

Advanced Journalism Today

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Abstract: *This article focuses on journalism and provides a broad and insightful account of the current importance of the field. So, by reading the article, you can get the conclusions you need.*

Keywords— Journalism, media, freedom of speech, public, complex, press, agency, product, newsletter, staff

1. INTRODUCTION

Where there is a conscious person, or course, social relations occur. Where there are communications, there is society. As long as there is a society, someone wants to rule someone, to be a leader over someone and to rule over them. In order to control others, one must be physically or mentally superior to them or possess both qualities.

Even today, in primitive society, it is bor far-fetched to subjugate others bu physical force. It took more intelligence to do that. Commanding the mind, on the other hand, required tribes to develop, disseminate, and reproduce information as needed, either in a specific context or in a specific way.

Team management is a political issue. That's shu people who have the ability to lead a real have tried to politicize mass communications. The politicization off mass media can be reflected in all stages of the communication process.

Scientists admit that the names of the oldest inventors have not reached us. We do not know who the author of the first stone, the first basket, the first wall to protect from the wind, or the first woolen garment. These inventions are not the work of one person, but have been discovered and perfected over a long period of time as a result of the experience of many generations. The development and dissemination of information through the great blessings bestowed on man - sight, hearing and thinking - is the result of the development of these blessings.

One of the hallmarks of journalism is diversity. In this regard, one of the earliest items common in the ancient East was the seal. It is found in Chaldea, Assyria, Babylon, Iran, India, China, and elsewhere. According to experts, the first masterly seals appeared in the 6th millennium BC. In fact, it is made of wood or stone it would not be a mistake to say that personal and collective seals have been used by the most ancient people before. Printing a certain shape and image is one of the virtues of journalism. Printing was also a common practice in the ancient East. To do this, the ancients used facsimile, triangular, rectangular, round, straight and mirrored seals, trademarks and logos.

Another common method of mass construction in the ancient East was the use of flat reliefs (bas-reliefs). Embossed patterns did not lag behind objects, patterns or pictures in quantity and quality.

Journalism is a type of social activity. Entrepreneurs (journalists) collect, analyze and disseminate socially relevant information through the media (press, radio, television, news agencies, etc.). Journalism is a form of mass propaganda. The nature and purpose of journalism depend on the social nature of society. The term journalism was first applied to a collection of journals, and later to all periodicals. The term journalism now refers to the product of a journalist's work, a set of related professions, as well as education and science in that field. Journalistic activities include the press, radio, television, news agencies, documentaries and others.

The concept of genre has always evolved and evolved in response to people's interest in information, the need to receive it, and their attitudes. It is a historical category that has evolved over time since the advent of journalism, changing under the influence of social processes. G. Koronosenko, a professor at St. Petersburg University, explains: "Business relations have given rise to the 'reporting' genre in newspapers." The need for secrecy led to the letter genre. In 1800, a French newspaper called the Journal de Deby invented a feuilleton after the revolution to attract more people and make an impression as a form of democratic press. In this way, all genres have historically evolved from simple to complex, from simple news to analytical writing".

Modern Journalism first appeared in the form of the first periodicals of the early seventeenth century. In the second half of the 19th century and in the 20th century, due to the invention of photography and cinematography, photography and film journalism were formed. From the 1920s onwards, radio journalism began to develop on the basis of the achievements of radio engineering, and in the 1940s, television journalism emerged.

With the emergence and development of the media, the need for journalists with a high level of generality and professionalism has increased. This need has given rise to specialized journalism education in various countries. There are several types of journalism that differ in their political orientation, Different views have emerged on the role and function of activity in social life. In particular, the activities of communist journalism were based on partisanship and classism. This has in many cases led to the restriction and gross violation of human rights and freedoms in the field of information in a universal sense.

2. MAIN PART

The development of journalism depends on a number of factors, including political freedoms and, in particular, freedom of the press. Freedom of the press is a necessary condition for the development of a democratic society. Only in the conditions of free activity can journalism provide objective and truthful information to the members of the society and act as a mediator between the state and the society.

