

FORMATION PROCESSES OF MILITARY JOURNALISM

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ABSTRACT

Military journalism in the mass media system is a part of a social institution with its own dynamics. In it, information integration reflects the military sphere, as well as directly depends on whether it operates in wartime or peacetime. In international conflicts from the time of the war to the present day, the mass media play a major role in influencing the opinion and imagination of citizens in conveying information to the audience.

Keywords: Aleksandr Makedonsky, military journalist, "Muntakhab ut-tavorikhi Muiniy", docent P.V. Agapov's, "Military seal of Turkestan during the civil war".

INTRODUCTION

In today's process of globalization, serious attention is paid to the exchange of information on military issues through the media. Every information transmitted in the mass media should not conflict with the state policy, pit one country against another country, and conflicts should not be allowed to arise. World experience and practice confirm that media products related to the military have a wide range of influence on human consciousness.

There is a public belief that the media has a constitutionally guaranteed right. State and government agencies provide the media with correct, grounded information, and the media, in turn, take responsibility for providing information and news that are not free of truth. As a result, coverage of events in military life affects public opinion¹.

Foreign or domestic policy, in particular, imbalances and disappointments in the defense system cause intense public debate. The official attitude of the government representatives regarding this current event on the agenda should be informed indirectly through mass media. This opens the way for positive change in difficult situations. The devastating battles and wars experienced by humanity in the years before Christ and the following years created the need for the creation of the profession of military correspondent.

Scientific research of Alijon Safarov, Doctor of Philosophy in Philology, about the history, first manifestations and stages of development of military journalism², tutorial³ and articles of the series are noteworthy as the first specially studied work in the field of science. According to the scientist, "military journalist⁴ it happened in ancient times. Historians, research scientists show it as an example of people who walked next to generals in battle and wrote down everything they saw on paper. »⁵.

¹ Stefanie L. The Relationship between the Media and the Military: Does Media Access to International Conflicts Affect Public Opinion and Foreign Policy? Harvard Extension School. 2016. – P. 18.

² Сафаров А. Ўзбекистонда ҳарбий журналистиканинг шаклланиши ва ривожланиши тамойиллари (PhD илмий даражасини олиш учун ёзилган дисс.). – Т.: Инновацион ривожланиш нашриёт матбаа-уёи, 2021.

³ Сафаров А. Ҳарбий журналистика асослари. Ўқув қўлланма. – Т.: Muhr press, 2022. – 272б.

⁴ Долимов Ш.З., —Ҳарбий атамаларнинг қисқача изоҳли луғати, – Т.: 2007. – Б. 94.

⁵ Сафаров А. Ҳарбий журналистика – жанговар сўз масъулияти // Ихтисослашган журналистика. IX жилд. – Т.: «Ўзбекистон» НМИУ, 2019. – Б. 384.

The author believes that this opinion of historians and scientists is logically correct and proves his point of view by the example of specially trained people who wrote down the details of the war in the army of Alexander the Great.

In fact, this commander thoroughly studied military operations and took control of the information flow. At the same time, he restricted the actions of all persons responsible for information transmission and stopped communicating with strangers. In his military campaigns, he managed to distract his opponent by spreading various military information and won. Experienced military journalist and scientist A. Safarov asks in his research whether there were military journalists in our country with a rich past and great statehood.

In response to it, the introduction of the translation of the book "Muntakhab ut-tawarikh Muiniy" by Ghulam Karimi, a senior researcher of the Institute of Oriental Studies named after Abu Rayhan Beruni of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, by Mu'iniddin Natanzi, titled "Illumination of the history of the era of Amir Temur in Muntakhab ut-tawarikh Muiniy" based on his material, he comes to the conclusion that there were military journalists in the distant past⁶.

In our opinion, the educated persons (ulama or ayans) who in ancient times walked next to the commanders in the army and wrote about his combat actions, bravery, and war events, are more modern terminology and from the point of view of the duty of the press secretaries. can be used.

Because they do not aim to inform the general public while recording reality. In this process, as a palace official, he keeps a report of the activities carried out in the field, the results achieved, and puts it on paper. Secondly, during this period, there were no other channels of rapid transmission of mass messages about military campaigns, except for heralds.

