



Every Journalist Is an International Journalist

Perkhan G. Allamberganova

PhD Student at the University of Journalism and Mass Communications of Uzbekistan, Republic of Uzbekistan,
Tashkent city, Uzbekistan

E-mail: musa20060411@gmail.com

<http://dx.doi.org/10.47814/ijssrr.v6i6.1504>

Abstract

It is known that today in the world there is no sphere where modern accounting technologies have not penetrated. Therefore, the process of integration is observed in the fields. In this article, one of the problems that arise in the integration processes in the field of journalism concerns personnel. In it, most of the media in Uzbekistan have their official pages on the Internet and social networks, which imposes a great responsibility on journalists, they must work at the level of international journalists, and for this it is necessary to improve their skills. Currently, they work as international journalists in higher educational institutions.

Keywords: *Industry; International Journalist; Qualification; District; Internet; Television*

Introduction

The Internet network is developing rapidly, and all local mass media - be it republican, district or network editions, or state and non-state TV channels - have their official pages on global networks. Through this, together with the increase in the number of mass media consumers, the geography is expanding, and national information borders are being washed away.

Method and Sources

Of course, having their own official pages in social networks imposes a great responsibility on the employees of the industry and causes actual problems. Before talking about one of these urgent problems, let's look at the history, "pre-journalism forms, including meetings, heralds, writing letters, making books, lithographs and other forms of mutual information exchange arose. These discoveries created a thorough ground for Gutenberg's invention" [1].

“The invention of the printing press by Johann Heinzfleisch Gutenberg, a citizen of Mainz, Germany, played a revolutionary role in this: it made it possible to print many copies of books. The first printed products of I. Gutenberg appeared in 1445 as a calendar (calendar) and sheets. Then books were published. From 1609, the first weekly newspapers in the form of newspapers in the modern sense began to be published in Germany. From January 5, 1665, a publication called “Journal des Scavans” appeared in Paris. Thus, by the second half of the 12th century, journalism became a full-fledged social activity consisting of publishing books, newspapers and magazines” [2]. So it goes without saying that the invention of the printing press gave birth to several other professions. For example, creative, technical, postal service employees involved in the publication of newspapers and magazines, etc.

“By the end of the 19th century, the radio was discovered, the “buds” of “live photography”, film and television journalism appeared [3].

On November 30, 1928, in Tashkent, inventors B.P. Grabovsky and I.F. Belyansky created an electric telephoto system (patent number 5592) that transmits and receives a moving image from one place to another using electric light (patent number 5592) and successfully tested it [4]. These inventions laid the foundation for television, which began regular operation in Tashkent in 1956. This was the foundation of radio journalism. It gave rise to photo and television journalism.

"The emergence of the Internet dates back to the late 60s and early 70s[5]. Created for military purposes by the Special Advanced Projects Research Agency (ARPA)[6] under the US Department of Defense with the "problems of maintaining communications control in key communications systems in the wake of a possible nuclear explosion by the Soviet Union", the Internet today is used for scientific, entertainment, commercial, government and has become a global network used by non-governmental, independent press and mass media. The Internet is recognized as a mass media. Soon, Instagram [7] was created for photo and video exchange, Telegram [8] was originally designed for personal use, Facebook [9] was created for personal use, and YouTube [10] was created simply for video transmission, uploading and storage. Social networks like Through this, the activity of an internet journalist and blogger was born.

The mass media got their official addresses not only on the Internet, but also on the social networks that we mentioned above. "The history of civilization is the history of popularization. The path of progress, that is, the perspective of humanity, is the path of popularization" [11], says Khurshid Dostmuhammad, doctor of philological sciences.

Discussion

These technical inventions have resulted in popularization and the washing of informational borders by the fact that today's media products operating in the center or in the peripheral district are accepted not only in our country, but also by fans on the other side of the world. “It is known that one of the main signs of globalization is that national borders lose their significance in terms of information” [12], “Given the multi-functional nature of the global network, it is changing the way and mechanisms of working with mass media and information” [13]

Modern technological advances have made it possible not only to effectively search for information, store it and distribute it on a global scale, but also to monitor the journalist's creative activity.

And for the audience, watching any mass media on the Internet is due to "cheapness, convenience, ease of service and simplicity" [14,17]. Today, most of the world's population are active participants in social networks. In the "Digital 2020" report of the "Datareportal" website, "as of January 2020, there were 3.20 million users of social networks in Uzbekistan. It increased by 972 thousand from

April 2019 to January 2020. Access to social networks was 9.6% as of January 2020" [15]. Therefore, the number of active users of social networks is increasing in Uzbekistan.

According to the information provided by the Information and Mass Communications Agency under the Administration of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as of July 1, 2020, the total number of mass media is 1,777. Among them, 636 newspapers, 421 magazines, 71 TV stations, 37 radio stations and 591 Internet publications (websites), 5 news agencies, and 16 newsletters have been state registered. About 70% of mass media have their pages on social networks [16]. So, Uzbekistan is also entering the global single information space and this process continues.

Result

"In the conditions of globalization, there are no barriers or borders for the flow of information. This factor itself facilitated and accelerated the integration of internal and external information space," says Beruniy Olimov [17].

