

**MODERN KARAKALPAK PRESS AND GENRES OF
JOURNALISTIC WORKS**

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Abstract

This article investigates the functioning of the press in Karakalpakstan. In particular, the typological division of the press, its importance, the purpose and direction of publications are analyzed and revealed. That is, they have been classified into publications such as central, district and city, industry (specialized), independent (personal), periodical and weekly publications as well as entertainment publications. Also discusses the classification of information genres and its use in the press of Karakalpakstan. The genres of information are comprehensively analyzed, the level and degree of use of genres in the Karakalpak press today is studied. That's why discusses analytical genres in the group of journalistic genres and their features of coverage and analysis of events and phenomena of public life. The requirements and theoretical aspects of analytical genres are also considered. At the same time, the appearance of analytical genres in the modern press of Karakalpakstan, the topics covered in them were analyzed and appropriate conclusions were drawn.

Keywords: Information, genre, group, newspaper, note, interview, reporting, report, problem, newspaper, analytical genres, article, correspondence, genre features.

INTRODUCTION

The impact of globalization on the media and its impact on society has been widely studied and observed in various fields of science around the world. The role of the media is particularly important in providing impartial information to the public. That is why journalism is becoming increasingly popular with the interpretation of social life issues, the skills of a journalist in covering them, the potential of genres, the language and style of materials. That is why it is important to study the role of journalism in the prevention of these problems using modern research methods.

Due to the overabundance of information in the world in recent times, humanity and society need only reliable and reliable information. Timely satisfaction of the needs of mankind and society in such information is also a special task of today. It is clear to us that the media play an important role in dealing with information. At the same time, other modern information technologies are being introduced in the work with information and its dissemination. However, in this paper we aim to study the issues presented by the press, i.e. by the press of Karakalpakstan, information genres that occupy a special place in the genres of journalism, their scope and level of coverage.

In journalism, a special place is occupied by analytical genres in revealing an event, in highlighting phenomena through the method of analysis. Analytical genres, in turn, are divided into several groups. Consider the features and differences of form characteristic of each genre, how they differ from each other.

THE MAIN PART

The globalization of information on the earth has also had an impact on the Karakalpak mass media. Firstly, it can be explained by the increase in the number of media outlets in the Republic of Karakalpakstan in recent years and secondly by the increasing number of topics in them. The media's weight and social significance have grown to a high level, especially in the information space. In particular, in recent years, the press has also influenced the social environment and the formation of an audience's perceptions about the processes in society. This may be explained by the emergence and proliferation of specialized press releases, the polishing of a variety of topics in the press, and the use of different forms of communication with the audience.

According to the Agency of Information and Mass Communications of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, by January 1, 2018, 44 newspapers, 8 magazines, and one news agency were registered in the republic. These publications can be classified as follows:

1. Central publications;
2. District and city publications;
3. Specialized (field) publications;
4. Independent (personal) publications;
5. Weekly publications;
6. Entertaining publications.

The central publications include «Erkin Qaraqalpaqstan» (Free Karakalpakstan), «Vesti Karakalpakstana» (Karakalpakstan's news), «Qoraqalpog'iston tongi» (Dawn of Karakalpakstan), «Qaraqalpaqstan jaslary» (Youth of Karakalpakstan) and «Jetkinshek» (Teenager). The District and city publications include: «Paytaxt» (Capital) (before «Nokis haqiqati» (Nukus's true)), «Xaliq dawisi» (Voice of the people), «Xojeli haqiqati» (Khojeli's truth), «Shomanay nuri» (Beam Shomanay's), «Amudaryo haqiqati» (Amudarya's truth), «Xalq minbari» (Tribune of the people), «Turtkulnoma» (Turtkul's letter), «Takhtakopir tani» (Dawn of Takhtakopir), «Kegeyli turmisi» (Kegaili's life), «Miyet bayragi» (Flag works), «Aral baliqshisi» (Aral fisherman), «Qanlikol xabarlari» (Kanlikul's news), «Shymbay hawazi» (Chimbay's voice), «Aqmangit tani» (Akmangyt sunrise), «Qonirat haqiqati» (Kungrad truth), «Davir ko'zgusi» (The mirror of the period).

