Professional Values and Ethical Rules According to Students of Journalism: Example of Kyrgyzstan

Mesleki Etik Ve Değerler Kurallarının Gazetecilik Öğrencilerine Göre Durumu: Kırgızistan Örneği

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Abstract: University students studying journalism are regarded as professional journalists of the future. University education is the first basis of the professional knowledge and knowledge of students receiving journalism education. They are also their first steps into the journalism profession. In the theoretical and applied courses, they take during the university education, students gain perspective on the segments that journalists are responsible for, the functions of the journalism profession, the controversial newsgathering methods of the journalism profession, the universal ethical values of the journalism profession and the value judgments about journalism identity. It is anticipated that this acquired knowledge and perspective will affect the attitudes of university students, who are considered to be professional journalists of the future, and how they should behave while performing the professional journalism profession in the future. In this context, in this study, it was tried to identify the senior university students in the journalism department in Kyrgyzstan, the sections that journalists are responsible for, the functions of the journalism profession, the controversial newsgathering methods of the journalism profession, the universal ethical values of the journalism profession and the value judgments about journalism identity. At the same time, these findings give an idea about journalism education given at universities. In the theoretical framework of the study for this purpose, the concept of ethics and press ethics was explained. In the application part of the study, a 4-stage questionnaire form was prepared and applied to senior students of journalism studying in five universities operating in the city of Bishkek, the capital of Kyrgyzstan. Data obtained by face-to-face survey data collection techniques were analyzed using SPSS 16.0 statistics program. The data obtained were discussed in detail in the findings and suggestions were made.

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Structured Abstract: Press employees have professional values and ethical rules that they must comply with while performing their professional activities. These professional and ethical rules also draw the limits of the standards and responsibilities of journalism. Although the professional values and ethical rules of journalism have a worldwide accepted standard, they may differ slightly depending on the structure of each country. The study; focuses on accepted journalism values and ethical norms in the world. In this context, the study aims to measure awareness and awareness levels of journalism students' professional and ethical norms in Kyrgyzstan. It is also important in terms of determining the point of view of the people who will carry out the journalism profession to the values and ethical norms.

For this purpose, simple random sampling with students of five universities (Zh. Balasagun State University, Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University, MK Barskani East University, K. Karasayev Bishkek Social Humanities University, Arabayev Kyrgyz State University) in Bishkek, the capital of Kyrgyzstan. Face to face questionnaire was applied.

To find answers to the above research questions, a 4-step survey form has been prepared. The questionnaire form was prepared in Russian and Kyrgyz language, which can be understood by the students and took its final shape by making use of the research in the survey form. Researchers, 17 questions in the first part of the form aimed to determine the functions of students' journalism profession. In the second part of the questionnaire, 11 questions were tried to determine whether the students approved the controversial journalism methods. And a triple Likert type scale was used to determine the opinions of the participants on these issues. In the third part of the form, 21 questions were asked to determine the participants' opinions about universal ethical values and Kyrgyz journalists. A triple Likert type scale was used to determine the opinions of the participants on these issues. In the fourth part of the questionnaire, 14 questions were asked to determine the importance of value judgments about the journalism profession. A five-point Likert-type scale was used to determine the opinions of the participants on the tested item.

Within the scope of the study, journalism senior students stated that they are responsible for public and media owners, public authority, political circles, and unit managers. Another question for which the answer is sought in the research is to determine whether the opinions of journalists about the segments they are responsible for vary according to gender. In this context, it was concluded that the students studying in journalism senior year did not differ according to the gender variable.

A question was asked to determine which journalism functions of senior students who received journalism education as important. As a result of the responses received, the participants stated that they mostly analyze and interpret social problems from their journalistic functions. Another question for which an answer is sought is the determination of whether the participants' caring about their journalistic functions differ according to gender. In this study, it was determined that the participants are not different in terms of gender variables in the context of journalistic functions they care about.

In the study, they are also questions about the controversial methods of the journalism profession. In this context, the participants were asked whether they participated in the controversial methods of the journalism profession. It was determined that the participants largely did not approve the methods of unauthorized use of personal information belonging to others. Other methods that the participants did not approve of are the methods for intimidating the news source and revealing the identity of the rape victims. Also, the approval status of the controversial information methods of the participants was determined in the study. In this context, participants highly approve of the method of using hidden voice recording. Working in a job to collect information, and using a hidden camera is another controversial method of collecting information approved by the participants.

