Stages of Formation and Development of Internet Journalism in Karakalpakstan, Trends

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Abstract: This article examines the stages of formation and development of Internet journalism in Karakalpakstan on the basis of special scientific categories that are widely used in foreign practice. By category, the trends formed at each stage of development were tracked by the observed structural changes. The problems were investigated and the causes of the origin were investigated.

Key words: "Step by step", trend, Data, multimedia, news, commentary, civic, mobile, comics, data-driven, innovation, banvogn

1. INTRODUCTION:

The formation and development of Internet journalism will inevitably be fueled by new ideas and progressive beliefs that have emerged in the worldview, along with the expansion of the volume of information, the speed of radical changes in the power of society. The process becomes more vivid, especially when human interests and needs compete with each other. The current situation determines, firstly, the inviolability of creatively independent media, secondly, the period of renewal of value criteria, and thirdly, the sharp difference in the size of supply and demand as a result of the scientific and technological revolution. It requires the ability to transmit information in a fast and convenient way, to receive it concisely and easily - to master the depth of analysis. In fact, the concept of "step by step" in practice defines a certain classification. In English, the term is interpreted as a theoretical form that defines the process of formation and growth rate, stages. In the scientific interpretation of M. Shilina, P. Bradshaw, B. Franklin, the term refers to the consistency of the level of development of a particular situation. "Step by step" means "step by step" in English. It is considered "a theoretical form that mainly regulates chronological events." B. Franklin emphasizes that the current template can be divided into several stages. In Bradshaw's theory, "step by step" is recognized as a form of trend that systematizes the process. In this regard, the formation and development of Internet journalism in Karakalpakstan depends on the direct and indirect influence of theoretical beliefs. The existing factor, firstly, paves the way for the emergence and improvement of Internet journalism in the region, secondly, clarifies the main factors and structure of the dynamic process, and thirdly, harmonizes the integrity of tradition and experience.

Today, the convergence of desires and opportunities at every stage of the Internet network characterizes the growing need for trends in practice.

The name, which means "direction" in English, is a basic concept that defines the exact direction of a field. Data, multimedia, news, commentary, civic, mobile, comics, data-driven, innovation, banvogn (writing about experiences), wiki journalism terms generated due to Internet media are interpreted as a specific part of the media, the front. However, in the experience of foreign media, there is another meaningful aspect of the trend, including the forms that are widely used within the Internet system. Breaking news, Text pot, Backpack, no author, and comeback trends are observed in the development stages of online journalism in the region. It is very important to study these trends at a certain stage based on certain requirements.

Step by step and Trend description. In the initial stage of startup, the Internet is interpreted not as mass media, but as a technology, a resource. Later, local researchers will emphasize its media status. Therefore, D. Rashidova's research is aimed at revealing the technical essence of the Internet and the function of the information system. Today, a number of research studies have been created on Internet journalism, which is considered content for the media and is driving the emergence of new directions in journalism as a media outlet. The emergence of Internet journalism in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the stages of development, problems and achievements in the field of the Internet is somewhat like a "comeback" in science. However, it is illogical to discuss new perspectives and make demands based on modern trends without studying the basics of online journalism in Karakalpakstan before studying the evolution of internet journalism at this stage. Therefore, in the first chapter, the factors of emergence, the process of formation, stages of development of Internet journalism in the region are examined on the basis of certain norms. Also, the nature of the trends formed at each stage is theoretically re-evaluated.

The concept of "step by step" is defined in Sross-Border Collaborative Journalism as a scientific term that describes a specific process sequence[1]. In the article "The unwritten rules of cross-border journalism" published by the European Center for Journalism, "Step by step" is interpreted as a method. "Atama is a journalistic method. It is a scientific guide to events. " Both scientific interpretations have commonalities. Views provide an indicator, categories of a process in chronological form. However, the requirements of the current guidelines, the enforcement mechanism have not yet been studied. In our view, "Step by step"

Alfter B. "Cross-Border Collaborative Journalism". - USA.: "Rountable press", 2019. – P.4.

consists of a phenomenon of form that determines the sequence of real processes and organizes them. Thus, the systematization of the process by means of "Step by step" requires the inevitability of the following leading criteria:

- study of key factors;
- determination of traffic discipline;
- generalization of views.