The Specialized (field) publications include «Gazyne» (Treasure), «Ustaz joli» (Teacher's way), «Qaraqalpaqstan hawazi» (Voice of Karakalpakstan), «Qaraqalpaqstan madeniyati» (Culture of Karakalpakstan), «Qaraqalpaqstan sporty» (Culture of Karakalpakstan), «Shipaker» (The Doctor), «Tinishliq saqshisi» (peacekeeper), «Gulayim» ("Gulayim" human name), «Garezsizlik ham nizam»-«Istiqloq va Qonun» (Independence and the Law), «Qaraqalpaqstan universiteti» (University of Karakalpakstan), «Mekan» (homeland), «Kasiplik bilimlendiriw» (Vocational education), «Qaraqalpaq adabiyati» (Karakalpak literature), «Tabiyat xabarshisi» (Bulletin of nature).

It is also worth mentioning such newspapers as «Nukuskaya nedelya» (Nukus week), «Sawda Rress» (Trade press), «Perekrestok» (Crossroads) for independent (personal) publications.

The press today remains one of the main means of filling the consciousness of mankind, not only of mankind, but of the whole society with various information [1; 18-21]. Newspaper materials differ in lighting, composition, even the number of lines. They are divided into three large groups: informational, analytical and artistic and journalistic [2]. Based on this, if we dwell on information genres, then the group of information genres, in turn, is divided into its internal groups. That is, the genres of information include the genres of a note, a reportage, an interview, a report. Their importance and main difference can be seen in the rapid delivery of news, events and events of social, political, economic, spiritual, social life to the audience. The genres of information are mainly based on sources and consist of specific facts. If information genres cover an event through brief, concise and clear facts, then the

main characteristic of analytical genres is the analysis of facts, in-depth study and coverage of public opinion, as well as specific conclusions of a journalist.

It is natural that changes in the socio-political, economic and social life of society, the factors of mankind's striving for civilization have an impact on the development of science and technology. This situation began to be observed in the theory of journalism. We can say that the types of information and their specific characteristics began to form in all media. For example, "blits-opros" refers to the group of information genres, "questionnaire", "monitoring", "rating", "experiment", "essay", "analytical press release" - to the group of analytical genres, and "game" - to the group genres of analytics. artistic and journalistic genre group [2; 320] it is permissible to single out such genres. And in online journalism, long read, copywriting, rewriting, and so on.

Information genres are considered to be the leading genres of journalistic genres, the genres of this group basically answer the questions: what? where? when? [3; 123]. The note, which is considered the main genre of information genres, covers all aspects of the socio-political, economic, industrial, cultural and educational life of society. There is not a single sphere of public life, social activity of a person that would not be reflected in the information [4; 119], one might say.

The note genre is completely different from other genres in its form and structure. That is, it requires, firstly, brevity, accuracy and truthfulness, and secondly, the speed of combining these signs. Also, the note "is made up of one or more important, socially significant facts, it is only about the facts, the newspaper draws conclusions from the facts" [5; 29].

It should be noted here that today's newspaper publications published in the Republic of Karakalpakstan can be classified as follows [6; 274-277]:

1. Publications in the national (republican) newspaper;
2. Publications of regional and city newspapers;
3. Industry (specialized) newspaper publications;
4. Independent (private) newspaper publications;
5. Periodicals and weekly newspapers;
6. Entertainment newspaper publications.

The note genre can also be found in all these publications. Based on the specialization of newspapers, these news can be divided into central or official news, regional and city news, industry news, and so on. Also in the press of Karakalpakstan, the genre of the article is often given under the rubric of official news, foreign news, sports news (and so on). However, there hasn't been much such coverage in the news lately. In most cases, official communications contain messages from higher authorities. That is, it covers important news of the socio-political life of the country. When we look at the content of the posts, we see that the notes related to the name given in the rubric have been highlighted. For example, in the foreign news section, only news related to the life of foreign countries is presented, while sports news is covered in the sports news section.

Reportage, which is one of the most important genres of information genres, is also one of the most widely used genres in journalism. The reason is that reporting differs from other genres in its clear and fast coverage of events and incidents. Therefore, most journalists, especially young journalists, prefer to use the possibilities of this genre. For example, the main elements and features of the reportage genre are clearly visible in the materials entitled "The Pledge of Our Bright Future" [7], "Forces are given to sowing seeds" [7], "Wrestlers are preparing for competitions." [8]. If you pay attention to the general content of messages in the newspaper, then, firstly, on topics related to the tasks that must be performed in the socio-political sphere of the country, characteristic of the season of the year, secondly, topics arising from issues on the agenda of our public life, and, thirdly, it can be attributed to independent topics (that is, topics covered by a journalist independently).

The report differs from the genre of the note in that the report is distinguished by an abundance of facts, a wide coverage, and a wider coverage of events and incidents. At the same time, photographs may be used in press releases. This, along with improving the efficiency of reporting, affects the design of the newspaper.