There are universal ethical rules that every journalist must-have. The journalist should function successfully within the framework of universal ethical rules. According to the seniors of journalism in Kyrgyzstan, determining the extent to which journalists in Kyrgyzstan comply with ethical rules is another dimension of this research. In this context; A large part of the participants stated that Kyrgyz journalists publish accurate and objective news. In general, the participants stated that Kyrgyz journalists complied with universal ethical rules.

Another study subject within the scope of the study is to determine the opinions of students who received journalism education in Kyrgyzstan about their value judgments about the journalism profession.

According to these participants, the most important values of journalistic value judgments are truth, honesty, and fairness.

Keywords: Ethics, Professional value, Media Ethics, Kyrgyz Press

Öz: Gazetecilik eğitimi alan üniversite öğrencileri geleceğin profesyonel gazetecileri olarak kabul edilmektedirler. Üniversite eğitimi, gazetecilik eğitimi alan öğrencilerin mesleki bilgi ve birikimlerinin ilk temelini oluşturmaktadır. Aynı zamanda gazetecilik mesleğine attıkları ilk adımlarıdır. Öğrenciler, üniversite eğitimi aşamasında almış oldukları teorik ve uygulamalı derslerde gazetecilerin sorumlu oldukları kesimler, gazetecilik mesleğinin işlevleri, gazetecilik mesleğinin tartışmalı haber toplama yöntemleri, gazetecilik mesleğinin evrensel etik değerler ve gazetecilik kimliğine ilişkin değer yargıları konusunda bilgi edinerek belirli bir bakış açısı kazanmaktadırlar. Kazanılan bu bilgi ve bakış açısı geleceğin profesyonel gazetecileri olarak kabul edilen gazetecilik eğitimi alan üniversite öğrencilerinin gelecekte profesyonel gazetecilik mesleğini yerine getirirken nasıl davranmaları gerektiği ve tutumlarını etkileyeceği öngörülmektedir. Bu bağlamda çalışmada Kırgızistan'da gazetecilik bölümü son sınıf üniversite öğrencilerinin gazetecilerin sorumlu oldukları kesimler, gazetecilik mesleğinin işlevleri, gazetecilik mesleğinin tartışmalı haber toplama yöntemleri, gazetecilik mesleğinin evrensel etik değerleri ve gazetecilik kimliğine ilişkin değer yargılarına bakışları tespit edilmeye çalışılmıştır. Aynı zamanda bu tespitler üniversitelerde verilen gazetecilik eğitimine hakkında da bir fikir vermektedir. Bu amaca yönelik çalışmanın kuramsal çerçevesinde etik kavramı ve basın etiği açıklanmıştır. Çalışmanın uygulama kısmında ise, 4 aşamalı anket formu hazırlanmış ve Kırgızistan'ın başkenti Bişkek şehrinde faaliyet gösteren beş üniversitede öğrenim gören gazetecilik son sınıf öğrencileri üzerinde uygulanmıştır. Yüz yüze anket veri toplama tekniği ile elde edilen veriler, SPSS 16.0 istatistik programı kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Elde edilen veriler bulgulara detaylı olarak tartışılmıştır ve önerilerde bulunulmuştur

Anahtar Kelimeler: Etik, Mesleki değer, Medya Etiği, Kırgız Yazılı Basını

1. Introduction

There are professional values and ethical rules that different occupational groups must comply with and take into account in carrying out their professional activities. Likewise, press employees have professional values and ethical rules that they must obey while carrying out their professional activities. These professional values and ethical rules indicate which values journalists should pay attention to and which ethical norms are to be complied with in performing their vocation. At the same time, these professional values and ethical rules set out the standards and responsibilities of journalism.

Although the professional values and ethical rules of journalism have the standard accepted all over the world, it may include minor differences depending on the structure of each country.

Due to the development of communication and information technologies, it is expected that the media employees will comply with the professional values and ethical rules to the maximum, considering that the media has a great power to influence society. However, at times, it is seen that journalists consciously or unconsciously do not comply with these professional values and ethical rules while practicing their profession. For this reason, it is important for journalist candidates to know and learn the professional values and ethical rules of journalism before getting into the profession. In this context, the levels of consciousness and awareness about professional values and ethical norms in the journalism of senior students of journalism in Kyrgyzstan are measured.

