

## Analysis of Genres in Non-Governmental Media Publications of Uzbekistan

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**Abstract:** This article explores the analysis of journalistic genres in non-governmental media publications in Uzbekistan. It examines the evolution and development of these genres, highlighting how they have adapted to the changing political and social environment of the country. The study focuses on the diverse range of genres used in non-governmental media, including news articles, interviews, analytical pieces, and feature stories, among others. The paper also delves into the role of non-governmental media in shaping public opinion, fostering civic engagement, and contributing to the democratization process in Uzbekistan. The analysis includes an assessment of the effectiveness and challenges of these media genres in addressing the needs of the audience.

**Keywords:** Non-governmental media, Uzbekistan, journalistic genres, analysis, public opinion, democracy, media evolution, feature stories, interviews, analytical articles.

### INTRODUCTION

We live in an era of intense information exchange. Specialists often define this era as the period of global information, due to the rapid spread of events across the world. An event happening in one part of the world reaches someone living in another part within minutes and significantly affects their life, sometimes even influencing their fate. This highlights the immense role that information plays in human society. The influence of information is so powerful that it can unite countries, nations, and values around a single goal or, conversely, create opposition and division. From this perspective, it can be said that this age of globalization is actually being driven and shaped by a massive process of information exchange. The formation of a global information system, the rapid spread of information worldwide, and the enormous responsibility placed on the media and, especially, journalists in every country are all part of this process.

When we think of a journalist, we imagine someone who is a constant companion in the joys and concerns of the people, always on the lookout for news. As a result, people view the press, radio, and television with great hope, opening their hearts to them, and regard them as essential and loyal companions in life.

To pursue a career in journalism, one must thoroughly master the theoretical knowledge of journalism, the laws of the field, modern information technologies, and, most importantly, possess creative skills. Without these, it is almost impossible to become a journalist who meets the demands of the times. In the creative field, the concept of research plays a significant role, and great responsibility falls on the journalist. To master the secrets of modern journalism, an

experienced journalist needs a vast amount of literature, theoretical sources, and training schools.

Today, journalists working in various fields of mass media are not only fulfilling their responsibilities with dedication but also accomplishing effective work. In particular, in the post-independence period, the contributions of devoted creators in the process of positive changes in our press are invaluable. Furthermore, it is no exaggeration to say that after the 2000s, the development of Uzbek journalism marked the beginning of a new era in the history of newspaper journalism. The press stands out as the most ancient and influential form of media, with its popularity and impact. A newspaper is characterized by its accuracy, speed, and responsiveness in covering events and processes. This requires the newspaper team to be highly active. Therefore, in a newspaper, in addition to professional journalists, there is a great demand for representatives of social groups and reporters. Such activity and high responsibility have turned any newspaper into a significant part of the media and information sector that plays an essential role in public life. Newspapers make use of various types and forms, especially articles, reports, and other genres of journalism. In these forms, the ongoing reality, i.e., the events happening around us, is analyzed; editorials express the editorial's stance on the most important life issues. Every media outlet, regardless of where and under what conditions it operates, strives to bring all information from real life to the attention of the public. This task, to a certain extent, can be considered an achievement of democratic press standing. Currently, the degree to which free information dissemination is carried out can be seen in the pages of non-governmental press.

Newspapers such as *"Darakchi"*, *"Sugdiana"*, *"Bekajon"*, and *"Hordiq"* are widely read and appreciated as popular and entertaining publications. *"Darakchi"* has quickly gained popularity and has become the highest-circulation newspaper in the country. It covers topics related to both youth and adults, their worldviews, thoughts, international events, domestic conflicts, problems in everyday life, sports news, sensational stories, and serious articles on problematic issues. The newspaper also makes use of articles taken from the internet. It can be said that this newspaper has found its place in shaping civil society. The articles presented on urgent topics shape the public's views and their stance on such issues. For instance, in the article titled "This medicine is good, but that one is bad" under the "Urgent Topic" section, the issue of human health is raised, with opinions expressed by those who jeopardize people's health for their personal interests. This article certainly leaves no reader indifferent. Another example is an article from the *"Darakchi"* issue on August 18, 2022, in the "Urgent Topic" section, titled "How much have housing prices increased in Tashkent over the past year?" which addresses topics of broad interest. According to the analysis, the price of old houses in Tashkent in July 2022 increased by an average of 12% compared to the same period in 2021, while the price of new houses rose by 8.3%. It is also important to note that prices have been decreasing since May of the current year, both in the primary market (from \$943.6 per square meter in May to \$919.9 in July) and in the secondary market (from \$891.1 to \$882.6). Among the non-governmental publications, *"Bekajon"* occupies a special place, with information genres such as interviews, reports, and news articles, similar to other private newspapers. Journalists such as Nargiza Giyasova, Rahima Shomansurova, Iroda Umarova, Mehriniso Qurbnova, Sitora Alihonzoda, Umida Adizova, Sitora Azizova, Mavluda Ibrahimova, Mehriniso Abdurahmonova, and Turgunjon Ochilov have been and continue to be active in this genre. Articles in sections like "Around the World," "Today's Words," "Diddor," "Everyone Should Read This!" "In Our Country," and "News" are regularly published. However, in *"Bekajon"*, the articles tend to be more analytical than informational. This can be observed in the content of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th pages, where topics related to art, economics, education, and industry are presented instead of strictly news and updates. For instance, in the January 21, 2010, issue, articles such as "Where Are Our Favorite Movies Made?"

on page 2 and "Should We Give Money to Children?" on page 3 focus more on reflections and opinions than on breaking news.