As for the term trend, it was studied as a theoretical problem in the article "Trends in Journalism to watch out". It describes several semantic aspects of the trend. "Since 2015, the term has been widely used in the Internet media to describe the various forms that have become popular.[2]". At the same time, the concept of trend is ambiguous. The term phrase is also used, especially for news that is widely read and discussed on the Internet. "There are more than 104 trends in modern mass media. Most of the current types are subject and text related[3]". However, this concept is mainly applied to the forms of journalism that have emerged in science due to a certain direction and technical capabilities. Since the text and subject indicators have acquired a whole conceptuality, it is expedient to study the trend in a certain form. Trends in the development stages of regional internet journalism will also be discussed.

2.   MAIN PART:

In our opinion, there are four main stages in the formation and development of Internet journalism in the Republic of Karakalpakstan:

Step 1. Establishment of government and non-government sector websites. The Internet first entered Uzbekistan in 1996 with the help of the Russian Internet provider Sovam Teleport. This year, the process of connecting the state and public organizations to the Internet began. "In 1996, three websites were launched in Karakalpakstan." One of the main factors in the transition of government agencies and organizations to the electronic system is the National Program for the Development of Computerization and Information and Communication Technologies, adopted in 1996. The program identified areas for the development of the national segment of the country and the creation of websites of government and public organizations. As a result, the services provided by the Uzbek segment Uznet provider optimize information resources. The first website of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan in the Karakalpak language www.sovminrk.gov.uz was launched in the region in 1997. At the same time, the website of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Republic of Karakalpakstan www.kr.gov.uz will be created. Later, the Karakalpak State Museum of Art named after IV Savitsky was set up at www.museum-s.info.

According to the national program, the activities of government agencies, a number of decrees, decisions and laws adopted by the government, innovations in the field of national economy, changes in the electronic systems organized on the Internet will be communicated to the general public.

Websites created in Karakalpakstan partially fulfill this task, and the content covers regional news. In particular, on the main page of the website www.sovminrk.gov.uz in 1998, "Deficiency of the Day" (December 25, 1997), "Session of the Supreme Council" (November 15, 1998), "School in a remote village" (December 5, 1998), Materials on "Ayzadanyn kesteleri", "Onermentlerge jana opportunities" (January 29, 1998) were published. Although they did not fully meet the requirements of the media genre, they did partly serve to inform journalism to a wide audience. The current situation is due, firstly, to the fact that the materials are the product of amateur experience, secondly, to the fact that they are placed in the name as a result of low audience demand, and thirdly, to the lack of control of Internet readers. Again, existing websites create an information-backup structure. The sites provide a wide range of information about the activities of the organization. The main information on www.kr.gov.uz is about the functions, structure, date of establishment and appointments of the Jogorku Kenesh. Similarly, the official information of the department www.sovminrk.gov.uz, www.museum-s.info also took precedence. Current messages are constant and variable in nature, stored or modified depending on the level of information. They are listed as important news in the museum database at www.museum-s.info. It regularly changes the amount of information, such as the value of exhibits and the number of tourists, the appointment or termination of a particular position.

The first three websites in Karakalpakstan also have an information structure. After all, the e-mails contain news about the work carried out by government agencies, public organizations, the reform process. At the same time, the current practice used is also the first appearance of journalistic creativity in the national Internet system.

The establishment of government and non-government websites has yielded the following results for online journalism in the region:

- Possibility to transmit information via the Internet;
- The social nature of the Internet, the convenience of media content;
- Priority of data storage and transmission on websites.

The websites of government agencies and public organizations, which are the first test for Internet journalism, with experimental content, serve as a solid foundation for the formation and development of online journalism in Karakalpakstan, the second important stage.

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[2] Coll. 2019 Trend Report for Journalism, Media and Texnology. Future Today institute. – Aus.: "Personal press", 2019. – P.13.

[3] Coll.2019 Trend Report for Journalism, Media and Texnology. Future Today institute. –Aus.: "Personal press", 2019. – P.13.