2. The notion of ethics and press ethics

Ethics is a term that varies from person to person, from society to society in terms of rules, meaning, and definition. The differences in individual and social values and structure can be the factors of this. In other words, the ethical value depending on the culture of religious beliefs, social norms, historical conditions, and understanding of the economy (Matelski, 2000: 11). Ethics,

however, examines the philosophical dimension of moral rules covering the basis of individuals' behaviors (Aydın, 2002: 5).

According to Özalp and Aydın (2004), ethics; "Is a set of values about how people should make decisions and behave and how they should not" (Özalp and Aydın 2004: 118). According to Matelski, ethics is the mandatory provisions that direct human life in all societies. (Matelski 2000: 11). In the definition of Bülbül, ethics is a branch of investigation that develops a law of ethical conduct that examines good, bad, useful, and useless problems (Bülbül 2001: 10). Erdoğan, on the other hand, defines ethics as codes of behavior that are acceptable in a given period and society (Erdoğan 2006: 6). At the same time, it is stated that ethics constitutes generally accepted rules of conduct for a particular profession (Tılıç 2001: 180).

However, if we make a general definition, ethics are the rules that can vary from time to time and from society to society and that individuals feel obliged to conform in their behaviors towards themselves, other individuals, and the society.

2.1. Press ethics

Generally speaking, Ethics is a branch of philosophy that investigates and criticizes human judgments, rules of conduct, and principles based on morality. Media ethics is a sub-category of this branch of philosophy and its basic field is the rules and principles that media employees or journalists have to obey in terms of the profession (İrvan 2003: 62). In other words, press ethics is the moral sentiment that regulates the principles and rules that are expected to be followed in the professional activities of the employees (Bülbül, 2001: 283).

Besides, there are ethical principles that are taken as a basis in news ethics (Avşar and Demir, 2005: 55-62):

- The rule of trueness-honesty
- The rule of staying neutral and objective
- The rule of distinction between news and interpretation,
- The rule of professional confidentiality and respect and loyalty to the news source
- The rule of privacy and respect for the secrecy of private life
- The rule not to exceed the limit of criticism - slander, insult, abuse, and avoidance of baseless claims
- The rule of respect for the right to answer and rectification
- The rule of rejection of personal interests and checkbook journalism
- The rule of not prejudicing corporate interests
- The rule to come out against terrorism, violence, and pornography.

As a result of other studies and researches, press ethics rules were accepted by the International Federation of Journalists. The accepted ethical rules of the press are as follows (cited in Yeşil, 2014: 1671):

- To respect the trueness and the interests of the public
- To behave honestly from the information collection stage to the preparation and publication of the news
- To publish accurate and known news sources
- Not to falsify the information and documents that will constitute the basis of the news

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- To apply fair methods while collecting information and documents.
 - To pass the written documents that contain incorrect and erroneous information through the filter of accuracy
 - Not to disclose the sources providing information on the condition of confidentiality
 - Not to discriminate based on race, gender, language, religion, political opinion
 - Avoiding plagiarism that will lead to prosecution,- malicious misrepresentation, slander, insult, false accusations,- Not accepting bribes in any form in return for news coverage.

These ethical rules and principles are generally accepted and approved by the world and journalists. Besides, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe Committee on Culture and Education supported the decisions of the Federation of Journalists by adopting a resolution that corresponded to the press ethics adopted by the International Federation of Journalists. Accordingly, the press professional organizations in many countries accepted these decisions and stated that the press workers should comply with these rules.

In terms of news ethics, these principles are accepted as basic ethical values. However, ethical principles are more likely to be advisory for journalists than enforcement. Therefore, it is seen that the ethical principles mentioned above are frequently violated by journalists. Also, journalists need to take into account the ethical principles of the press while performing their profession and to comply with these ethical principles to increase the respectability of the profession of journalism.

Despite the accepted press ethics rules, there are many ethical violations in the press. They are generally as follows (İrvan, 2003: 59):

- Impact of an advertiser in news and new
- Advertising distinction
- Private life intervention
- Personal rights
- Exceeding the limit of criticism
- Discrimination
- Relations with news sources and confidentiality of news sources
- Interest Conflicts
- Tragic events
- Gifts
- Free trips
- Misleading methods
- Mercenary journalism or checkbook journalism.

