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IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2023 Issue: 11 Volume: 127

Published: 24.11.2023 <http://T-Science.org>

Issue

Article



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ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL LIFE IN ARTISTIC JOURNALISTIC GENRES (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE ANALYSIS OF THE PRESS OF KARAKALPAKSTAN)

Abstract: This article discusses the artistic publicist genres in the group of journalistic genres and their features of coverage and analysis of events and phenomena in social life. The requirements and theoretical aspects of artistic publicist genres are also considered. At the same time, the emergence of analytical genres in the modern Press of Karakalpakstan, the topics covered in them were analyzed and the corresponding conclusions were drawn.

Key words: Features of artistic journalism, social life, problem, newspaper, ocherk, essay, genre.

Language: English

Citation: Marziyev, J. K. (2023). Analysis of social life in artistic journalistic genres (on the example of the analysis of the press of Karakalpakstan). *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 11 (127), 282-285.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-11-127-36> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2023.11.127.36>

Scopus ASCC: 1201.

Introduction

In journalism, a special place is occupied by artistic journalistic genres in the disclosure of events, in the coverage of phenomena through the method of analysis. Artistic journalistic genres, in turn, are divided into several groups. Let's consider the specific features and differences of form inherent in each genre, how they differ from each other.

The main part

The mass media of any state develop and carry out their activities on the basis of the social structure in this country. This is exactly the case with the activities of the mass media in Uzbekistan. That is, today the goal of Uzbekistan is to build a democratic society based on the rule of law, and this trend can be clearly seen in the activities of the mass media. Especially in the last five years. That is, during this period, articles began to appear on the pages of the press, raising questions about the reality of a new era, the upbringing of a new generation as a humanistic, maniacally mature personality, highlighting the desire of the population for a democratic life. In addition, in order for each individual in public life to find his place in the new time, to be brought up as a patriotic person

who thinks about the future of the country, the negativity of the population, the media also sought to contribute. These processes were also aimed at a new approach to the mass media of Uzbekistan. According to researcher Dilfuza Kamalova, today the press remains one of the main tools for replenishing the consciousness of not only humanity, but also society as a whole with various information [1; 18-21]. Indeed, today the press and mass media have a special power in promoting high cultural values in society.

Now, when we talk about the genres of journalism, especially its artistic and journalistic genres, it is also believed that they have a special influence on other genres in the coverage of events and phenomena of public life.

The possibilities of the genres of art journalism are especially evident in the press. Because the press is of particular importance in the events of socio-political life, in the direct description, analysis and ensuring their effectiveness.

Researcher of the Uzbek press and publicist M.Khudoikulov divides the functions of the press into three main groups, namely the types of image, analysis and influence. These functions also relate directly to the genres of journalism. From this point of

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view, the image function – information journalism, the analysis function – analytical journalism and the impact function - meet the requirements of art journalism. Indeed, the function of exposure is clearly visible in art journalism. Because art journalism, thanks to its artistry, imagery, that is, the use of visual methods of design in fiction, penetrates deeply into public life, leaving a great influence and institutions. In accordance with these characteristics, art journalism is considered as an integral part of literature or as a branch of literature. Because art journalism has the opportunity to freely use all means and methods of literary decoration. In accordance with these aspects, art journalism can be divided into types of drawings (Sketch), essays, journalism, feuilleton, pamphlet and others, depending on the content, essence and form of the materials covered in the press.

I must say that artistic and journalistic genres differ in relation to other genres, firstly, by their artistry, imagery, and secondly, also by the in-depth transfer of such characteristics as imagery, analyticity, criticality in art journalism. That is, in these aspects, artistic journalism also combines all journalistic genres, more precisely, informational, analytical features.

Sketch. This genre has its own peculiarity in the genres of art journalism, which came from the Arabic language and implements the meanings of a sign, a view, a landscape on which something is written in our language. The sketch describes the natural state of an individual object or subject, through which its landscape and appearance are manifested. The function of the sketch genre is to "inform about a fact, an event and an opportunity in life, to acquaint the reader with it. At the same time, the plaque serves the purpose of creating an image that enlivens in the eyes of the reader certain information about people's activities, a broader description of events and phenomena, a view taken from life, different from a simple informational message" [2; 185]. The genre of sketching is considered one of the genres that is very often used in press publications.

Draw. The word draw comes from the Russian words "to draw, to outline", which means "to draw, to draw an atrophying line". That is, it is by drawing something auditory, drawing the attention of society to it. For example, if one sentence is drawn between the text written on a simple leaflet, then the reader's gaze, who picked up the leaflet, suddenly falls on the sentence in which the label is drawn on the same leaflet.

And in draw on art journalism and literature, attention is paid to the personality, that is, "the image of a person, of course, occupies a central place» [3; 162]. At the same time, issues of public life are also highlighted around the main character in the "essay". That is, "... this genre describes life events and phenomena, facts, problems with the help of artistic means, conducts journalistic research and makes

positive, economic, spiritual conclusions reflecting public opinion about them." [2; 190]. Also an essay" ... artistic and journalistic realization of the analysis of a certain image of a person, an actual social problem or a specific process based on specific facts and phenomena. In it, one can simultaneously observe a combination of documentary, accuracy, mobility and literary and artistic means" [4; 164].

So, judicial essays reflect events and phenomena that contradict the laws of society. At the same time, what has happened and the events in it are measured by laws, and justice is done.

Essay. The essay genre is also one of the genres widely used in Karakalpak journalism. The boundary between an essay and an essay is such that the essay has a philosophical look. The famous Polish writer L.Partelsky, Russian researchers L.V. Timofeev and S.A. Turaeva also mentioned the requirement of a rational attitude to the genre of essays. Therefore, the lyre in the scientific, journalistic and philosophical direction is an epic genre that is built on the basis of the creator of fitrati – the author's essay [5; 18]. The word essay from French, which, in our opinion, means "experiences", is also used in the Uzbek language in the form of badia. Most scientific sources recognize this genre as free. The main reasons for the emergence of the essay genre as a separate genre in literature and art journalism is the work of the French writer Michel Montin "Les essais", that is, "experiments", written in 1580. This genre has been studied in modern Uzbek and Karakalpak literature. But, using the example of journalism, it has not been studied specifically until now.

Genre of the story. One of the most common genres in Karakalpak journalism in recent years is the genre of short story. Although in fact the genre of the story is often recognized as a literary genre, it was very often used in the journalism of the Karakalpak press, that is, it covered important issues of public life characteristic of modern journalism.

Among the journalistic materials in the genre of short stories in the press, the stories published under the authorship of Omirbay Oteuliev stand out in particular. If you pay attention to the merits of the author's stories, then he mainly covers the topic of ecology, nature in the language of his hero or interlocutor.

From this it can be seen that there are many materials in the genre of the story in the press. They mainly reflect events and phenomena, problems in our public life today. That is, the possibilities of the genre of the story are fully used in today's Karakalpak press.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be noted that in artistic and journalistic genres, social life is interpreted in various ways and in different directions. The main goal is to solve the problem by literary and artistic means. At the same time, artistic and journalistic

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genres serve to form a social attitude in society and encourage the population to solve the problem. The results of the study show that articles typical of artistic

journalistic genres are not covered with sufficient skill in the modern press of Karakalpakstan. The articles covered do not meet the requirements.

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