The lack of information has led to the emergence of various rumors among the population. Thirdly, the information about the lives and victories of soldiers, soldiers, and their victories is only one-sided, that is, from the point of view of the palace munshi. Scientific data on the integration of information in the military publications published in our country during the rule of the Soviets. It was found in Agapov's dissertation on "Voennaya pechat Turkestana v gody grajdanskoy voyny (1918-1920)".

According to P. Agapov, at the beginning of the 20th century, the activity of the entire military press was aimed at solving the main task of defeating the external and internal armed struggle against the Soviet government, and protecting the young republics of Turkestan, which is a revolutionary fortress in the East. The integration of information in all military newspapers and magazines is aimed at the following tasks: 1) strengthening the armed forces of the republic, increasing the role of communists, military commissars, party political apparatus in them; 2) increase the military discipline and combat readiness of the troops, strengthen unity behind the front; 3) exposing the aggressive policy of American-British imperialists, Entente supporters Kolchak and Denikin, white Poles; 4) conducting a campaign to recruit representatives of the local indigenous population into the ranks of the Red Army. The military press of Turkestan is an integral part of the press of the Red Army, mainly V.I. It was subordinated to the general principles and tasks developed by Lenin for the entire Soviet

⁶ Сафаров А. Ҳарбий журналистика – жанговар сўз масъулияти // Ихтисослашган журналистика. IX жилд. – Т.: «Ўзбекистон» НМИУ, 2019. – Б. 385.

press. In the formation of the Soviet military press in Turkestan, the ideological and organizational activities of the Turkish Bureau of the RKP (b) MK, the Turkish Commission, the local party, Soviet and military organizations played an important role.⁷

Therefore, during the civil war, the military press of Turkestan was an active propagandist of party policy in the Red Army, a tireless fighter for the strengthening of the armed forces of Turkestan and victory over its enemies. Due to Turkestan's long isolation from the Center, the military press needed a lot of economic and political support. As a result, the development process of editorial offices has slowed down. Due to the need to develop editorial offices as a means of solving national and international problems, newspapers and magazines in the languages of local peoples, peoples of neighboring countries, and foreign languages appeared in the Turkestan army, along with the Russian language. The same Turkestan published by the historian P. Agapov in 1918-1920⁸ classified Soviet military newspapers and magazines as follows: central publications - "Krasnoarmeets", "Krasny Front", "Borets za Kommunism" and others; front newspapers - "Gornits", "Nasha frontovaya jizn", "Boy za kommunism", "Kommunar" and others; army newspaper - "Nabat Revolution"; division (brigade) newspapers - "Pravda" (Verny), "Proletarskaya misl", "Luch Vostoka"; national publications - "Kzil yul" magazine, "Ishtrakiyun", "Djanga urs", "Kzil star", "Sadoi fukaro", "Yangi shark", "Sshchefor" newspapers; for soldier-internationalists - magazine "III International", "Vsemirnaya revolutsiya", "Krasnoe znamya", "Krasnaya gazeta" and other newspapers. "Proletarskaya Misl" and "Yangi Shark" newspapers reflected the movement of the printers and the tactics of the Red Army's struggle against them. Such materials were also published in the magazines "Kommunitsicheskaya misl", "Ezhenedelnik politrabotnika", "Voennaya misl", "Kizil Yul". A special place is devoted to the work of party-political and cultural-educational institutions of the Turkfront troops on the pages of magazines. In the practical management of the military press, M.V. Frunze, V.V. Kuybyshev, D.A. Furmanov made a great contribution. In periodical military press publications, local and central specialists A.F. Solkin, N. Torakulov, P.I. Voitik; writers and journalists S. Ainiy, Khamza Hakimzoda, B. Lavrenev, A. Kolosov, P. Druzhinin, A. Zonin, V. Kapel'nitsky, A. Donsky, G. Sviling, K. Hakimov, V. Karpich, I. Baskakov, K. Troyanovsky, D. Stratulenko, V. Ulyanovskaya, A. Savin, etc., local military journalists of Turkestan, whose reports and articles are regularly published, show examples of hard work and promptness in the specific conditions of this period, short but comprehensive analytical articles, developed skills in writing political commentary and military commentary.

