



General Understanding of Journalistic Works

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Abstract: Journalistic works are forms of communication aimed at providing accurate, timely, and relevant information to the public. They encompass various formats such as news articles, investigative reports, feature stories, editorials, and multimedia content. The primary objective of journalism is to inform, educate, and sometimes entertain audiences while maintaining ethical standards of accuracy, objectivity, and fairness. Journalists act as watchdogs of society, holding power to account, shedding light on issues of public interest, and giving voice to marginalized groups. Journalistic works rely on rigorous research, critical analysis, and storytelling skills. They are informed by interviews, firsthand accounts, public records, and expert insights. The evolving media landscape has expanded the reach and diversity of journalistic content through digital platforms, enabling real-time reporting and interactive engagement. The essence of journalism lies in its commitment to truth, its ability to foster informed public discourse, and its role in upholding democratic principles by empowering individuals with knowledge to make informed decisions.

Keywords: Propaganda, Journalism, Publicism, Influence, Socio-political, Historical.

Introduction: The method used in carrying out propaganda work, namely the press method, is considered the popular method. Simplicity, clarity, expressiveness and adherence to the norms of literary language are the main characteristics of this style. The form of popular style used on radio and television is called the oral popular style, while the form used in newspapers and magazines is called the written popular style. This style uses many socio-political words. To make the speech effective, it also uses effective words and phrases, as well as proverbs and wise sayings. In this style, the parts of the sentence are arranged in the usual order, the sentences are expressed by verbs in the imperative and indicative moods, indicative, emotional

and rhetorical interrogative sentences are effectively used, exclamation marks are often used, as well as repetitive words and phrases.

Journalism (Latin: "publicus" — public) is a type of literary work devoted to socio-political and other topical issues of the time. The task of journalism is to evoke and shape public opinion, direct it toward a specific goal, and create a picture of reality based on documented facts and information. The subject of journalism is contemporary public life, and the facts of the past and future associated with it. As the importance of public activity and ideas in life grew, so did the principle of journalism, that is, the active intervention of a creative person in reality, the direct, open, and frank expression of ideas. Journalism is increasingly becoming a part of works of science, art, and literature.

Popular science novels, plays and films appear. Journalism includes not only articles and other major works in which the facts of reality are presented in a logical and figurative form, but also all genres of the press. According to the subject, journalism is divided into philosophical and political, economic, spiritual and moral, literary and critical; According to the style, it has debatable, propaganda, critical and analytical and humorous forms. According to the genre, journalism is divided into factual and informational (news, report, account), analytical (article) and artistic and journalistic (essay, feuilleton, pamphlet, author's article). Journalism explores reality through deep analysis and research of the facts of life, that is, through socio-journalistic research. In this respect, it is close to social science. Journalism can have scientific and theoretical characteristics, interpreting and promoting the problems of a particular science in the form of a journalistic article. The form and internal structure of journalism are a combination of logical thinking and imagery. In the genre of journalism, images are used in a special way. The personality of a journalist, like the personality of a poet, is manifested in his rich inner world and point of view.

The folk style is one of the functional styles and belongs to the group of written styles. Works written in this style are usually called publicism. Publicism is a section of literature that covers public life and everyday politics. The topic of publicism is always relevant. Since publicism is a product of ideology, it certainly has a propagandistic character. Its main goal is to convince and attract people. The purpose of the publicistic style is to inform and influence. Because everything that serves ideology should not be ineffective. It is also characterized by polemics and emotionality. What is written in it must be logical and proven. Since the publicistic style usually has a written form, its linguistic

means must be well chosen, correctly selected, expressive and figurative. A publicistic work is published and distributed in written form, usually in newspapers and magazines (periodicals), and sometimes as a separate publication. This style combines features characteristic of both scientific prose and fiction. The simultaneous use of expression techniques characteristic of the language of science and the language of fiction, the constant combination of scientific argumentation and figurative imagery is a distinctive feature of the language of journalism.

The journalistic style has its own specific lexical and phraseological characteristics, which include: socio-political and terminological vocabulary (this is the vocabulary used in the press). Words that are constantly used in the modern press belong to the socio-political vocabulary. In popular works, based on the needs associated with their specific subject matter, terminological vocabulary is widely used, including general economic and general military, scientific and technical, agricultural and industrial terms. In journalism, the vocabulary of socio-political terminology is used correctly, that is, in its subject meaning. Another key aspect of this style is that the words are mostly unambiguous.

