

RADIO IS A MODERN ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION TOOL

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Abstract: World civilization is entering an information society. Therefore, in today's era of rapid information flow, delivering information to listeners promptly and efficiently is one of the main requirements of today. In addition to traditional mass media, electronic media also make a significant contribution to the implementation of this function. Furthermore, with additional and unofficial sources entering the information market, there is a need to study and analyze the role and function of a single local state radio channel, which delivers global and local news to listeners, in the information space.

Key words: Civilization, society, global news , electronic communication tools, radio , broadcasts messages

Being one of the first in the field of electronic communication tools, the radio broadcasts messages to the audience for 130 years. On May 7, 1895, A.S. Popov started in Petersburg, the result of his experiments in wireless transmission of signals from one place to another was one of the most important events in the history of mankind. On May 7th, the Morse code was used to transmit symbols. In terms of numbers, this radio station is defined in the following way. In 1895, the Italian Gulelmo Marconi also conducted experiments with electromagnetic signals in a non-biased way and contributed to the creation of the radio. A.S.Popov was recognized as the person who invented radio by G.Marconi due to the fact that he did not formalize his experiments, and later he received the Nobel Prize in 1909.

In 1901, A.S. Popov experimented with the possibility of transmitting Morse code to an address 112 km away. As a result, in the 20s of the 20th century, the first radio stations appeared. In the past, in December 1922, the Comintern radio station was opened. Be the first in the world to say "Govorit Moscow!" The queues started. Later, the construction of radio stations began in other countries. It was also broadcast on BBC radio in England. These two radio stations broadcast public messages as state radio stations. Since then, radios have been broadcasting news and information to the audience through voice. In the period before the creation of the Internet, radio is a sign of having unique opportunities in the distribution of content-intermediate information. As a result, the place of the radio in every country increased, and others came to the center of the country due to its development.

On January 11, 1920, it was proved that the human voice can be transmitted over a long distance for the first time from the scientific laboratory established in the Nizhny Novgorod fortress in Russia. Since then, it has been possible to broadcast news very quickly. In these times, very important messages from the radio were used for the purpose of transmitting to the society in an operative manner. Since then, the ability to send messages to distant places around the world in a short period of time has led to an increase in its functions. Left-wing government leaders, public figures, and a number of journalists have stopped broadcasting the political propaganda process in their country without radio.

On May 25, 1924, the radio station, which was called "Pan American Network" in the USA, started broadcasting for Latin America. After that, in 1929, radio stations "NBC" of the United States and "CBS" of Colombia were launched. In England, the first radio channels were established in 1922 and were called "BBC". In 1926, the first radio station in Germany,

"German Wave", started broadcasting news in the Worcesterhausen castle. Radio communications played an important role in the early days of the world, not only in sending messages, but also in giving advice. In 1915, the construction of radio stations began in the Tashkent fortress, and the best equipment of the left era was installed in the fortress. Then, in 1921, the Turkestan radiotelegraph was reorganized, and equipment was installed in other forts. Starting from February 11, 1927, broadcasting was started through the Tashkent radio station.

According to the information in some sources, in 1919-1920, radio broadcasts were started in Uzbekistan, and a radiotelegraph communication with a power of 2500 meters was used. The construction work of the radio station in Tashkent started in 1926, and on the first day of February 1927, PA-27 radio transmission began in the capital with 2-hour radio broadcasts at 18:00 on 526-meter (SV) medium wave. Eventually, the number of state radio channels increased, and the number of private radio channels began to increase. The first radio station in Uzbekistan called "Grand" started broadcasting on January 16, 1998.

According to the information of 2017, there are 1,564 public media outlets in Uzbekistan, and 37 of them are radio channels. The total number of victory messages entered in the registry was 2257. There are 601 newspapers, 801 magazines, 20 bulletins, 6 information agencies, 86 TV channels, 716 websites and 26 radio channels. So, we can see that the number of radio channels has been reduced to 10 in 7 volumes. Currently, the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan (MTRK) broadcasts a few concerts and broadcasts through 13 national TV and radio channels. Each choir differs from each other due to its own style and theme.

In 1924, the first issue of "RosTA radio newspaper" was broadcast in Moscow. These broadcasts were first received and watched by us as radio broadcasts. In Uzbekistan, in January 1927, news was leaked by the editors of "Pravda Vostoka" newspaper. From now on, we know that journalists working in newspapers are active in the preparation of radio broadcasts. Later, the messages broadcasted on the radio were divided into genres and scholars began to study each other. According to the classification of scientists, it is found that the genre of radio journalism, which was left behind in the early years, and which is rarely used in radio journalism, has been molded.

According to the archive information, the first radio channel in Karakalpakstan, the radio channel "Karakalpakstan" was established on December 17, 1931 in Tortkul Castle and started broadcasting. Since then, news and news related to different genres and topics have been sent to the listeners. In the following years, until 1935, the number of radio broadcasts was reduced to 3 hours a day. At this time, it is important to talk about the current issues of the left-wing era. For example, national anthems, all-round dances, and concert programs are broadcast on regular airwaves. Such programs aired at this time are included in the archive materials of "Karakalpakstan" radio. Today, 800 hours of recordings, 400 hours of radio productions, radio plays, and live theater performances are kept in the archive fund of "Karakalpakstan" radio. In 1940, "Karakalpakstan" radio was transferred to Nukus Castle. Until 1991, Karakalpakstan radio channel broadcasted for 3.5 hours a day, but since 1993, the number of daily broadcasts was reduced to 6.5 hours. After bankruptcy, in 2002, the radio channel was renamed as Karakalpakstan Republic Radio Company.

RT-FMS-2001 to Nukus radiotelestation RT-FMS-2001 for the purpose of improving the broadcasting of the local state radio channel "Karakalpakstan" in the territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan in order to obtain and strengthen the weapons, and to ensure the effective use of

all equipment. analog radio transmission with a power of 2.0 kW was installed. As a result, starting from February 2024, the Karakalpakstan radio channel started broadcasting 24 hours a day on 107.8. Thus, on January 7, 2015, radio "Karakalpakstan" radio channel "Mahalla" was broadcast 24 hours a day.

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