They creatively used the methods of presenting materials printed in the central newspapers "Pravda", "Izvetsiya", "Bednota", widely used the forms of appeals and slogans as the most effective means of local and international information transmission to the public. Analyzing the path taken by the Soviet military press in the first years after the revolution, one of its active representatives, Boris Lavrenev, said in 1922: "Our press was born in the image of the burning and purifying flame of the revolution. Our press, which is the heart, brain and voice of the Red Army of Workers and Peasants, has grown and strengthened.", wrote the same truth. The newspapers "Krasnoarmeyskaya gazeta" (1921-1922), "Krasnaya zvezda" (1922-1938), and "Frunzevets" (1938), which began to appear after the first national military press

⁷ Ҳарбий журналистика асослари : ўқув қўлланма/ А. Сафаров – Тошкент: -Muhр-press нашриёти, 2022. – 93 б.

⁸ Скайлер Ю., —Туркистон: Россия Туркистони, Қўқон, Бухоро ва Ғулжага саёҳат кайдлари, – Т.: —Ўзбекистон НМИУ, 2019. – Б. 336.

publications, also promoted According to military journalist and scientist A. Safarov, the military publications published in Uzbekistan during the Soviet era were formed like other periodicals, but the political, economic and ideological political, economic and ideological issues intended by the autocratic regime it is characterized by the fact that it serves the purposes of the authoritarian press"⁹ .

Later, articles related to military journalism appeared in newspapers published in our country, such as "Gazette of the Turkistan region", "Sadoi Turkistan", "Taraqqi", "Khurshid", "Shuhrat"..¹⁰ Although in the beginning of the 20th century, newspapers and magazines published in the Uzbek language have a fragmentary image of military life, the next active evolutionary phase of military journalism in Uzbekistan dates back to the years of the Second World War.¹¹ The creative examples of Uzbek journalists, who left the foundation of the historical roots of Uzbek military journalism with a gun in one hand and a pen in one hand, serve as an important source. For example, Mirzakalon Ismaili, Nazir Safarov, Zinnat Fatchullin, Ibrahim Rahim, Mumtaz Muhammedov, Nazarmat, Adham Rahmat, Meli Jora, Adham Hamdam and others who worked in the front newspapers were role models for young writers in covering the bravery of Uzbek warriors. . They were with our soldiers in the places of fierce battles, in snowy trenches, in thick forests, on reconnaissance trails in swamps, in ruined cities and villages where the fighting was at its peak, on the battlefields where the fate of the battle was being decided, and wrote about their courage and selflessness.¹² .

In the years of the Second World War, photographers and cinematographers played an important role in the process of information integration, recording the immortal courage of the officers of the Union nations and showing the unique plot and image of the victory. The number of such specialists is more than 250, among them the famous Uzbek film documentarian Malik Qayumov, photo and documentary photographers Mamatqul Arabov, Olim Rahimov, Ergash Hamroyev, Nishon Otakhanov worked in the ranks of the creative group at the Kalinin Front. In the west of Rzhevsk, Colonel M. Busarev was preparing for the battle, then going on the attack, destroyed tanks, burning houses, wounded people, in short, terrible war scenes were filmed by Malik Kayumov, who was standing nearby. On the one hand, the darts that were flying by the shooting caused a serious danger and interfered with the filming, but on the other hand, they ensured the natural release of the shot. They also describe all the events that took place on the 1st Belorussian Front, the retreat of many soldiers, the pain of defeat, the grief, the plight of those who lost themselves, the dying of the suffering wounded. received

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⁹ Ҳарбий журналистика асослари : ўқув қўлланма/ А. Сафаров – Тошкент: -Muhr-press нашриёти, 2022. – 93 б.

¹⁰ Скайлер Ю., —Туркистон: Россия Туркистони, Қўқон, Бухоро ва Ғулжага саёҳат кайдлари, – Т.: —Ўзбекистон НМИУ, 2019. – Б. 336.

¹¹ Шамсутдинов Р. —Иккинчи жаҳон уруши ва фронт газеталари, иккинчи китоб – Т.: —Академнашр, 2017. – Б. 736.

¹² Шамсутдинов Р. —Иккинчи жаҳон уруши ва фронт газеталари, иккинчи китоб – Т.: —Академнашр, 2017. – Б. 738.

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