The report is one of the genres that occupy a special place in the content of information genres. This type of information genre covers events and events of interest to society, in particular, issues considered at various congresses, events, meetings, parties, meetings, conferences in the form of reports. The significance of such a genre in the press is that it is prepared to give the population an understanding of important issues in public life, either in setting goals aimed at preventing some problem, or in meetings devoted to the study of the full implementation of necessary tasks. The audience interested in this will be able to satisfy their desire. Thanks to this feature, the genre takes its place in the composition of information genres. For example, a report entitled "Information on the joint meeting of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan" [9] is devoted to the results of the election of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This report provides details of the work done by the Electoral Commission. In this official report, information and facts are presented and interpreted consistently. So, the report genre provides information about an event involving a specific audience. At the same time, in accordance with the purpose and task of covering the material, events and facts are sequentially stated, or the commentary is focused on a specific issue, and the incident is evaluated. Also, the genre of the report has its own characteristics of preparing the material, which requires special skills from the journalist. Since reports require accuracy, they are based on facts with little or no artistic use. "A journalist who writes a report must first of all understand the content and essence of this conference, events and incidents, cover it in its entirety, identify facts, names, decisions and documents, conclusions. Only then should he present the facts and information he has collected in a clear and concise manner" [10; 127-128].

Interview in the group of informational genres is also one of the journalistic genres, which is widely used today in every issue of Karakalpak publications. Because in it "every fact, event and event in life, how it happened, how it happened, the details are usually asked from people who know this fact, who saw the event, event, and then it becomes the basis for some kind of press material. For this reason, inquiry is primarily a means of knowing life, and its reflection in the press is the most important, widespread and popular genre of information journalism" [10; 129-130]. In other words, the interview is based on questions and answers. [3; 123]. According to their structure, theorists divide interviews into two types: interview-dialogue and interview-monologue. In an interview, the reporter and the interviewee answer each other's questions. This question-answer is carried out in the form of a direct oral or written question-answer in the preparation process. Interviews of this type often appear in the Karakalpak press. For example, in the interview with S. Janiev "The highest award is the respect of my people" [7] in the heading "The interview you have been waiting for" there is a question and answer session with M. Utamuratov. It tells about the achievements and skill of the singer. This material is an interview-dialogue. Because during the conversation, the correspondent and the interlocutor had a conversation in the format of questions and answers. A monologue interview reflects only one question asked by the speaker and the answer given by the interlocutor. For example, at the beginning of the interview "Presidential gifts were presented", published in the issue of the newspaper "Erkin Karakalpakstan" (Free Karakalpakstan) dated December 31, 2005, the correspondent says that on New Year's Eve it becomes a tradition to present gifts from the President to children, and then talks with the head of the public education department of the city of Nukus. At the end of the interview, the reporter concludes by saying that such events are held in all districts and cities of the Republic. This interview-monologic form of the interview was repeated in the material called "On the way to the health of the people" in this issue of the newspaper. In it, the correspondent A. Embergenov at the beginning of the conversation gives some information about the workplace of the hero (or interlocutor), and then the interlocutor continues the thought. These interviews reflected the answer given by the interlocutor to one question asked by the correspondent. That is, the answer given by the interlocutor to a single question asked by the correspondent is also reflected in this material.

It should be noted that in monologue interviews, the speaker may ask not one, but several questions. For example, in the interview "Influence of a new institution in the field of judiciary" [7], the correspondent of the Uzbek news agency N. Abduraimova talks with the judge of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan Kh. Yodgarov. In it, the interlocutor gives more detailed information on two questions of the correspondent. That is, with his next question, the reporter gained a broader and deeper knowledge of the topic.

It is known that the main task facing a reporter in the interview genre is to get as much and detailed information as possible from the interlocutor. If the interlocutor during the session of questions and answers gives an answer consisting of the words "yes" or "no", the topic can not be opened. Therefore, the questions asked by the speaker in a monologue interview should be carefully thought out and aimed at revealing the essence of the issue.

In general, the interview genre is one of the most common in the modern Karakalpak press.

Analytical interview. The genre of the interview in the journalist's text is the type, the form of the result of "fixing" or obtaining certain information, and reality with the help of the interview method on the part of the author of this text. As you know, the interview method is not a theoretical, but an empirical method.

Therefore, the interview genre is largely referred to as informational genres based on obtaining information as a result of using empirical research methods. And, in the analytical interview, as well as other empirical methods for preparing not only informational, but also analytical materials, it is overlooked that it is used to obtain the necessary basic information.

