

Trends in the Development of Satirical Journalism in the Uzbek Press

Khalilova Aziza Shamukhutovna,

Doctor of Philology (PhD),

Senior lecturer at the University of World Economy and Diplomacy

Abstract: The article aims to raise public opinion about the emergence of the Uzbek press and its coverage of all aspects of society's social-political, economic production, and cultural-spiritual life, exposing and criticizing the shortcomings, defects, and social evils found in these areas. In particular, the originality of satirical journalism, which follows the laws of social laughter - satire and humor, in reflecting reality and influencing it is analyzed.

Keywords: journalistic function, recreation, satirical journalism, genre, feuilleton, pamphlet, caricature.

Mass media is a powerful force influencing the life of society. The information transmitted through the mass media has a strong influence on the human psyche and thus becomes a tool that allows him to define his value system and his life goals. In this case, the ready-made social norms that are being formed are to a certain extent forcibly assimilated, thereby acting as a universal factor that determines the human personality and his worldview.

In recent years, the number of media centers of the world's scientists aimed at the analysis of the mass media, its sociological, economic and political factors, as well as the study of global processes in the fields of journalism and communication, is increasing in European countries, Russia, Japan, Korea, China and many eastern countries.

In particular, G. Laswell, D. McQuail, S. Siebert, W. Schramm, T. Peterson, Frank Lee Martin, G.M. McLuhan, J.S. Western scientists like Shivers and M.N. Kim, L.E. Kroychik, M.M. Bakhtin, E.I. Pronin, E.V. Akhmadulin, N.N. Bogomolova, B.A. Grushin, S.G. Korkonosenko, G.V. Kuznetsov, G.S. Melnik, M.M. Nazarov, G. Porschke, E.P. Prokhorov, A.N. Teplyashina, V.T. Tretyakov, L.N. Fedotova, G.I. Mass communication and journalistic functions have been studied by Russian researchers and journalists such as Khmara. The study of recreational functions, information popularization issues, mass media issues in newspapers, photos, radio and television by Japanese scientists and researchers such as Shimizu Hideo, Takeichi Kentawa, Hayashi Nobuo, Iwasaki Tatsuya, Shinichi Ito, Yoshimi Uchikawa, Akhiko Hurahara, Masao Takasu, Ga Kashima done.

In Uzbekistan, journalism, journalistic functions and genre features, television industry H. Akbarov, F. Mominov, F. Mominova, S. Umirov, Kh. Dostmuhammad, M. Khudoykulov, T. Ernazarov, Yo. Mamatova, K. Ismailova, A. Researched by scientists such as Karimov. F. Mominov studied the social tasks of journalism in a holistic system from a theoretical and analytical point of view. In particular, professor M. Khudoykulov's classification of genres from the point of view of journalism, the three main functions of the press (image, analysis and impact), doctor of philological sciences Kh. Dostmukhammadov's views on the genre and scientific views on journalistic professional ethics were studied theoretically and analytically.

Today, when talking about the modern information system of Uzbekistan, first of all, it is permissible to dwell on the history of the formation and development of mass media in the country. The formation of Uzbek journalism began with the emergence of the press in the region.

Journalism appeared in Uzbekistan in the second half of the 19th century (in the 1870s). When studying the tasks of the first newspapers published in Turkestan - "Turkestarskie vedemosti" and "Gazette of the Turkestan Region", it can be observed that they played a major role in carrying out the autocracy policy of that time. The topics covered by these publications mainly consisted of the interests of Tsarist Russia in the country. That is, everyday events related to farming, cotton cultivation, development of new lands, irrigation issues, trade, life of the military and orders and orders of the governor-general, as well as "enlightenment" of the local people are reflected¹.

¹ <https://www.uzanalytics.com/tarix/4042/>

Journalism appeared in Uzbekistan in the second half of the 19th century (in the 1870s). The first newspapers published in Turkestan are "Turkestanskije vedomosti", "Gazette of Turkestan region", "Gazette of Turkestan region", and private printing houses appeared by the end of the 19th century. First in Tashkent, then Samarkand, Kokan, and Namangan printing houses will start working. Private newspapers and magazines appear: "Okraina", "Zakaspiyskoe obozrenie", "Russky Turkestan", "Ashgabad" and others. "Srednyaya Aziya", "Sredneaziatsky vestnik" and other magazines.