As a result:

- * Important events that took place in Uzbekistan spread to the whole world at the fastest level;
- * The image of Uzbekistan is being created in the world community;
- * Our compatriots living abroad, the Uzbek-speaking audience are enjoying the news about the life of Uzbekistan;
- * National information borders are being washed away;
- * Uzbek media is starting to swim in the world media space;
- * Social networks are taking priority in Uzbekistan today;
- * A competitive environment is being created in the media space;
- * Convenient to use whenever you want;
- * People are given the opportunity to constantly monitor information;
- * There is communication with the audience.

Conclusion

As a conclusion, it can be said that the materials published on the pages of a printed publication distributed on the scale of a region or district, or programs broadcasted through television and radio channels, reach their consumers anywhere in the world. This raises a number of issues. One of them is the issue of personnel. As we have seen above, every invention and introduction of modern technologies into our lives has created new professions in our society and improved some of them. We tried to focus on this aspect in our article.

Because today, any mass media, including existing newspapers, magazines, radio, television, press services in ministries and organizations in our republic cannot bypass social networks. Therefore, knowledge and skills of information preparation in all media should be sufficient. Therefore, any mass media and press service employees are also international journalists - universal journalists.

Journalists of Uzbekistan, mass media and Uzbekistan are judged by their journalistic level and output.

Therefore, in order to be able to compete in the global arena, it is necessary to increase the theoretical and practical education of future journalists during their student years. At the same time, it is necessary to regularly improve the skills of currently working journalists at international journalistic levels, to achieve perfect knowledge of foreign languages. It should be emphasized that "regardless of the

technology, authenticity, accuracy, accuracy are never in danger and will never go out of fashion"[20]. Of course, this principle should be the main rule of every journalist. But they should not forget to feel their moral duty to the society, to approach their profession with more responsibility and selflessness, and to be the literal protector of our national interests.

After all, today Uzbekistan is opening its heart to the world community "...to strengthen the independence and sovereignty of our country aimed at conducting a deeply thought-out, mutually beneficial and practical foreign policy, to create an environment of security, stability and harmonious neighborliness around Uzbekistan, to strengthen the international prestige of our country"[18], this is one of the most important issues. After all, "a new renaissance is being created in Uzbekistan - the foundation for the Third Renaissance" [19].

References

1. Жаҳон журналистикаси тарихи. Дарслик. Ф.Мўминов (гуруҳ раҳбари) А.Нурматов ва бошқ. Т. 2006. Ўзбекистон файласуфлари миллий жамияти. Б.9. 344.
2. Б.Дўстқораев. Ўзбекистон журналистикаси тарихи. Т.: G`afur G`ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyі. 2009. Б.7. 380.
3. Б.Дўстқораев. Ўзбекистон журналистикаси тарихи. Т.: G`afur G`ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyі. 2009. Б.8. 380.
4. Ўзбекистон миллий телерадиокомпанияси: замон билан ҳамқадам. 2016 йил, Т.: О`zbekiston, НМИУ. Б.16. 192.
5. Ворошилов В.В. Журналистика. С-Птб, 1999, 56-57-бетлар, Апджон ., Раффин Х. Интернет для журналистов. 9-б.
6. Ворошилов В.В. Журналистика. С-Птб, 1999, 56-57-бетлар, Апджон ., Раффин Х. Интернет для журналистов. 9-б.
7. <https://instagramix.ru/osnovatel-instagram/>.
8. <https://cena5.ru/kto-sozdal-telegramm-chto-takoe-telegramm-i-kak-im-polzovatsya---opisanie.html>.
9. <https://pypad.ru/kogda-byl-sozdan-feisbuk-feisbuk-chto-eto-takoe-i-kak-im-polzovatsya.html>.
10. <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/YouTube>.
11. Хуршид Дўстмуҳаммад. Ахборот – мўъжиза, жозоба, фалсафа. Янги аср авлоди. Т.: 2013. Б.160. 320.
12. Наргис Қосимов, Назира Тошпўлатова, Нигора Шофайзиева, Нозима Муратова, Азизжон Эрматов. Босма оммавий ахборот воситалари тахририятлари учун қўлланма. Т.: 2008. Б.15. 146.
13. Mark Briggs, Journalism 2.0: how to survive and thrive. P.17.
14. Интернет журналистика. Илмий мақолалар тўплами. Т. 2005. Б.169. 176.
15. <https://datareportal.com/reports/digital-2020-uzbekistan>.

16. 13.11.2020. 0512-4258 рақамли мурожаатга жавоб хати.
17. Б.Алимов. медиа маконда миллий манфаатлар. Т.: 2019. Таълим медиа. Б.59. 240.
18. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг “Ўзбекистон Республикасини янада ривожлантириш бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегияси тўғрисида”ги фармони.
<https://lex.uz/docs/3107036>.
19. <https://aniq.uz/yangiliklar/shavkat-mirziyoev-uzbekistonda-uchinchi-renessans-davriga-poydevor-quyilmoqda>.
20. Дэвид Рэндалл Универсальный журналист. Алматы центральноазиатская Школа Молодых Журналистов. 1996. С.341. 344.

Copyrights

Copyright for this article is retained by the author(s), with first publication rights granted to the journal.

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).