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PRINCIPLES OF THE HISTORICAL FORMATION OF JOURNALISTIC FUNCTIONS

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to analyzing principles of the historical formation of journalistic functions in journalism. The functions of journalism are closely related to the emergence and historical development of the press, the media. That is, as long as the press is connected with the emergence and historical development of mankind, this feature, its essence, is reflected in the social work it performs.

KEYWORDS: *Journalism, journalistic functions, historical development of the press, periodicals.*

INTRODUCTION

It is well known that the emergence of the press is associated with the emergence of humanity on earth and the need for interaction, first with the emergence of language, then writing, then the printed word. The press in the original sense is a product of human civilization and a factor that plays an important role in its development. In other words, along with the fact that the main reasons for the emergence of the press are based on people's need to know the news, socio-political, economic, and spiritual factors also play an important role in this regard. All these important aspects are reflected in the functions of periodicals and journalism.

It is also known that in the period before the press was fully formed, that is, before the press, its functions were performed by other social methods - publishing, reporting, oratory, and at the same time oral and written literature. Interaction between people, people giving accurate information to each other, achieving the reality of social life are reflected in the examples of written literature created in the early days. "The truth holds the earth, says the ancient Indian holy book "Narada-smriti". Truth is the highest blessing; truth is the foundation of human life. Speak the truth, avoid lying, truth is the essence of man." The Laws of Manu, the first moral

and legal document of mankind, also emphasize the importance of accurate information in life, which comes as a function of the press: "Everything is known by words. It is based on the word that comes from the word. He whose word is a liar is a liar in all things." The Sumerian and Mesopotamian writings from prehistoric times also had specific manifestations of information dissemination, analysis, and influence. Historical data show that the factors that performed their functions in the pre-press period also existed in the ancient Egyptian state. In particular, during the construction of the famous Egyptian pyramids, to attract more people to the work, a plaque with the inscription "Let's Get Generous ...!" was erected in front of the construction site.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the pre-press period, the dissemination of information, which was its function, also existed in various forms in the eastern countries. For example, the Shaks living in ancient Central Asia sent birds, mice, frogs, and five arrows to the Persian king Darius, who invaded their homeland. The purpose of this symbolic letter was to convey the message: "If you Iranians do not fly like a bird, do not dig into the poplars like a mouse, and do not hide underwater like a frog, you will die from these bullets." It is known that the ancient Turkish writings also contained information and conclusions that were important for the life of the country: "Turkish Oghuz beys, listen, people! If the sky did not rise from above, if the earth did not crack below, O Turkish people, who destroyed your state and government?" is called in the Gray Tegin script. This is the first appearance of a journalistic appeal that plays an important role in the implementation of the functions of the press. Written sources about our ancient Turkic ancestry Oguzkhan, his letter to the Chinese queen, and the writings in the great encyclopedic scholar Mahmud Qashqari's "Turkish Dictionary" are examples of his prepress imaging and analytical functions. It is known from history that verbal methods of collecting and disseminating information for the purpose of ideological and psychological influence on people were also carried out by preachers, heralds, couriers. This activity was established during the reign of the great statesman and the commander Amir Temur. "I have appointed storytellers from among the pious and straightforward people to write down the situation in each country, the mood of the army, their way of life, their actions, and the connections between them, I punished such storytellers when it became clear to me that they had written something wrong" it is written in "Temur's charters". The above data indicate that the image function of the press has been established for a long time in the history of the eastern countries. At the same time, the analysis function has been widely used. This was often done by an eastern preacher. The famous scholar and writer of the 15th century, Hossein Vaez Kashefi, and others were leading representatives of this activity. In the pre-press period in the East, his social work was carried out, among other means, by oral and written literature. Representatives of ancient Turkic literature Yusuf Khos Hajib, Ahmad Yugnaki, Persian-speaking poets Firdavsi, Rudaki, Abdurahman Jami, founder of Turkish literature, thinker Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Babur, and others raised important social issues of their time in their poetry and prose works. These works contained elements of analytical and artistic journalism, a strong journalistic spirit, which served the analytical function of the press. Alisher Navoi in his work "Majlis-un-Nafois" gave a general assessment of the work of artists of that time. This work corresponds to the genres of creative portraiture or literary observation of contemporary art journalism. The poet's works "Holoti Sayid Hasan Ardasher" and "Holoti Pahlavon Muhammad" can be considered the first manifestations of the genre of

portrait essays in fiction. Poets Mashrab, Turdi Farogi, Ogahi, Uzbek people's democrat poets Furkat, Muqimi, Zavqi, who created in the later periods of Central Asia, in their works raised important issues of public life, exposed the social vices that occur in life. This is in line with the social work performed by journalism that serves the functions of the press. Muqimiy and Zavqiy's humorous poems, which were later brought to life, later moved to the pages of the first Uzbek editions and directly contributed to the emergence of Uzbek comic journalism. As a result of the development of society, the expansion of social relations and communication between people, and the growing need for social information, the first appearances of the press were born. It is known that although the first buds of the press date back to prehistoric times (gypsum boards founded in Rome in the first century BC, etc.), they were not fully popular. It is known from history that the first manuscript leaflets appeared in the 15th century. The first manuscript leaflets formed in Byzantium during this period (which were the basis for the origin of the word newspaper, later called the main edition of the press, because they were sold for an Italian coin called a "Gazzetta"). Although these manuscripts were not a full-fledged press publication, their journalistic functions showed their first appearances. Leaflets issued in Byzantium contained the image function of the press, i.e., the arrival and departure of merchant ships, reports on the prices of various goods, and the first appearances of advertisements and announcements.