We can see the development of journalism, especially the press in Uzbekistan, in the following stages:

- Emergence of national press in Turkestan. Jadidlar Press (1906-1917)
- Interim government period. Journalism of Turkestan (Uzbekistan).
- The emergence of the Bolshevik press in Uzbekistan. Features of its development in the period before the Second World War (November 1917 - June 1941)
- Soviet press during the Second World War and later periods (1941 - 1991)
- Journalism of the period of independence²

M. Khudoykulov rightly described the informing function of the press as a natural function that is the basis of its origin. It is noteworthy that the scientist refers to the three main functions of the press: image, analysis and influence³.

M. Khudoykulov writes in the book "Journalism and Publicity": "Press publications and all types of mass media constantly perform the task of illuminating the life of society, researching it and influencing it again. It is clear from this definition that the social tasks of the press are divided into three components and aspects. We tentatively take these parts as *image, analysis and influence*, and study the social tasks of the press from this point of view. Describing each function separately, the scientist says: "The main, most important part of the social tasks of the press is image, that is, reflection and informing of social life."

The press should describe the events of social life, report on them, and analyze the facts and events. This shows that the second main task of the press is analysis.

The press should not only describe the events of social life and analyze it, but also directly influence the social life. This feature of the press determines its third function, that is, the function of influence⁴.

Genres in modern Uzbek journalism are divided into three types: news genres, Analytical genres, Artistic and journalistic genres.

Literary-artistic methods, i.e. imagery, simile, animation, exaggeration, dramatism, in the representation of existence in literary and journalistic genres - essay, feuilleton, pamphlet, essay, letter and small satirical genres (parody, epitaph, parable, anecdote, hangoma, askiya), plot and composition opportunities are used appropriately and productively. Journalistics is derived from the Latin word "publicus" which means "social", "belonging to society". There are different views and different definitions about the essence of journalism. In some dictionaries, it is considered as literature that covers social and political issues, while some experts define it as a type of creativity.

Journalism is divided into several types. One of its important types is satirical journalism. Humorous journalism is a unique, special type of journalism that follows the laws of social laughter - satire and humor in reflecting reality and influencing it. On the other hand, it widely uses literary and artistic means in performing its functions and thus becomes a component of artistic journalism. Feuilleton is one of the genres formed from the connection of artistic journalism with satirical journalism. As we said above, it illuminates the issues of social life with the means of satire and humor, that is, on the basis of social laughter, and serves for social criticism.

The place of small satirical works in the press is the examples of E. Lafontaine, Krylov, Gulkhani, S. Mikhalkov. We can see a vivid example of this in the parables of Uzbek writers S. Abdukakhor, O. Kochqorbekov, M. Khudoykulov.

Beruniy Alimov, Journalism of Uzbekistan 150 years of history.

² <https://www.uzanalytics.com/tarix/4042/>

Beruniy Alimov, Journalism of Uzbekistan 150 years of history.

³ http://www.gglit.uz/blog/2013/12/Khurshid_Dostmuhammad/Journalism_Seeking_Science_Status.

⁴ Khudoykulov M. Journalism and publicism. - T.: Tafakkur, 2011. - P.31-40.

The first forms of recreation in the press include anecdotes, satirical stories, feuilletons, pamphlets, satirical messages, satirical clips, satirical reports, satirical interviews, satirical articles, etc. At the same time, satirical journalism has a creative relationship with other types of art other than literature and uses their opportunities in a unique way. In particular, he makes extensive use of satirical photography - caricature, which is a martial, contemporary branch of visual art. We can see that caricature, the main feature of which is to make fun of the negative aspects of a person, event or event, takes its place in the satirical press and fills it and forms an integral part of satirical journalism. Caricature, in turn, can be divided into satirical portrait, satirical landscape, humor and other internal genres. We can see the combination of text and image in yuu genre. Such genres have their own development trend in different countries, including Japan, we can see genres that can be an example of this.

One of them founded the first illustrated stories in Japan on December 1, 1949 (夕刊が復活し、マンガ「サザエさん」の連載開始) "Manga"s [13].