Step 2. Creation of electronic versions of traditional media. "In 2001, the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov called on the government to develop a short-term and rapid strategy for the development of information and communication technologies in order to support the future of the country socially, culturally and economically. The current legal criterion and task paved the way for the second stage of development of the Internet and led to the creation of new forms of Internet information systems. In 2002, traditional media began to adopt the Internet by creating their own electronic versions. Initially, the websites of Khalk Sozi, Pravda Vostoka, and O'zbekiston Ovozi were launched, while in Karakalpakstan, Erkin Karakalpakstan and Vesti Karakalpakstan continued the country's information policy. On February 7, 2002, the Erkin Karakalpakstan and Vesti Karakalpakstana newspapers, registered by the Karakalpak Communications and Information Agency, launched the website www.erkinkarakalpak.uz. The site received the status of the first electronic publication that produces information in the Karakalpak language.

Another factor influencing the work of Internet journalism is the growing need to use the network. At that time, the Internet did not yet penetrate into every home, but it was available in some institutions and offices. Its capabilities have also been repeatedly highlighted in traditional media pages. As a result, in a short time the system took on a mass character in society. In the context of Karakalpakstan, the interest in the Internet is growing. The low cost of information on the Internet will affect the emergence of journalism in the new network system. Traditional publications began to regularly prepare foreign news on their pages on the basis of Internet materials. The rapid penetration and speed of information into the media market with the help of the Internet has quickly become commonplace.

The first journalistic electronic publication in Karakalpakstan, www.erkinkarakalpak.uz, was designed based on the websites of government agencies and public organizations. The initial appearance of www.erkinkarakalpak.uz is similar to the design of the website of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan www.sovminrk.gov.uz. Even the page, the windows, the colors are the same. There is also a sense of harmony in the way news is posted on the web window. The current electronic clone initially provided material in the news genre that appeared in the newspaper. On February 13, 2002, the website posted messages such as "Spring preparations are in full swing," "Tractors are being tuned," and "The session has just begun." Analytical and journalistic materials were published in the February 12, 2002 issue of the newspaper. However, if we analyze the activity of the website over the years, we can see that by 2004, the system of converting all materials published in the newspaper into electronic form on a fixed periodic basis has significantly improved. On December 4, 2004, the online site published critical articles entitled "The Dollar Has Arrived," and "Kashmir Gaps." The current situation is another important factor determining the development of the traditional media system.

The advent of the first electronic form on the Internet paved the way for the creation of other traditional media sites. In 2006, the website www.qq.jaslari.uz of Karakalpakstan Jaslary, a socio-political newspaper of Karakalpak youth, was launched. It includes articles published in a traditional newspaper. Although the website looks like the website of the Erkin Karakalpakstan newspaper, it differs sharply from it. Color, login, interactivity in the page windows, originality in the transmission of information showed the development trend of the electronic media over the years in the process of formation. The existing feature can again be assessed by the increasing demand of the audience for online media. Because, by 2006, the Internet began to be used as the main technical tool in the activities of most institutions and organizations in Karakalpakstan. Then, in 2009, the website of the children's and youth newspaper "Jetkinshek" www.jetkinshek.uz entered the information space. It is a model of a traditional newspaper on the Internet, and unlike the electronic edition www.qq.jaslari.uz, it has a new design, interactivity, multimedia. While www.qq.jaslari.uz has mainly interactivity of quiz games, www.jetkinshek.uz provides an opportunity to comment on the materials and participate in the inquiry process. The design and composition of the materials posted on the site page has evolved considerably. Sometimes the materials published in the newspaper were uploaded with video and audio, pictures. Since then, Karakalpak online journalism has seen a difference between electronic hybrids of traditional media and the original. The structural changes to the website have ushered in a new era in internet journalism. The website www.qq.jaslari.uz has a section "Opinion", where the user has the opportunity to leave their views and suggestions on the articles. An example of such an interactive online media is Nukus FM, which launched its online website in 2010. His email address is www.karstars.com. At that time, the site was the first in Karakalpakstan in terms of audience coverage. It includes some of the daily radio broadcasts, as well as the ability to download songs and videos from the site. In addition, various interactive games and quizzes on the site have increased the user's interest in the content. As websites have mastered new features of the internet, it has ushered in a phase of modern internet journalism.