The above-mentioned journalists' violations of press ethics generally come from the negligence of the ethics and principles of the profession and disregard to the understanding of research journalism, inadequate vocational training, lack of self-criticism, factors arising from relations with news sources, change in today's understanding of journalism, the expectation of rating or circulation, lack of importance given to language, lack of organization, wrong practices in employment policy, monopolization in the press (Gürel 1996: 253-254).

3. Method

3.1. Selection of sampling of the studies

The purpose of the study is to determine how senior students studying journalism in Kyrgyzstan perceive the journalistic profession and ethical values. For this purpose, a field study was conducted for senior students studying at five universities (Zh. Balasagun State University, Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University, M.K. Barskani Eastern University, K. Karasayev Bishkek Social Humanities University, Arabayev Kyrgyz State University) operating in the capital of Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek. Face to face questionnaires was applied to 100 students by simple random sampling from the population, in the preliminary examination, 88 questionnaires were deemed appropriate for the analysis.

3.2. Research questions

In the study, answers to the following 7 basic research questions were sought:

RQ1. What are the opinions of the senior year students of the journalism department regarding the categories that journalists are responsible for?

RQ2. In what situations senior students of the journalism department consider journalistic functions important?

RQ3. Do the senior students of the journalism department consider that the importance of journalism functions differ by gender?

RQ4. What is the status of the senior year students of the journalism department who approve/disapprove of the controversial methods of journalism?

RQ5. Do senior year students of the journalism department approve or disapprove of controversial journalistic methods?

RQ6. What is the opinion of the senior year students of the journalism department on whether Kyrgyz journalists comply with universal ethical values?

RQ7. What are the ethical values of senior year students of journalism about the journalistic profession?

Data collection tools

The 4-step questionnaire was prepared to determine the participants' perception of the journalistic profession and ethical values. The questionnaire form was prepared in Russian and Kyrgyz language, which could be understood by the students and took its final form by making use of the researches on the testee. The 17 questions in the first part of the form aimed to determine the functions of the journalism profession of the students; Five-point Likert-type scale was used to determine the degree of participation of the testees in the said items. The answers were received with the scale in the range of (1) Not important (2) Slightly important (3) Undecided (4) Important (5) Very important. In the second part of the questionnaire, it was tried to determine whether the students approved/disapproved of the controversial journalism methods by using the 11 questions, and a triple Likert type scale was used to determine the opinions of the testee about these items. With this scale, responses were received in the range of

(1) Disagree (2) Undecided (3) Agree. In the third part of the form, 21 questions were asked to determine the opinions on Kyrgyz journalists following universal ethical values, and a triple Likert type scale was used to determine the opinions on the testee regarding these items. With this scale (1) Disagree (2) Undecided (3) Agree the responses were received. In the fourth part of the questionnaire, 14 questions were asked to determine the importance of value judgments that could be related to the journalism profession. A five-point Likert-type scale was used to determine

the views of the testees on the testee matter. With this scale, responses were obtained at (1) Not important at all (2), Not important (3) Undecided (4) Important (5) Very important.

3.3. Data Analysis

The questionnaires were composed in Kyrgyz and Russian in the second half of September 2018 (the questionnaire prepared before the field survey was pre-tested on ten university students and made ready for implementation after the final controls. The data obtained were processed using the SPSS 16.0 statistical program). Independent Sampling T-Test was used in the analysis of the data to determine the relationships with the gender variable.

3.4. Findings

The following section presents the findings of a study on the Perceptions of Journalism and Ethical Values of senior students studying in the departments of Journalism at five different universities in Kyrgyzstan. The demographic characteristics of the testees are primarily included in the findings section. Then, the students' opinions about the groups that journalists are responsible for and their differences according to the variables, the status of the students of the senior year of the journalism department to see the importance of journalism functions and the differences according to the variables; According to the differences and according to the opinions of the last year students of the journalism department on whether the Kyrgyz journalists comply with the universal ethical values, and finally the ethical values of the students of the journalism department regarding the journalistic profession are defined.

