



## THE CONCEPT OF "JOURNALIST" AND "BLOGGER". COMMUNICATIVE ACTIVITY OF THE MESSAGE SENDER.

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**Annotation:** This article provides information about the activities of a journalist and bloggers. Information about their activities are shown with specific examples. The article discusses in detail the similar and different aspects of journalism and journalism. At the end of the article, the necessary information about the communicative aspects of the sender of the message is given.

**Keywords:** Mass media, oral and written speech, journalism, blogging, social networks.

### Introduction

Journalistic style, which is one of the speech styles, is used to convey information to the public and political sphere and is considered important. It can be found in many meetings, newspaper articles and magazines devoted to political and social issues. Humanity was created in such a way that information, regardless of its type and content, has priority in its life, and the need for information has not lost its importance even today and will not lose it in the future. The change of times and development have only changed the type of mass media. Periodicity, relevance and speed have kept pace with the development of journalism. At first, information was disseminated orally, but later it became a written form. Gradually, books, newspapers, radio, television and the Internet began to develop.

Thanks to independence, a completely new stage of democratic development began in the development of the press in Uzbekistan. Now organizations, parties, associations, some communities, citizens also have the right to create printed publications. An opportunity was created to ensure freedom of the press in the country. The Socio-Political Fund for Democratization and Support of the Mass Media of the Republic of Uzbekistan in order to create conditions for the normal operation of the mass media, to resolve financial and technical issues related to their publication and distribution, as well as to provide practical support to the creators. actively participate in the democratic process. Founded August 30, 1996. The Foundation is an independent, self-governing, non-governmental media organization.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, August 30, 1996 "On publishing activities", "On mass media" December 26, 1997 "On protection of journalistic activity" April 24, 1997 "Receiving information" Laws on guarantees and freedom" were adopted. They played an important role in the development of the press of Uzbekistan.

The State Press Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which was the general head of the press of Uzbekistan, was reorganized into the Press and Information Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On



Improving Management in the Sphere of Press and Information” dated July 3, 2002. In accordance with this, in the presence of akimats of the regions, the Press and Information Agency of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional press and information departments were created. This reform was a big step forward in the direction of democratization and liberalization of the country's public life in order to more fully meet the information needs of the people of the republic, help develop the media, publishing and printing, and also form a modern market for information services.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4947 of February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan"<sup>1</sup>, Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. ORQ-474 of April 12, 2018 "On Public Control"<sup>2</sup>, Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 24, 2018 No. PQ-3737 "On the establishment of the University of Journalism and Mass Communications of Uzbekistan"<sup>3</sup>, PQ-4366 dated June 27, 2019 "On additional measures to ensure the independence of mass media and develop the information services of state bodies and organizations"<sup>4</sup> and other regulatory legal documents related to the field can be the basis for implementing important measures on journalistic activity.

The press production of Uzbekistan is divided into printed publications - periodicals and non-periodicals. Periodicals include newspapers, magazines, journal-type publications (bulletins, scientific information, etc.); Non-periodical publications include books, brochures, printed graphic products. They, in turn, are divided into several types - general political and specialized; by establishment - newspapers of state bodies, popular movements, parties, associations, foundations, commercial, religious organizations and others; depending on the territorial direction - there will be central republican, regional, city, district and lower press organs. In a market economy, commercial advertising and private newspapers appeared.

Here let's talk about the activities of journalists or bloggers. In our opinion, the very meaning of the word "Publicist" characterizes society and the state. Etymologically, these words are close to the word "public", which means "audience", "people". Here we will talk about the activities of journalists or bloggers. In our opinion, the very meaning of the word "Publicist" characterizes society and the state. Etymologically, these words are close to the word "public", which means "viewers", "people".

The style of journalistic speech in a certain sense should be called the language of speech in newspapers and magazines, television and radio programs, socio-political speeches, celebrations, meetings and rallies. Thanks to its skill, the speaker achieves feedback from the audience, interest in television and radio programs arises, newspapers and magazines capture their readers, and in the essay genre, the author can express his opinion on the problem. The journalistic style of speech is used in issues related to politics, philosophy, society, ethics, and even education.