Among the styles of written books, an important place is occupied by vocabulary borrowed from the ancient Ottoman Turkish language, as well as newspaper clichés borrowed from modern European languages. The task of journalism is to evoke and shape public opinion, direct it to a certain goal, and create a picture of reality based on documented facts.

Journalism is an artistic genre that illuminates various realities and current problems of the political life of society, and it is in this regard that it has practical significance in science. After all, since scientific inventions and discoveries must be made public, the press is no exception. Because in journalism, attention is usually paid to current issues that are ripe for resolution from the point of view of their time. Examples of creative works of journalistic content are often published in periodicals (newspapers and magazines), as well as in individual works.

The press and journalism in general by their nature reflect social struggle and ideas. If we follow this law, we can say that journalism will always remain a product of certain ideological views. Works in the style of the press often have a propaganda and agitation effect. "The main manifestations of the press include persuasion, propaganda and appeals. The journalistic style performs the function of influence. It is characterized by controversy and emotionality. In order for a work written in the journalistic direction to have a sufficient

impact on the spiritual world of the reader, they must be based on strong logical arguments and reliable evidence. At the same time, in journalistic eras, such qualities as expressiveness, imagery and fluency of speech are more often used, in this sense, the journalistic language acquires a variety of stylistic significance, reflecting the positive aspects of scientific prose and fiction. The characteristic features of journalistic language are that it widely uses techniques of expression inherent in both scientific and artistic language, and is consistently combined with scientific argumentation, artistic imagery and images".

Modern public life and the facts of the past and future connected with it are the subject of journalism.

Journalism is divided into genres: factual information (news, report, message), analytical (article) and artistic journalism (essay, feuilleton, pamphlet, author's article).

It is very ancient in the history of the peoples of Central Asia. It clearly shows the features of a journalist (Kabusname) (11th century). In the works of Navoi "Majolis ul-nafois", "Munshaot", "Makhtub ul-qulub" there are all the features of journalism.

Literary portraits of Abdurakhmon Jami, Pakhlavon Makhmud, Sayyid Hasan Ardasher and others created by Navoi can be called journalistic essays.

A deep study of Navoi's prose works allows us to call him the founder of Uzbek journalism.

The first journalistic articles about the public life of Uzbekistan were published on the pages of the "Turkistan Regional Newspaper".

However, the national press, which emerged as a result of the strengthening of the national awakening movement (the Jadidist movement), was able to openly expose the shortcomings and vices of the society of that time and even promptly comment on problems related to international life. Such articles were especially widely distributed, starting with the newspaper "Taraki". I. Obidiy, M. Bekhbudiy, Fitrat, Cholpon, U. Khodjaev, A. Avloniy, H. Muin and others. Publicistic articles by young intellectuals of the Free World on socio-political, scientific-educational, cultural-artistic and other issues of national and international importance were published in newspapers and magazines such as "Shukhrat", "Khurshid", "Osiyo", "Sadoi Turkestan", "Sadoi Fergana", "Nadzhot", "Turon", "Khuriyat".

In particular, the articles published in the newspaper "Samarkand", published and edited by Behbudi himself, and the magazine "Oina" were met with great interest by the society of that time.

"Turkestan autonomy and economic autonomy". The

author of the article is Islam Shoakhmedov. The article was published in the issue of the newspaper "Ulug Turkestan" from November 18, 1917. The article is written in the old Uzbek language.

The article is as follows:

"The revolution in Russia gave all nations the right to self-determination. Accordingly, the first steps of nations within Russia will be directed towards their national autonomy. However, it should not be forgotten that independence can be ensured only when the sun of autonomy has a material and economic base. If the people are economically dependent on others and do not have their own independence for their economic development, then national independence will have little meaning for the people. Because economic backwardness is much more difficult and more difficult to overcome than political activity. Accordingly, the Turkestanis strive and strive to achieve self-government with a policy of great benefit in all matters".

In addition to written and oral forms of journalism, there are also pictorial and graphic (posters, caricatures, photo-cinematic (documentary) and theatrical and dramatic (propaganda brigades) forms.

CONCLUSION

Journalism plays a pivotal role in shaping public opinion, fostering informed discourse, and reflecting the socio-political dynamics of its time. Its versatility is evident in its ability to combine scientific reasoning, artistic expression, and emotional appeal. From historical contexts like the press movements of Central Asia to contemporary forms including radio, television, and digital media, journalism has evolved while retaining its core function of communicating truth and fostering societal progress. It bridges the gap between ideology and the public by effectively employing logical, figurative, and stylistic elements. The enduring relevance of journalism underscores its ability to adapt, influence, and inspire in an ever-changing world.

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