulate democratic principles in practical terms and scrutinize the accomplishments and deficiencies of political leaders openly and transparently. An examination of political portrait leaders was undertaken critically in the works of D. Roche [18], J. Bickerton [1], J. Colvin [19], E. Tucker [22], and D. Trenin [21], among others. Furthermore, upon conducting a comparative analysis, it becomes evident that our national publications present a one-sided perspective on the approach, emphasizing solely the accomplishments. The articles authored and published by Z. Jonibekov, I. Avvalbayev, and A. Musayev [7] fail to convey the perspective of a journalist. The interpretation of the article primarily takes the form of a report. However, articles about historical tyrants that are published in contemporary mass media contain a wealth of scientific evidence, accurate analysis, and factual information. The national periodical “Tafakkur” features an article titled “Firdavs ul-iqbal” which provides valuable insights into the governing endeavors of the Khorezm Shahs, specifically their efforts to foster a spiritual and artistic milieu. An examination of the work “Firdavs ul-iqbal” is utilized by the article’s author, Nusratullah Jumahoja, to illustrate a variety of political portraits and observations. That is, with regard to Shermuhammad Munis Shergazi Khan, it was stated, “Muhammad Amin was exceptionally sagacious and benevolent, amicable and kind. His thoughts were infused with a sense of organization, and he brimming with profound wisdom. The policy of justice and mercy was a man. I was so formidable and marvelous that the extremities of anyone who beheld him would have trembled...” [8, 94]. Extensive treatises and articles of the rulers of major states contain such instances.

Our research indicates that in the majority of works composed during the reigns of kings, that era and the rule of the rulers are described favorably. Conversely, in all works composed after their demise, the attributes of the leaders are exposed in a manner akin to a reflective mirror image. This practice is considered a defining characteristic of each era’s administration. From this perspective, both domestic and international mass media employ unique strategies to sway the public by highlighting the unconventional as well as conventional experiences of leaders. Notable newspapers in the Russian Federation, including “Vedomosti”, “Izvestia”, “Komsomolskaya pravda”, “Newsweek” magazine, and “The Chicago Tribune” of the United States, published an informal “politics” column supplemented with visual photographs depicting political events. is manifested. Nevertheless, a notable distinction exists between how American and Russian authors report on political events. We believe that American journalists can interpret the leaders openly, whereas the Russian press adheres to a traditionalist stance and fails to express a critical sentiment clearly. Prevalent in our national publications is the official

approach. Hence, through an examination of the methodology employed by foreign publications, the authors can derive the subsequent conclusions when compiling materials pertaining to leaders: precise topic selection, thematic analysis, emphasis on the leader's activity's trajectory, coherence between form and content, and capitalizing on the benefit associated with the attribute that is prominent in the general perception of the politician. The procurement of such components as a composite structure is suitable.

Results and Discussions

This information is published in the newspaper "Vedomosti" "...biographies of leading politicians and big businessmen" [12] due to the audience's interest in the private, intimate lives of politicians and details regarding their activities. Furthermore, this experience functions as a significant paradigm for all publications, given that the perception of management is influenced by the leader's personal image, and these two attributes are deemed crucial due to their synergy. The errors that occur during the representation of the elements of the portrait essay—occasionally idealization, exaggeration, or ambiguous description—are critical in the interpretation of the political portrait. As a consequence, the portrayed hero does not assume the role of the nation's commander. Abstraction signifies the overarching essence and structure of the portrait utilized for each individual; it fails to precisely depict the distinctive attributes of a contemporary portrait. Furthermore, its relevance extends beyond the image of a person to encompass the essence of the nation, the political and social concept of the state, and the character thereof. straightforward issue. Certain authors perpetuate this generalization in their publications. For instance, national state publications contain an extremely limited number of articles that disclose the inner potential of a leader. Effective in the political system is the application of political and psychological elements to facilitate the interpretation of the leader's image.

Specifically, the "political portrait" genre predominantly portrays psychological portraits, as well as images and actions of actual individuals, "the political portrait is distinguished from other genres by requiring equal artistic and publicist skill" [13]. The leading position determines the political protection of the state, the country's classification in various categories on the world map, political conflicts, and the leading position in the conflict of states' interests. Furthermore, the author's capacity to divulge the psychological attributes of an individual and to depict both the unaltered and constructed persona. For political figures, a political portrait can establish a "field" or "boundary" of immeasurable potential. It is appropriate to categorize political figures as follows according to their interpretation in domestic and international publications:

Firstly, it is important to note that not all individuals who attain political status progress to leadership positions.