3.5. Demographic characteristics of testees

Some of the findings regarding the demographic characteristics of the participants and the university they are studying are as follows:

73.9% of the testees were female and 26.1% were male. The age distribution of the participants was 1.2% under 18 years, 3.5% 18-19 years, 61.2% 20-21 years, 34.1% 22-23 years. 23.5% of testees according to university they are affiliated in Zh. Balasagun University, 41.2% in Kyrgyzstan Turkey Manas University, 12.9% of M. K. Barskani East University, 20% of K. Karaseev Bishkek University of Social Sciences, 2.4% in Arabaev State University.

3.6. The opinions of the testees regarding the segments to which the journalists should be responsible

A five-point Likert-type scale was used to identify the segments to which according to the testees the journalists are considered to be responsible for such as the public, media owners, public authority, political circles, unit managers, himself, and advertisers. With this scale (1) Strongly disagree (2) Disagree, (3) Undecided, (4) Agree (5) Strongly agree the answers were received. The reliability coefficient (Cronbach Cs $\alpha = .846$) of the 7-item scale was found to be high to determine the sections which according to the testees the journalists should be responsible for. According to the answers given by the testees to these items:

Table 1: General opinions of the testees regarding the segments to which the journalists should be responsible

Journalists are responsible for which segments	1 Strongly disagree	2 Disagree	3 Undecided	4 Agree	5 Strongly agree
The journalist is responsible to the public.	% 3.4	% 6.8	% 19.4	% 31.8	% 38.6
The journalist is responsible for media owners.	% 5.7	% 17.0	% 37.5	% 37.5	% 2.3
The journalist is responsible for the public authority.	% 2.3	% 29.5	% 31.8	% 30.7	% 5.7
The journalist is responsible for political circles.	% 5.7	% 34.1	% 43.1	% 14.8	% 2.3
The journalist is responsible for unit managers.	% 4.6	% 33.3	% 41.4	% 18.4	% 2.3
The journalist is responsible for himself.	% 8.0	% 10.2	% 30.7	% 15.9	% 35.2
The journalist is responsible for advertisers.	% 39.8	% 30.7	% 21.5	% 8.0	% 0

The survey forms were asked about the sections that journalists were responsible for, and the responses of the participant on a five-point Likert scale were presented in the table above. According to this:

70.4% of the the participant stated that they were mostly responsible to the public and on the second rank (59.2%) stated that they were responsible for themselves. The participant stated that they are at least responsible for advertisers (69.5%).

Table 2: Status of journalists' responsibility to the public according to gender

Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	t	Sig. (2-tailed)
Woman	65	4.05	1.022	.127	1.342	.183
Man	23	3.70	1.222	.255		

70.4% of the participant stated that they were mostly responsible for the public. Independent Sampling T-Test was used to determine whether these statements differed by gender. According to the analysis results; there was no significant difference between the gender of the participant in the opinion that journalists were responsible to the public ($t = 1.342$; $p > .05$).

Table 3: Status of journalists' responsibility for themselves according to gender

Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	t	Sig. (2-tailed)
Woman	65	3.6154	1.25862	.15611	.160	.873
Man	23	3.5652	1.37597	.28691		

The other important data of the participant regarding the sections to which the journalists are responsible for is the opinion that the participant (59.2%) are responsible for themselves.

According to the analysis results: there was no significant difference between the gender of the participant in the opinion that journalists were responsible for themselves ($t = .160$; $p > .05$).

3.7. The Opinions of the Participant Regarding the Importance of Journalistic Functions

The participants were asked questions about the functions of the journalism profession determined as a result of the literature review, and it was tried to make inferences about the importance of the participant regarding these functions. The participants were asked with a five-point Likert-type scale of the functions related to the profession of journalism. With this scale, responses were obtained in (1) Not Important (2) Slightly Important, (3) Undecided, (4) Important, (5) Very Important. The reliability coefficient (Cronbach's $\alpha = .782$) of the 13-item scale was found to be high in order to determine the important visual status of the journalists. The answers given by the testees to these items are presented in the table below.