Information obtained by the method of interview in a newspaper page can be given in the form of correspondence, report, article. This means that the use of this method in information gathering alone cannot create an interview genre. As noted above, when the "course" of using this method only in the text is clearly manifested, it can determine the form of this material in the form of a dialogue, a question-answer.

Informational interview answers the questions Who? What? Where? When?, contains only information about the fact, and in an analytical interview, in addition, they answer the questions: Why? How? What does this mean? fact is analyzed. Here are printed materials regarding the informational and analytical interview.

A comment. This genre, like the interview, is a method and genre of journalism. Here, basically, in the first place is the explanation of the event. For example, in the genre of correspondence, the articles of the event are involved in deep analysis, the facts are compared, and the current events are explained in the commentary. Explanations can be given in various forms. We will not be mistaken if we say that commentary as a genre has entered journalism in recent years. In the materials corresponding to this genre, before or after, cases of explaining important events are rare at first, later - often. At present, commentary has an important place in the complex of basic forms of journalism. With its help, the author expresses his attitude to important events, forms in the form of a brief analysis of the tasks and problems, achievements or omissions associated with it. Also, it gives an assessment, predicts their development, etc. In particular, the analysis and explanation in the commentary distinguishes the genre from other informational genres. Unlike an article, a review and other analytical genres, a commentary is usually distinguished by a phenomenon known to the audience and through an analysis of the subject of coverage, the attitude prevails here.

Article. The genre of the article is one of the weighty genres among the genres of journalism. The genre in its content and writing has certain rules [12; 61-63]. Especially, the journalistic character prevails in the genre. This genre is a material, based on journalism, devoted to important issues for society in order to timely eliminate the problems that have arisen in society, finds a solution by presenting the problem to the society itself or a certain environment. It can be represented in various ways.

In a word, the only property of the article is the timely study of all problems occurring in public life and, on this basis, the prevention of a problem or the introduction of clarity. Also, through the expression of thoughts by the public and the people, a solution to the problem raised can be found.

CONCLUSION

In summary, the Karakalpak press has seen a trend of comprehensive development in recent years.

First of all, the formation of market relations in the society was the transition of newspapers to the independent path. That is, newspapers now earn their own money and determine their own economy. This has also had an impact on improving the quality of newspapers.

Secondly, it is related to the improvement of design and content of newspapers. If in previous years newspapers operated solely on the orders of an organization or institution, in recent years, journalists working for a newspaper have become more independent.

Thirdly, newspapers began to act in the interests of the people and society. In other words, as a result of the deep penetration of newspapers into the population, the basis was created for the typological development of publications and improvement of materials in terms of genre and methodology.

In conclusion, it should be noted that today's Karakalpak press makes sufficient use of the possibilities of the information genre. For example, events and incidents taking place in our country and foreign countries are reflected in the news published in the press, and events and incidents in the socio-political, economic, cultural, spiritual, educational life of our country are widely and comprehensively covered. covered in the genres of reports, reports and interviews.

At the same time, we considered it necessary to note the following:

- Based on the rules of the genre, the materials belonging to the group of informational genres covered in the Karakalpak press are subject to specific requirements for brevity, accuracy, truthfulness and speed;
- materials of the information genre in the press are wide in scope and cover events and phenomena in the social, political, economic, cultural and spiritual spheres of our society;
- the following genres were mainly used in the use of information genres:

First, note;

Second, reporting;

Third, the interview;

Fourth, report.

In addition, we can point out the following shortcomings in using the possibilities of the information genre in the modern Karakalpak press:

- 1) the fact that the preparation of foreign news is limited only to Internet sources;
- 2) the fact that in most cases the coverage of events in our country uses the same genres;
- 3) the possibility of using the latest modern genres of information genres is not obvious.

In analytical genres, social life is interpreted in different ways and in different directions. The main goal is to find solutions to the problem. Along with this, analytical genres serve the emergence of social relations in society and encourage the population to solve the problem. It is appropriate to note that the analytical genres include review, writing and review. They also have an approach based on the goals and objectives of each genre. The result of the study shows that in the modern press of Karakalpakstan, articles characteristic of the analytical genre are not sufficiently covered. The featured articles do not meet the requirement. Reasons can be given as follows:

- ✓ journalists do not use the possibilities of the genre enough;

- ✓ in Karakalpakstan, the work of training centers for the retraining of practicing journalists has not been imposed;
- ✓ low level of legal literacy of journalists;
- ✓ there is no trust between journalists and the audience.

If these problems are eliminated, then we think that in the journalism of Karakalpakstan, the coverage of analytical genres and its requirements will improve.

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