The development of society and the growing need for information among people began to place new demands on the era. Now the manuscript leaflets no longer meet these requirements. The invention of the printing press by the middle of the fourteenth century made it possible to distribute the word in print in large numbers. The printing press, invented by Johann Gutenberg of Germany, first led to the appearance of books and later the first press releases. The method of reproducing the word by print has also reached Russia. A century later, printed newspapers began to appear in the east, including Central Asia. It should be noted that most of the first publications of the press were published by the rulers of that period and naturally served their socio-political interests. For this reason, in the history of journalism, this press has been called the authoritarian press. While these same publications have all three functions of the press - image, analysis, and exposure - they have a unique character. In other words, the rulers who organized and managed the press (the first Russian newspaper, Vedomosti, was edited by Tsar Peter I himself and edited by him) served the functions of the press in their own direct political interests. This would have limited these functions to a certain extent. This situation was also evident in the analytical function of the first printed publications, in which facts, events, and happenings in life were conducted, interpreted, and evaluated authoritarian, from the point of view of the individual. The first publication in Turkestan, the Turkestan Regional Newspaper, was a clear example of the authoritarian press representing the interests of Tsarist Russia. The statement reads: "By order of the Governor-General of Turkestan, The Gazette of Turkestan will be published this month. In this newspaper, in order to be known to the whole population, every decree of the Governor-General is announced, and all kinds of new news, trade, and events in Tashkent and other cities are written." It is obvious that the first Uzbek-language publication in our country, The Gazette of Turkestan province, has been authoritarian in its press functions.

With the development of society, new socio-economic changes have taken place in the world. As a result of the people's movements and revolutionary changes in Europe in the seventeenth

and eighteenth centuries, several European countries began to be replaced by new, relatively advanced regimes. By this time, the need for a variety of information had risen to a high level, and as a result, the first appearances of the media were fully formed and began to develop rapidly.

It should be noted that the periodicals that emerged during this period had a different character than the authoritarian press that preceded it. They came to be known as the free world press because they were not the will of individual rulers, but the result of a mass popular movement and a state of freedom, equality, and other positive, universal slogans. The press served as a political tool for the bourgeois class to seize power, to mobilize the masses to their side in the struggle against individual rulers. In particular, the press played an important role during the revolutionary movements of Britain and France. Created during this period, Kamil Demyulen, Jean-Paul Marat, and others exposed the flaws of the old system by making extensive use of the sharp pamphlet genre of journalism in the fight against their political opposition. This was a distinctive feature of the analytical function of the press.

As a result of the social life of the West, the influence of progressive ideas, social thought developed in the East, especially in Central Asia, and the first editions of the free world press began to appear. These include newspapers such as Taraqqiy and Shuhrat, which have been published since 1906, Sadoyi Turkistan, Samarkand, Sadoyi Fergana, Oyina, and Al-Islah. M. Behbudi, M. Abdurashidkhonov, X H Niyazi, A. Avloni, Fitrat, Cholpon, and others, who were supporters of Jadidism and new social development, took an active part in the press of this period, deeply analyzed the events of social life in their works and drew some important conclusions. In the Jadid press publications based on advanced ideas, the analytical function of journalism was extensive and comprehensive and served fully for that period. Even in the pages of the religious magazine Al-Isloh, published in Tashkent in the early twentieth century, the social analysis was widespread. It should be noted that one of the peculiarities of the free world press is its social aspect, which in turn has certain contradictions. The bourgeois class used the press not only for its political purposes but also for its economic interests and became a source of sales, profit, and enrichment by publishing newspapers and other periodicals. For this reason, the main goal is to publish various news and interest the reader. As a result, trendy, "lacking in depth or solidity" materials, advertisements and announcements began to be given too much space in the press. This suggests that the image function has a distinctive character in the publications of the free world press. This feature continues in some foreign publications, as well as in many private newspapers.

As society developed, new ideas began to enter the human mind. An example of this is the doctrine of scientific communism developed in Europe in the mid-nineteenth century by K. Marx and his colleague F. Engels. They laid the foundations for new press publications to carry out their ideas, and as a result, a completely new - communist press - emerged in human history. In the early twentieth century, the newly formed party, led by the Russian revolutionary V. I. Lenin made extensive use of the press to communicate its ideas to the people. As a result of the political revolution of 1917, the communist press began to appear. The function of this large-scale press was defined as that of "collective propagandist, collective propagandist, and collective organizer." During the communist regime, which ruled for more than seventy years, it was legal for all media outlets to follow this rule in their activities. But

these functions of journalism acquired a negative character by serving only the domination of a single idea.

CONCLUSION

Mankind is always striving for progress, goodness, advanced ideas. A democratic system based on the will of the people has always been his dream. Only in a society based on democratic order can the press operate freely, independently, perform its functions, describe the life of society broadly and comprehensively, deeply analyze the events in it, and have a positive impact on people's consciousness and society. From the above brief historical observation, it is clear that the main functions of the press are always present, it is the social, economic, and cultural-spiritual life of each period, it works in accordance with the requirements of the time and has the necessary characteristics. Only in a democratic system and its press will the functions of journalism be broad, comprehensive, and unhindered.

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