Journalism in Uzbekistan appeared in the second half of the 19th century. Its history begins with the official periodicals Tashkent-based *Turkestanskiye Vedomosti* and *Turkistan Region Gazeta*. In the first and second years of the twentieth century in Uzbekistan the main focus was on the enlightened able to ensure national development private national newspapers and magazines ("*Taraqqiy*", "*Khurshid*", "*Sadoi Turkiston*", "*Samarkand*", "*Oyina*", etc.) were also published. During the Soviet era, the network of periodicals in Uzbekistan expanded to include national, regional and district political and network newspapers, as well as new journalists.

The first buds of social activity aimed at collecting, analyzing, and disseminating information date back to antiquity. Informing people about social events and influencing them through certain ideological and psychological media has taken many forms and methods. Oral information was provided by speakers and announcers. The written information is liquid, Qad. Written and distributed on papyrus in Egypt. Qad. In Rome, advertisements and manuscripts were used.

After the independence of Uzbekistan, the republic's journalism entered a democratic stage, and a new system began to take shape, which helped to democratize the society and build a democratic state based on the rule of law. In 1997, the Laws "On Guarantees and Freedom of Information", "On Protection of Journalism", and "On Mass Media" were adopted. Also, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 1999. On February 26, the resolution "On improving the system of training and retraining of journalists" was announced. These documents are very important in improving the system of training and retraining of journalists in our country and raising it to the level of world standards. Much has been done since then to implement these laws and decisions. As a result of independence, the approach of the republic's journalists to the analysis and coverage of social events has changed radically. Journalists now rely on scientific knowledge, universal and national values, and universally recognized democratic principles in their analysis and coverage of social processes.

During the formation of the journalism system, special higher education in journalism was established in the country. 1949 y. A special department for the training of journalists with higher education has been established at the Faculty of Philology of the Central Asian State University (CUU). In 1967, this department was transformed into an

independent faculty. By the decision of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan (April 26, 1996) the honorary title of "Honored Journalist of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was established. In addition to the National University of Uzbekistan, journalists with higher education are trained at Nukus State University, as well as at the Uzbek University of World Languages. Since 1997, the International Social Center for Retraining Journalists has been operating at the Academy of State and Social Construction under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Beruni Alimov expressed such views in one of his articles. "In the 1990s, the countries that gained independence had to adapt to the demands of the rising globalization process while creating a path of independent development. There are so many descriptions of the phenomenon of globalization that no matter how different they may be, they all have one great truth - globalization - generalization, integration, interdependence and cooperation in one form or another. 'is repeated. Another fact is that globalization, in the broadest sense, is reflected in more information globalization.

This has changed the perception of the media and the media in general in the global media space. The emerging "new world information order" posed new challenges for any country. At the same time, adaptation to this situation began to play a decisive role in the formation of the international image of an independent state.

So what is international journalism? How is the world media space understood? What are their directions, interests, laws? What are the demands and tasks of our journalists on global information conflicts and the impact of ideological and political technologies? What are the new requirements for the integration of Uzbekistan into the world of international journalism?

Being able to find answers to such questions from both theoretical and practical points of view is a testament to the modernity of society, the state, its development at the level of modern requirements, and, ultimately, the perfect image of the people and the state".

3. CONCLUSION

What are the fundamental rules of journalism? British journalists have an axiom of "5 w". These are the 5 questions that a 5 "w" journalist must answer in a story. These are: "what?" (what?), "who?" (who?), «where?» (where?), "when?" (when?), "why?" (why?). French journalists elaborate on this, calling it the QQQQCP: "qui?" (who?), "quoi?" (what?), «où?». (where?), "quand?" (when?), "comment?" (how?), «combien?». (how much?), "pourquoi?" (why?).

If we take the fundamental rules of French journalism and apply them to ourselves, then in the materials of our journalists, "Who? What? Where? When? How? Why? Should be the answer of KNQQQN .

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