<sup>1</sup> Ўзбекистон Республикасини янада ривожлантириш бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегияси тўғрисида. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Фармони. 07.02.2017 й.да қабул қилинган // <http://lex.uz/docs/3107036>

<sup>2</sup> Жамоатчилик назорати тўғрисида. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қонуни. 12.04.2020 й.да қабул қилинган // <http://lex.uz/docs/3679092>

<sup>3</sup> Ўзбекистон журналистика ва оммавий коммуникациялар университетини ташкил этиш тўғрисида. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг қарори. 24.05.2018 й.да қабул қилинган // <http://lex.uz/docs/3748563>

<sup>4</sup> Оммавий ахборот воситалари мустақиллигини таъминлаш ҳамда давлат органлари ва ташкилотлари ахборот хизматлари фаолиятини ривожлантириш бўйича қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг қарори. 27.06.2019 й.да қабул қилинган // <https://lex.uz/docs/4390513>



Journalistic style is characterized by inconsistency and uncertainty. It can be used to provide evidence needed to control people. The vocabulary of the journalistic style is expressive, based on emotions with a socially significant assessment. This means that in this direction there are words with a positive and negative meaning. In addition, the speaker uses any analogies and metaphors that are easily perceived by the ear. Another feature of the style is the accuracy of documenting statements, the sequence of constructed chains, as well as general accessibility. When composing the text, the author must believe in a different audience. Often in a journalistic text a qualified combination of a colloquial dictionary and a book is used. Timeliness and efficiency are other characteristics of the style. They guarantee success and public outcry to journalistic articles.

The journalistic direction is between scientific and artistic methods. We can say that it belongs to the interstyle. Journalism is close to the scientific method in its logical connection, presentation of specific facts, detailed presentations, the sequence of their division into logical paragraphs. This is due to the artistic style and originality of speech, vivid emotional elements, metaphors, comparisons, phrases.

One of the most crucial characteristics of journalistic style is the conclusion. If the style is divided into genres, then the following categories can be distinguished: interview, review, essay, judge's speech, review, letter, lecture, reportage, appeal, note, brochure, television and radio appearances, meetings, lectures, correspondence. appeal, feuilleton. Depending on the genre of the text, the default or text expression may come first. The journalistic style is characterized by the use of references, quotations from literature, proverbs, aphorisms, proverbs, a large number of homogeneous members in sentences.

Journalism is characterized by the use of concepts related to ethics, culture, economy. Often in texts you can find words that express human emotional experiences. Journalism often uses complex abbreviations, as well as constant rotations.

Articles written in a journalistic style often have ready-made language patterns called journalism: parliamentary inquiry, heated debate, coalition, public consent, democracy, election company, rating, etc. When writing texts, economists use the following concepts: customs duties, budget, auditing, stock prices, bankruptcy, labor market, inflation, etc. Materials on education, social security, and health use terms such as: standard of living, government support, reduced school curriculum, health insurance, drug benefits, and more. The theme of the state of public order includes the use of its own terminology, which has its own specific expressions: prosecutor's investigation, protection of the rights of citizens, court case, etc.

A blogger is a freelance creator who has a specific audience and is engaged in the collection, rapid analysis, preparation and dissemination of important news and information on social media and has his own website on the Internet. - a natural person with a website and (or) website page.

From our point of view, a blogger should have users and subscribers in a certain field, be recognized by his followers. Because any individual can become a blogger by posting various information and messages on the Internet. In some cases, this is happening.

Reading social networks and discussions, we are convinced that blogging needs clear criteria and requirements. Although it is under public control, blogging activity should be analyzed and



evaluated. For example, what will happen if a person who exaggerates one side of the issue and has his own hidden interests "comes out" to the public as a blogger?<sup>5</sup>

Therefore, if bloggers are given rights at the level of journalistic status, there should be obligations and responsibilities at the same level. If it is under public control, it will be in accordance with the norms of a democratic society.

Many people do not distinguish between journalists and bloggers or are not familiar with their activities. In fact, there are similarities as well as differences between them. Not all bloggers are as skilled as journalists, but any journalist can claim to be a blogger.

At present, due to the stabilization of freedom of speech in our country, the opportunities and conditions provided to the media, some issues in this area have become the center of discussion. In particular, bloggers are often mentioned alongside journalists when it comes to information. Bloggers are also invited as media representatives to all formal and informal events. This transparency indicates that freedom of speech in society is being stabilized and true democratic principles are being applied.

At this stage, the activation of bloggers as well as journalists in society creates mutual internal competition. Because the differences and similarities between journalists and bloggers are not yet clear enough to the general public. In our opinion, specialists and scientists, researchers must respond promptly. There are journalists (sport commentators) and bloggers in our country.