Step 3. Creating online websites. The establishment of websites on the Internet, in particular pure online publications, TV channels and radio channels, has laid the foundation for a new stage for Karakalpak internet journalism. One of the main reasons for the emergence of online media is the electronic appearance of traditional mass media. Because these electronic clones have proven to be convenient content for internet mass media. In addition, the increase in the number of regional internet users has increased the demand for websites. According to the Information Analysis Department of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, "In 2010, the number of mobile Internet users in Karakalpakstan was about 4,000. It is also stated that the

number of users through private Internet providers is more than 2050[4]”. The audience's mastery of the Internet will lead to the creation of the first online journalism website in Karakalpakstan in 2011. Initially, the Internet edition www.amunews.uz was launched in Amudarya district. In 2011, the site, which was registered with the Uzbek Agency for Press and Information No. 0919, mainly published district news. Free daily updating of an average of 3 materials per day in the web address archive, which includes sections such as "Politics", "News", "Economy", "Society", "Health", "Sports", "Culture", "Literature", "Other". can be seen published on. It is also observed that the publication with an information structure has several problems with the requirements of operational transmission of materials, writing techniques and Internet hypertext. When examining the archive materials of the website, it was found that the level of "updating" of information is not satisfactory. This is one of the primary problems encountered with website online requirements, unlike traditional electronic forms of media. Experimentally, the site, which operated in test mode, switched to basic operating mode in 2012.

The website of the Karakalpak News Agency www.xabar.uz was established in 2012. This online address has created new principles in the transmission of information about Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan. As a result, firstly, the speed of information flow has increased, and secondly, the materials posted on the web address began to gain popularity, local media began to publish and transmit site materials. As a result of this collaboration between the Internet and traditional media, the audience's interest in websites has further increased. On the pages of www.xabar.uz in 2013-2014 you can find materials written in analytical genres. On June 11, 2013, a critical article was published under the headline "Old Dom dom exercises". This type of material means that the site has moved from an information structure to a social structure, that is, to the character of the Internet as a social institution, which is the main feature of the Internet.

In Karakalpakstan, the website www.furkat.uz was launched in 2013. It has several sections and covers news in various fields. This site has been a key factor in the development of private online journalism. He had a more social structure and delivered novelty and critical articles to the audience. It can be seen that the interactivity, multimedia, hypertext features of the site materials have become a priority. We also followed the trends on these websites. The presentation of some digital information in text and visual infographics is an element of data journalism. For example, in the content of www.xabar.uz on January 29, 2013 in the text of the extended message entitled "Deputies reported" the element of "text infographics" was used, that is, a remarkable sentence in the text was highlighted and made into a separate infographic. Similar patterns of trends can be found on other site pages.

It was observed that the form of "Backpack" (quick creation of material using new multimedia tools) was used in the materials of the site. The placement of a whole conceptual material in a combination of audio, video and photos at www.amunews.uz shows that there is a reform associated with the use of new trends in the Internet media. This principle is also reflected in the materials www.xabar.uz, www.furkat.uz.

Backpack is a method of preparing a whole material consisting of other multimedia tools attached to the main text. The use of trends in online publications has led to the emergence of new forms and opportunities in journalism. Sites have developed content in terms of form and content. Especially in Karakalpak Internet journalism, the fact that sites have their own platform on social networks since 2014 has revealed the next stage of development.

Step 4. Establish a social media platform for websites. The new stage launched by www.furkat.uz is related to the fact that journalistic sites on the Internet have special channels and groups on social networks. The current web address first had its own personal group on Facebook, and the materials published on the site in the online edition were exported to the network. Most of the audience had their own personal page in this type of network, which was a convenient area for advertising the website. The site identified three main levels of development of Internet media:

1. design, multimedia, hypertext;
2. social platform;
3. mediation, commutation.

The new, convenient design is important in giving additional decoration, impression to the materials on the websites. Its multimedia nature has led to the expansion of materials. (Extended material) The addition of additional audio, video, photos, and comments to the main text expands the subject and leads to formal conciseness. At this stage, new trends in Karakalpak online journalism are attracting more and more audiences.

The use of hyperlinks on the site www.furkat.uz offers new opportunities to the reader. Now the audience has the opportunity to take, compare and supplement the evidence from other sources without any difficulty, while simultaneously staying in the main content. This technical action does not require much time and effort on its own, allowing the reader to observe materials from other sources that are under the influence of automation. As a result, the Internet media has expanded due to the current nature of the Internet.