Another popular form of entertainment in the Japanese press is manga, that is, satirical books. Manga is one of the recreational media products that is not only received with great interest by the Japanese nation, but also widely spread abroad. This genre, which has the same influence regardless of age, gender, and profession, is distinguished by its ease of reading, its emotional coloring, and the richness of imaginary feelings that a person does not encounter in everyday life or does not reveal even if he encounters.

It has a special place in Uzbek journalism of the 20th century. The heritage of Uzbek publicism of this period is also great. This legacy is mainly reflected in his literary-critical articles, feuilletons, conversations, letters and satires. In these journalistic works, we can see the artistic-aesthetic concept, attitudes towards many shortcomings and problems of the time, the secrets of artistic creation, the content-essence of the politics of the time, views on the life and work of the writers of that time.

In Uzbek journalism, many witty articles and early caricatures were published in "Mushtum" magazine. "Mushtum" magazine, which was published in 1923, was founded by progressive, people-loving intellectuals: Abdulla Qadiri and Ghazi Yunus. First of all

The name of the magazine was given by Abdulla Qadiri's suggestion. According to him, this is not just a fist, but a fist of the people's justice, that is, there should have been a fist of the oppressed against the oppressors, the impure, the oppressors, the exploiters.

Sharp articles, feuilletons, satires and caricatures in "Mushtum" became very popular in a short time. Abdulla Qadiri himself wrote many articles, satires and feuilletons for the magazine under more than 10 pseudonyms. The magazine criticized the shortcomings and defects characteristic of each era, which are an obstacle to the development, culture, and development of our nation [16].

During the war, the magazine focused on political posters and pictures that raised the spirit of our people. In particular, the 50-80s were the most developed periods of "Mushtum". The materials in it are mainly articles on agriculture, industry, trade, science and technology, social and household topics, and pictures are very popular.

Issue 1 of "Mushtum" was published on February 18, 1923 as a supplement to "Turkiston" newspaper (in 3 thousand copies). In the 1st issue of the magazine, one of its organizers, Abdulla Qadiri, wrote the main article "Defining Fist". Hundreds of critical articles and feuilletons were considered the main weapon of "Mushtum" in cleaning society from various evils. The main criteria of the magazine was to make honest and open criticism a real salve for society and people.

Ghozi Yunus, Cholpon, Haji Muin, Rafik Momin, Gafur Ghulam, Kamil Aliev, Abdulla Qakhor, Nasir Said, Ghairati, Sabir Abdulla, Said Ahmed, Anvar Muqimov, Khudoiberdi Tokhtaboev, Anvar Obidjon and others who created "Mushtum" at different times. participated with his works. Many satirical works published in "Mushtum" have become invaluable masterpieces of our literature such as Gafur Ghulam's "Shum Bola", the best satires of Abdulla Kahhor, Said Ahmed, Erkin Vahidov's "Wise Village Hangomalari", Abdulla Oripov's drama "Jannatga Yol" and others. In its activities, the magazine widely uses various creative forms, including images from folklore such as Nasriddin Efandi, Aldar Kosa. Its pages feature feuilletons, pamphlets, satires, friendly jokes, and other interesting critical materials on important events[17].

It should be noted that Leushin, Boris Zhukov, Vladimir Dumkin, Dmitriy Sinitsky, Vyacheslav Muromtsev, Lutfulla Abdullaev, Cherkauskas, Narimon Ibrohimov, Telman Muhamedov, Alijon Holikov and Farrukh Kagarov contributed greatly to the popularity of "Mushtum"⁵.

Through "Mushtum" we can see the transfer of artistic creativity to paper in an illustrative form, the wide spread of satirical journalism, the diversity of the themes of journalism of this period, Ghazi Yunus, Cholpon, Haji Muin, Rafiq Momin, Gafur Ghulam, Kamil Aliev, Abdulla Qahhor, Nasir Said, Ghairatiy, The appearance of artists like Sabir Abdulla, Said Ahmed, Anvar Muqimov, Khudoyberdi Tokhtaboev, Anvar Obidjon with examples of their work in daily publications can be a vivid example of the first forms of recreation in the mass media of Uzbekistan. The sharp humorous spirit of the magazine, which reflects the social and spiritual life of its people, lives on to this day.

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⁵ <https://ishonch.uz/archives/5334>