On March 4, 2010, in issue 17, articles such as "The Most Respected Women," "The People Who Praise Their Wives," "The Beauty of Sochi," "Every Spring," "Soliha Bekajon," and "You Exist!" were featured in response to the newspaper's audience. Notably, in the "Diddor" section of this issue, the interview with Qizlarxon Dostmuhammedova titled "The Essence of Dance is Pain," conducted by Komiljon Shamsiddinov, demonstrated the journalist's full display of his skills during the conversation. It is also worth mentioning that new sections are emerging in the newspaper. Specifically, sections such as *"Great People's Love," "Towards Guidance," "Let's Be Cautious," "Secrets of Health,"* and *"The Example Stop"* have appeared. For example, the February 8, 2024 issue (issue 6) features an article titled *"Who Was the Beautiful Woman of Khurasan Who Captivated Babur Mirza's Heart?"* Currently, specialization is rapidly developing among our periodicals. This can be seen in publications aimed specifically at women, such as the *"Sugdiana"* newspaper. However, unlike other private newspapers, *"Sugdiana"* offers very few informational materials. In some issues, no news articles are included at all. Informational genres such as reports and news are rarely seen in this publication. On the other hand, interviews and conversations are more common in the private newspapers. For instance, under the *"Professional Interview"* section, interviews are conducted with pop singers and young actors/actresses. An interview published in the June 9, 2011 issue (issue 23) under this section titled *"How Did the Ummon Group Become Famous Through Phones and Take Over Show Business Without Clips and Television?"* contains numerous questions aimed at attracting a young audience. Questions like "What will Ummon become in the future?" "In your song *Azob*, there is a line '18-year-old girl made me stand up,' is there any connection with her?" and "I thought you came from a wealthy family" reflect the scope and style of the interview, targeting a younger demographic. The headline of this interview is designed to appeal to young readers but deviates from literary norms and the principles of journalism. The main task of a headline is to spark curiosity among readers, generate attention, and, at the same time, encapsulate the meaning of the article in a few words. In this case, the headline's focus on a modern, youthful tone,

however, leads to a somewhat vulgar and inappropriate style.

Moreover, in the May 23, 2024 issue (issue 21) in the "Meeting" section, an interview with Navruza Qodirjonova titled *"Rasulkhon Qodirxonov: 'I Don't Want to Show My Family on Social Media'"* provides a headline that offers substantial insight into the article's content. In non-governmental media outlets, one of the most prominent genres is analytical material. Although analytical pieces are typically a major part of content in journals and state newspapers, today we can also find such articles, reports, reviews, and journalistic investigations in the pages of private publications. For example, the *"Darakchi"* newspaper regularly publishes analytical pieces under sections like *"Details," "Crime and Punishment," "Be Cautious," "Opinions," "Behind the Scenes," "Reading," "Debate,"* and *"Returning to the Topic."*

Typically, in non-governmental publications such as *"Darakchi," "Bekajon," "Sugdiana,"* and *"Hordiq,"* articles and reports with an analytical nature are more commonly found. Genres such as reviews and journalistic investigations are less frequently used. This could be due to the fact that these genres require a higher level of expertise and research, and the readers of these articles must also possess a similar level of understanding. To write in these genres, the author needs to be extremely careful, well-informed, and familiar with legal proceedings and related evidence, as well as literary processes. Today, when discussing the requirements for the media, it is important to emphasize that, in addition to the informational nature of periodicals, entertainment and cultural enrichment also play a significant role. This is because the majority of materials in today's private newspapers are designed with a creative approach. An example of this is the *"Hordiq"* newspaper, which is promoted as a "rest and relaxation newspaper."

The journalists who have worked and continue to work effectively at *"Hordiq"* include figures like Umida Adizova, Toshqul Beknazarov, Nuriddin Ismoilov, Olimjon Hayit, Muhammad Ibrohimov, and Nargiza Usanboyeva. For example, in the January 4, 2011 issue (issue 1), young journalist Aduvali Qurbnov's article *"Tosh Ko'cha"* under the section *"Series of Magical Feelings"* is noteworthy. This article includes phrases such as: "Rain... how wonderful. It washes away the sorrows. It is said that when a person sheds tears

like clouds, they are freed from their burdens, painful memories. But I, too, am fortunate in this happiness. I cry at night, hoping no one will see, to soothe my pain..." These kinds of expressions evoke specific feelings and emotions in the reader, leading them to momentarily forget life's worries and wander in the realms of the heart. Furthermore, *"Hordiq"* frequently publishes materials in a literary style, such as stories and short tales. For instance, in the May 23, 2024 issue (issue 21), works like Sunatullo Saimnazarov's *"Blood Revenge"*, Nuriddin Ismoilov's *"Big Criminals"*, and Nargiza Usanboyeva's *"Heaven on Earth"* are examples of such literary content. Since the emergence of private newspapers, almost every publication has included sections like *"Season of Love," "Love Intersection," "On the Borders of the Heart," "Love, Lovers, and Beloved"* where letters, essays, and stories related to these themes are regularly published. Using such deep, impactful genres has become one of the most important tasks for Uzbek journalism. The media must be a source of unbiased and truthful information, and a powerful tool for shaping new ways of thinking and awareness among the public. It is essential in representing the interests of individuals and serving as an active expression of their thoughts, desires, and wills, which is a necessity of life itself.

In the field of journalism, professionalism is not just about technical skill. A journalist must strive to fully convey their message through each word, sentence, and subject they choose to address. At the same time, they must be able to approach their work from moral, educational, social-political, national, humanistic, and security perspectives, which is essential for becoming a true professional in this field.

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