The social platform links these sites to the existence of their official channels, groups on social networks. The internet reform that began in the third phase has led to an increase in audience size and a change in attitudes towards the nature of internet journalism. Special bots have also been created for the website on the network. Citizens' appeals and problems received through the bot led to active mediation between the journalist and the audience. As a result, the process of socialization of journalism

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[4] Қарақалпақстан ғалаба хабар қураллары: Кеше хам бугин. –Н.: "Билим". 2013. – Б.12.

intensifies. The audience also strengthened its control over journalistic materials as an active commenter. These features of development are also specific to the site www.makan.uz, founded in 2014. Unlike the previous site, on the network platform of web content appeared appearances of the post form of some events, that is, the style of writing based on personal opinion, feedback. This process shows that the development of online journalism in Karakalpakstan is becoming increasingly social. It was also found that the websites are adapted to the modern trend based on the requirements and features of social networking platforms. As a result, the new phase provided several opportunities for Karakalpak online journalism.

3. DISCUSSION:

In addition, these stages of ascent have caused a number of problems. It is expedient to classify them according to the analysis of Karakalpak Internet journalism as follows:

- changes in the composition of the journalistic text;
- The text should be shortened and filled with multimedia;
- Decreased importance of words, images, sensitivity in journalism due to other Internet techniques;
- Some restrictions on genres under the influence of artificial automation.

Solving big problems and making recommendations based on certain norms is important for the science of internet journalism.

It has also been observed that the scientific and practical attitudes towards trends have changed at the current stage. Currently, trends in Internet journalism are applied in the following two directions;

- Urgent and interesting news; (Breaking news)
- Teaser or announcements.

"Today, the Internet is an open system, and thanks to the expansion of new fans, an online journalism system has been formed. But not all the principles of traditional media theory can be incorporated into online journalism[5]". The researcher noted that the traditional and general requirements in journalism are different based on the characteristics of each type of media. It was also found that the change in the form and content of certain concepts in the content is related to the nature and socialization of the Internet. The social nature of network journalism is also reflected in the adaptation of concepts to their capabilities. Regional websites and official channels mainly use the term "#Breaking news" to refer to urgent news or very topical news. This type of information is called a trend. The sites www.makan.uz, www.zaman.uz, www.karinform.uz also provide a catalog of the most current and important news for 7 days as weekly trends. It is also called an announcement or teaser to give the material a short form, i.e. the most important part of the text. This announcement, the teaser is also interpreted as a modern trend in science. Given the nature of the trend, its use as a specific direction can be encouraged. However, the expression of small concepts within trends as trends does not meet the requirements of internet journalism.

The development of online journalism in Karakalpakstan was dynamic at the Step 1 and Step 2 stages. Because on the basis of the government decision, government agencies, public organizations, then the electronic hybrids of traditional media served as the main factor for the next stage. However, the sites created in the Step 2 phase came to the Step 3 and were forced to suspend their activities for some time. Content created during the emergence of websites has shown its activity only in the name of the following categories.

At the time the websites were created, there were some attempts to provide updates in an operational way. However, the insufficient demand for internet media in the society, the presence of internet speed and some problems with communication have for some time had a negative impact on the development of internet publications. As a result, new-level websites have spent a lot of time mastering web requirements.

The above scientific observations and analysis show that in today's "Social media" stage of the world's Internet media, Karakalpak Internet journalism is mastering the requirements and capabilities of "Step3", "Step 4". From this point of view, it is important to study the general problems that arise in this process, to consider new trends.

In this article, the stages of formation and development of Karakalpak Internet journalism, which have not been studied in science to date, have been systematized and studied on the basis of scientific indicators. The elements of the theoretical form were also considered in general. Basically, three major aspects were considered in the evaluation of the dynamic process:

1. Factors influencing the process;
2. Structural views
3. Results.

4. CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, the emergence and development stages of Karakalpak Internet journalism have been dynamic. This was due to government decisions, the development of IT technologies, the social nature of online journalism, and other factors. At each stage, the requirements and forms of Internet media, the necessary concepts in it were updated. As a result, it has led to the disappearance of stable terms and requirements in the online media industry. Due to some problems in the third stage of

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[5] Ортиқова Ю. Интерактив журналистика. – Т.: "Mumtoz so'z". 2011. – Б. 90.

development, regional online journalism was forced to comply with the requirements of both Step in the fourth stage of socialization. As a result, shortcomings related to the requirements of both phases are also observed. To some extent, the development of proposals for these shortcomings is relevant for the science of Karakalpak Internet journalism.

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