Table 4: The opinions of the Participants regarding the importance of journalistic functions

Functions Journalism	1 Not Important	2 Slightly Important	3 Undecided	4 Important	5 Very Important
Transfer of information as quickly and possible	% 1.1	% 2.2	% 8.1	% 26.1	% 62.5
Informing the public	% 0	% 4.7	% 9.4	% 29.4	% 56.5
Analyzing and interpreting problems	% 2.4	% 3.6	% 2.4	% 16.9	% 74.7
Entertain and rest	% 0	% 17.9	% 19.0	% 33.3	% 29.8
Educating society	% 1.2	% 2.4	% 11.9	% 21.2	% 63.5
Concentration on events that concern society	% 1.2	% 7.4	% 9.9	% 39.5	% 42.0
Participation in discussions on the formation of national policies	% 7.1	% 11.9	% 10.7	% 28.6	% 41.7
To contribute to the cultural development of society	% 2.4	% 1.2	% 8.5	% 36.1	% 51.8
Oversight political authority	% 3.5	% 9.4	% 18.9	% 34.1	% 34.1
Creating public opinion	% 1.2	% 5.8	% 14.2	% 22.1	% 57.0
Dissemination of ordinary people	% 5.8	% 3.5	% 14.0	% 24.4	% 52.3
Creation of criticism and discussion	% 7.5	% 7.5	% 22.6	% 36.2	% 26.2
Determining the political agenda	% 1.2	% 11.8	% 11.7	% 35.3	% 40.0

The majority of the participants (91.6%) stated that they considered the function of analyzing and interpreting problems to be the first in order of importance among the journalistic functions.

In terms of importance, the second most important issue was transferring the news (88.6%). In the third place, the participants attach importance to the functions of Entertaining and recreating society with 87.9% and Contributing to the cultural development of the society.

3.7. Participants ' opinions on which journalistic functions are important and the status between gender variables

Table 4 shows the importance of the journalistic functions of the participants. However, the information on whether these situations differ according to the gender of the participants is presented in the table below. According to this:

Table 5: Status of the analysis and interpretation of problems according to gender

Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	t	Sig. (2-tailed)
Woman	62	4.61	.856	.109	.600	.550
Man	21	4.48	1.030	.225		

The majority of the participants (91.6%) stated that they considered the function of *analyzing and interpreting problems* to be the first in order of importance among the journalistic functions.

Independent Sampling T-Test was used to determine whether these statements differed by gender. According to the analysis results, there was no significant difference between the gender of the participants in the opinion that journalists were responsible to the public ($t = .600$; $p > .05$).

Table 6: Status of the news transfer function in the fastest way according to gender

Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	t	Sig. (2-tailed)
Woman	65	4.46	.831	.103	.083	.934
Man	23	4.48	.846	.176		

The participants decided that in the second place it is the transfer of the news in the fastest way (88.6%). Independent Variable T-Test was applied to determine whether the participants' opinions differed according to gender. According to this result, there was no difference according to the gender variable ($t = .083$; $p > .05$).

Table 7: The state of functions entertaining and recreating society according to gender

Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	t	Sig. (2-tailed)
Woman	63	3.75	1.092	.138	.058	.954
Man	21	3.76	1.044	.21		

In the third place, the participants evaluated the functions of entertaining and recreating society with 87.9%. Independent Variable T-Test was applied to determine whether the participants' opinions differed according to gender. According to this result, there was no difference according to the gender variable in terms of the importance of entertaining and recreating society ($t = .58$; $p > .05$).

3.8. Participants ' Opinions on Controversial Reporting Methods

As a result of the literature review, controversial reporting methods were determined. The participants were also asked questions with a triple Likert type scale. With this scale, answers were obtained in the ranges of (1) Disagree (2) Undecided, and (3) Agree. The reliability coefficient (Cronbach's $\alpha = .732$) of the 11-item scale was found to be high to determine the opinions of the participants about the controversial reporting methods. According to the answers given by the participants to these points:

Table 8: Participants ' Perspectives on Controversial Reporting Methods

Controversial reporting methods	1 Disagree	2 Undecided	3 Agree
Paying money to the information source	% 27.3	% 22.7	% 50.0
Using confidential documents without permission	% 43.7	% 37.9	% 18.4
Research without saying that you are a journalist	% 29.9	% 43.7	% 26.4
Disclosure of the identity of the confidential news source	% 46.5	% 26.8	% 26.7
Intimidating news reluctant source	% 50.6	% 31.0	% 18.4
Unauthorized use of personal information of others	% 55.7	% 25.0	% 19.3
Employment in a workplace for the information collection	% 23.9	% 17.0	% 59.1
Using a hidden camera	% 8.0	% 34.0	% 58.0
Using hidden voice recording	% 12.5	% 26.1	% 61.4
The dramatization of events in television news	% 20.9	% 36.1	% 43.0
Disclosure of the identity of rape victims	% 48.3	% 29.9	% 21.8

As can be seen from the table above, the participants do not approve the Unauthorized use of personal documents belonging to others (55.7%). Another method of controversial journalism is the method of Intimidating the reluctant news source. Participants ' disapproval of this method is 50.6%. The third group did not approve of one of the controversial journalistic methods the identification of the rape victims (48.3%).