In the law "On amendments and additions to certain legislative documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan", adopted in 2014, a blogger is an Internet user who posts socio-political, socio-economic and other information on his website and / or website page. An information network, including information users, is defined as a message of an individual for discussion. Article 3 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Information", adopted on December 1, 2003, is filled with a paragraph of such content. Another addition relates to Article 12 of the Law. Here "the owner of the site and (or) the pages of the site, including the blogger on his site and (or) the site page on the global information network "Internet", since the information here is free for everyone, these pages and (or) must check the site pages. It is established that the correctness of the freely available information must be determined before its placement and immediately delete the posted information if it is found to be incorrect."<sup>6</sup>

Blogging is also developing rapidly in Uzbekistan. The correspondent of the newspaper "Uzbekistan ovozi" wrote on the website of this publication that "yesterday, the concept of "blogger" was abstract for us. Today, each of us has the opportunity to open our own blog and provide information on it independently."<sup>7</sup>

Of course, every citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan with a secondary or secondary-specialized education can work as a blogger, but everyone who has a correct approach to the events should be able to represent data and relationships.

When we think about blogging, we should think about how close bloggers are to professional journalists. The main meaning is embodied in the word "professional", because bloggers are not really professional employees (it should be noted that professional journalists who have their own blogs are an exception here). Therefore, they cannot be called journalists. Article 3 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the

<sup>5</sup> <https://kun.uz/uz/08446766> saytidan olindi.

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.lex.uz/pages/getpage.aspx?lactjd=2456411>

<sup>7</sup> [http://uzbekistonovozi.uz/articles/index.php?ELEMENT\\_ID=31541](http://uzbekistonovozi.uz/articles/index.php?ELEMENT_ID=31541)



Protection of Journalism" states: "A journalist is a person working in the mass media of the Republic of Uzbekistan or a foreign country; or a person who performs and distributes activities in them on the basis of a contract".<sup>8</sup> In particular, a journalist is a specialist who has been educated in the field of journalism in Uzbekistan, has qualifications and a diploma, and is engaged in journalistic activities. However, in some mass media operating in our country, in particular, in regional publications, there are almost no employees with a journalist's diploma. Philologists and historians with incomplete higher education work as journalists on some television and radio channels. It should be noted that in the conditions of Uzbekistan, it is not a mistake to say that blogging is an activity in the field of working with mass information.

Characterizing the uniqueness of the blog, I.B. Aleksandrova writes: "Blog (online magazine) is an interesting form of mass communication. The genre of the blog is unclear. On the one hand, it has the characteristics of a traditional diary, it resembles a confession, on the other hand, it is such a writing that the author is in favor of reading it for a large audience."<sup>9</sup> True, sometimes a blogger can convey information that a journalist could not convey to the public in a short time, but a journalist thoroughly studies every piece of information and then discloses it to the public. A blogger thinks about delivering information to his followers as soon as possible. Importantly, it is his main job to keep his followers constantly updated.

The communicative nature of language requires that it serve as a means of communication between people. The difference between the culture of speech and the culture of communication on the levels of communicativeness and communication is manifested in the process of communication, not only in the copied literary form of the national language, but also in the full use of all other resources. In the linguistic sense, speech culture has two stages: correctness of speech, that is, the speaker's adherence to the standards of modern literary language, and speech skills: appropriateness, accuracy, brevity, purity and meaningfulness of speech. Lexical, phraseological, grammatical meaning is based on the choice of cultural speech of a person. To express an idea, it can be expressed through different selection and arrangement of words, word forms, word combinations and sentences. Its effects are also different. Normativity, which is one of the main features of speech culture, manifests itself primarily at the level of the literary language. The fact that normativity is not a language or speech, but also inherent in society and all its activities, has led to the emergence of a new approach to it, the point of view that it is a social phenomenon.

In our opinion, blogger is a person who delivers important information to a specific audience, just like journalism. However, in this regard, it is required to strictly observe the norms of honesty, impartiality, responsibility for the word and information, as well as ethics. For now, the extent to which these requirements are met or not met will depend on the opinion and judgment of the general public.

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<sup>8</sup> "Журналистик фаолиятни ҳимоя қилиш то'ғ'risida"ги О'zbekiston Respublikasi qonuni. Ommaviy axborot vositalari faoliyati sohasidagi me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar to'plami. - Т., 2009. - В. 57.

<sup>9</sup> Александрова И.Б. Моблоги и блоги: альтернативные СМИ? // Вестникб Москваб Сер. 10. Журналистика, 2008. - № 4. - Б. 70.



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