

# Актуальные проблемы журналистики

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## Russia's military operation in Syria in «THE NEW YORK TIMES»

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In the 21st century information plays a key role in development of public institutes and in each life of person. Media place important role in activity of the states, and with development of technology began to be used actively and on the international scene. In the international conflicts the media are even more often applied both as information and propaganda weapon: especially work with various mass media.

At present, the role of society in political decision-making has increased. The positions of state leaders depend on the assessment of any events by the population. So, they a wide use range of opportunities to inform via media: Internet resources, social networks and public organizations.

In this regard, in the media coverage of the Russian military operation in Syria is of great research interest. The war in Syria has shown the importance of using methods and means of information warfare. That is why the presentation of information in domestic and foreign media differs.

So, the participation of Russia in the Syrian conflict is wildly covered in «The New York Times». The American newspaper «The New York Times» today is the third largest newspaper in the world. This qualitative newspaper's circulation is about one and a half million copies.

On the website of the newspaper you can read materials covering a wide variety of topics presented in different genres. NYT pays attention to the following aspects of the Syrian conflict: the actions of the opposing sides, points of view on events in Syria of the world community and politicians of the leading countries of the world and besides the newspaper focuses on humanitarian problems, the problem of combating terrorism.

Russia entered the Syrian conflict in 2015. In this regard, Ben Hubbard in the article «Syrian government forces supported by Russian planes strike at rebel cities» (October 15, 2015) reports about 33 air strikes against Homs and Ham cities. The publication tells about the military actions of Russia and Syria in relation to the rebels. In this article, the author is skeptical about the intentions of Russia in Syria and believes that the alliance is fighting against the enemies of Assad, and not against terrorism.

The newspaper adheres to the same position in the future, during the entire Syrian conflict. On April 4, a chemical attack took place in Idlib, which received wide media coverage. The article «A terrible chemical attack in Syria: the US blames Al-Assad,» published on April 5, 2017, describes the chemical attack and its consequences. Anne Barnard and Michael Gordon, two authors of the above publication, are trying to analyze this situation, to understand the causes of this tragedy and to find out who started the chemical attack. The material presents the views of two parties (the United States and Russia), but the style of the article is negative in relation to Russia.

After analyzing the coverage of the Syrian conflict by NYT, it can be concluded that most of the articles published in the newspaper focus on the cruelty of military operations, the relationship of states and Syrian people's sufferings. The publications also focus on Russia's call for

cooperation, but the United States believes that Russia is only playing the role of a peacemaker, but in fact it has very different goals in the region.

## Why has American style of interviewing failed in Russia?

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The topic of interviewing has now become more interesting than ever. The «phenomenon of Yuri Dud» has made journalists think about how to make a conversation between two people, which on screen looks like two talking heads, interesting. In this sense, in the search for new forms and methods, one can turn to the experience of the Russian and foreign predecessors, both classical genres and modern trends.

We must consider particular qualities of the formation of journalism in a particular region and the mentality of the people here. For example, American journalism originated from the «blue-collar» tradition, in which case «good» journalism comforts the disadvantaged and offends the rich. European journalism is based on literature. It is characterised by high style and the publication of opinions. The same can be said about Russian journalism. Although there are a number of differences between them. For example, Russian journalism was originally born under the wing of state power [1].

However, let's come back to the topic of interviewing. The mentality of the nation, the way of development of journalism, interviewing as a genre and existing traditions influence viewer's perception of the program.

Due to these peculiarities, some forms arise and take root in one culture, while in another the auditory accepts it badly or does not accept it at all. Further, we will have a look at several types of interview programs that are popular in America, but in Russia they are not adopted for one or another reason.

Firstly, let's turn to the classics. And remember the interview in 2000, the conversation of Larry King and Vladimir Putin. The questions that Larry King asks are always simple. The first in this dialogue was: «What happened with the boat?». And the same simple answer followed: «It sank». We are always taught to ask simple questions. From this example, we can see that this method does not always work for good result [2]. We can give another example, already modern. Vladimir Pozner's interview with Vladimir Mashkov, in which the moderator also asks a specific question, and wittingly limits the answer to it using suggested alternative: «The vast majority