When the approval status of the participants from the controversial journalistic methods is examined, it was seen that they mostly approved the method of using confidential voice recording (61.4%). The other argumentative journalism method approved by the participants was employment in a workplace to gather information (59.1%). Another method of controversial reporting is the use of a hidden camera. It was observed that the participants approved this method in the third place (58, 0%).

3.9. Opinions of the participants about the news of Kyrgyz Journalists' according to Universal Ethical Values

As a result of the literature review were determined universal ethical values that journalists should follow. In the context of these values, participants were asked to evaluate Kyrgyz journalists in the context of ethical values. In this context, the participants were asked with a triple likert type scale. With this scale (1) Disagree, (2) Undecided, (3) Agree the answers on the Kyrgyz journalists' universal ethical values were obtained. The reliability coefficient (Cronbach's $\alpha = .860$) of the 21-item scale was generally high. According to the answers given by the testees to these points:

Table 9: The news of Kyrgyz Journalists' according to Universal Ethical Values

Universal ethical values that journalists	1 Disagree	2 Undecided	3 Agree
Kyrgyz journalists transfers accurate and objective news	% 12.6	% 16.1	% 71.3
News headlines of news produced by Kyrgyz journalists are like news texts.	% 10.5	% 19.7	% 69.8
Kyrgyz journalists distinguish between news and comments	% 11.5	% 19.5	% 69.0
Kyrgyz journalists correct, incorrect information and errors	% 21.8	% 21.9	% 56.3
Kyrgyz journalists do not issue groundless charges	% 24.1	% 25.3	% 50.6
Kyrgyz journalists give the right to respond to which people criticized in the news	% 9.3	% 20.9	% 69.8
According to Kyrgyz journalists, everyone is innocent until the crime is proven.	% 17.9	% 17.8	% 64.3
Kyrgyz journalists are not discriminatory and sexist	% 17.2	% 23.0	% 59.8
Kyrgyz journalists respect people's private life rights	% 17.0	% 20.5	% 62.5
Kyrgyz journalists pay attention to the source of the news	% 10.5	% 25.5	% 64.0
Kyrgyz journalists do not publish information provided	% 9.1	% 25.0	% 65.9
Kyrgyz journalists do not disclose classified news sources	% 10.3	% 23.0	% 66.7
Kyrgyz journalists do not accept money/gifts from news sources	% 19.5	% 31.1	% 49.4
Kyrgyz journalists do not publish unconfirmed news	% 20.0	% 20.0	% 60.0
Kyrgyz journalists hide the identities of rape victims	% 11.6	% 18.6	% 69.8
Kyrgyz journalists do not use the information for personal/corporate interests	% 15.5	% 28.5	% 56.0
Kyrgyz journalists do not affect the pressures from the boss or outside the organization	% 25.3	% 13.8	% 60.9
Kyrgyz journalists approach distance sources of the news	% 12.8	% 20.9	% 66.3
Kyrgyz journalists claim values such as peace, democracy, and human rights.	% 9.3	% 19.8	% 70.9
Kyrgyz journalists avoid publication that incites inter-communal hostility	% 21.6	% 21.6	% 56.8
Kyrgyz journalists do not publish news that cannot be verified	% 20.9	% 24.4	% 54.7

As can be seen from the table above, the participants think that Kyrgyz journalists transmit the most accurate and objective news from the universal ethical rules (71.3%). 70.9% of the participants think that Kyrgyz journalists have values such as peace, democracy, and human rights. In the third place, 69.8% of the participants stated that the news headlines of the Kyrgyz journalists reflected the content of the news, that the Kyrgyz journalists gave the right to respond to the people criticized in the news, and that Kyrgyz journalists hid the identities of the rape victims. However, the opinion of the participants that the Kyrgyz journalists comply with the universal ethical rules is dominant.