Secondly, the leader's political status may not be acknowledged.

Lastly, practical processes reflect concerns such as the varying attitudes and levels of acceptance of political figures by representatives of the authorities and the general public.

It is acceptable, for instance, to cite leaders such as the current president of Ukraine, Volodymyr Zelensky, and former US president Donald Trump as sources for our scientific research. In this particular instance, each item of information disseminated through the mass media—beginning with the eminent appellations of political figures, their distinctive personas, areas of interest, abrupt "turns" in politics, or the extensive discourse surrounding this—lays the foundation for their political persona to gain widespread recognition and become the focal point of discourse. The contemporaneity of the Internet has consistently enhanced the capacity of online publications to engage with and communicate with audiences regarding political figures in the current media environment. However, the significance of the matter lies in the fact that, historically, even when technological advancements were lacking, the public was cognizant of the positive and negative actions taken by political figures. Significant vehicles for communicating this are

the press and works authored by creators. Thus, in tandem with contemporary progress, the credentials of political journalists and authors, who serve as a foundation for scientific reasoning, remain in constant demand. Prominent Russian authors such as L.N. Tolstoy, I.Turgenov, V. Korolenko, and M.Gorky have produced noteworthy portrait essays [15, 255]. Despite falling within the art–journalistic genre, these pieces fundamentally capture the ethos and political climate of the era.

For instance, A. Kadiri, a writer, poet, journalist, and publicist, not only addressed the political portrait in his works but also extensively discussed it in his critical articles. For instance, in 1926, he published an article titled “Summary words” in “Mushtum” that examined the political management process. The author emphasized that power leaders were subject to punishment due to their criticism. Additionally, political portraits are illustrated in “Scorpion from the Altar” and “Bygone Days” by A. Kadiri. Anvar’s image is only evoked in the context of a romantic partner. However, he represents his era as an official. The political portrait of the khan, the vices of the khanate era, and the events of the 20th century are palpable in his behavior and interactions with others. For instance, “In 1283, Khudayorkhan was fortuitously crowned emperor for the third time”. The final days of his reign will be marked by the ominous squalor and threats of the khanate’s tyranny. It is referenced within the body of work. The aforementioned passages detail the decline of the Kokand khanate, Khudoyar, the tyrant khan of Kokand, his political management, his career, the widespread animosity towards him, particularly towards women and children, his immoral rule, and the inhumane oppression of the impoverished, which was the worst in the khanate’s history. His political reputation was cemented as a khan with concubines. Reading and analyzing the section of the book entitled “A hotbed of oppression” is suitable for conceptualizing his political persona. Artisanally and journalistically, this source is the most dependable as journalistic material; it is also an outstanding illustration of the press. The book’s columns bearing the headings “Haram”, “Forty Girls”, and “Khan wants to have fun” are regarded as crucial resources for a more comprehensive analysis of Khan’s political persona. Furthermore, Abdulla Kadiri’s “Bygone Days” includes correspondence from Yusufbek Haji, the father of Otabek, who was a corrupt individual. The letters detail the precarious state of the Tashkent administration, the myopic outlook of the merciless Azizbek, the disputes that arose with the Kokand khanate, his immaturity as a statesman, and his essence of certain thoughts, such as the notion that their vain claims and political conflicts are causing suffering only for the common people, and that they are self–serving sending those who have endured so much into war and forcing a nation that has lost loved ones to suffer, can be comprehended. The source provides a negative depiction of the monarchs’ political image and aimless management through the letters. The extent and variety of the methods employed to convey the political portrait are unveiled by these underpinnings.

Conclusion

The following can be concluded regarding the interpretation of political portraits in print and online publications, Uzbekistan and foreign experience, and the approach and abilities of the authors:

1. During the course of studying the evolution of the political portrait, it was determined that the authors’ objectives and responsibilities in documenting the actions of political leaders were to enlighten the audience and establish channels of communication between the politician and the people;
2. The approach and expertise of authors in covering political portraits were categorized into three groups: those in which the political figure appears as the author; those in which expressions such as the author’s name and surname are explicitly stated in the text; and those in which the material is edited;
3. In analyzing political champions, perspective, character, and thought are crucial instruments. Public and mass media conclusions are frequently influenced by the character of a political figure, his position as a leader in management, and his lucid opinion;

4. According to the analysis of the sources, the primary political portrait and a description of the image of political figures associated with the leader's life and activities occupy the center of the material;
5. Based on materials, the function of the portrait genre in journalism theory, specifically journalistic interpretation, hierarchical development, and the significance of the author's position in the text in the evolution of political portraits were examined.

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