3.10. Opinions of the participants about value judgments of the profession of journalism

As a result of the literature review, the value judgments related to the journalistic profession were determined, in the context of these value judgments, a five-point Likert scale (1) Not important at all, (2) Not important, (3) Undecided, (4) Important, (5) Very important was used to determine which value judgments were important for the participants. The reliability coefficient (Cronbach's $\alpha = .847$) of the scale consisting of 13 items were found to be generally high. According to the answers given by the participants to these articles:

Table 10: Thoughts on Journalism Value judgments

Journalism Value judgments	1 Not important at all	2 Not important	3 Undecided	4 Important	5 Very important
Accuracy	% 2,3	% 1,2	% 2,3	% 7,0	% 87,2
Honesty	% 0	% 1,1	% 6,8	% 17,0	% 75,0
Responsibility	% 0	% 3,4	% 8,0	% 17,0	% 71,6
Reliability	% 0	% 4,5	% 9,1	% 19,3	% 67,0
Objectivity	% 2,3	% 0	% 11,5	% 23,0	% 63,2
Independence	% 0	% 11,4	% 8,0	% 15,9	% 64,8
Justice	% 4,5	% 4,5	% 10,2	% 8,0	% 72,7
Impartiality	% 2,3	% 4,5	% 10,2	% 13,6	% 69,3
Creativity	% 3,5	% 10,5	% 7,0	% 17,4	% 61,6
Courage	% 4,7	% 2,3	% 5,8	% 30,2	% 57,0
Empathy	% 1,1	% 1,1	% 14,8	% 26,1	% 56,8
Competition	% 1,1	% 13,8	% 8,0	% 23,0	% 54,0
Obedience	% 3,4	% 20,5	% 19,3	% 21,6	% 35,2

As can be seen from the table above, according to the participants very important journalistic value judgments are trueness, honesty, and justice. Among the journalistic value judgments, the participants considered the trueness value judgments very important (87.2%). While 75.0% find honesty value judgment very important, a justice value judgment is very important at 72.7% rate.

Conclusion

To determine the perceptions of journalism and ethical values of university students studying in Kyrgyzstan, a field study was conducted on senior students studying at five different universities in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. One hundred face to face questionnaires were applied to 100 students through simple random sampling, 88 questionnaires were found suitable for analysis and evaluations and analyzes were made on this number. The questionnaires applied in September 2018 were processed using the SPSS 16.0 statistical program.

In this study, the five-point Likert-type scale was used to determine the opinions of the participants about the segments for which journalists were responsible. The participants stated that they were responsible for the public and media owners, public authority, political circles, unit managers, and those who were responsible for the public and the advertisers. Besides, it was found that these ideas do not differ from the gender variable.

Questions were asked in a five-point Likert format to determine the most important functions of the participants. The most important function of the participants was to analyze and interpret the problems. There was no gender difference regarding the importance of the journalistic functions of the participants.

Within the scope of the study, it was tried to determine whether the participants approved/disapproved of the controversial reporting methods. In this context, three Likert type questions were asked to the participants. The participants seem to highly disapprove of the methods of unauthorized use of personal documents belonging to others. Other methods that the participants did not approve were the methods of intimidating the reluctant news source and revealing the identity of the victims of rape. The approval status of the participants' controversial reporting methods was also determined. In this context, while the participants approved the method of using the most confidential voice recording, the method of entering a workplace to gather information and use the hidden camera was another controversial reporting method approved by the participants.

There are universal ethical rules that every journalist should have. The journalist should be able to carry out his / her job successfully within the framework of universal ethical rules. According to senior students of journalism in Kyrgyzstan, it is another aspect of the research to determine the extent to which journalists in Kyrgyzstan comply with the ethical rules in question. In this context; a large proportion of the participants think that Kyrgyz journalists report accurate and objective news. In general, the participants stated that Kyrgyz journalists had complied with the universal code of ethics.

Another factor examined in this study was to determine the opinions of students who study journalism in Kyrgyzstan about their value judgments about the journalism profession. In this context, five-point Likert-type questions were asked to the participants. According to the participants, the most important values of the journalistic value judgments are the trueness, honesty, and justice.

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