

GENERAL JOURNALISM MAIN TASKS AND FUNCTIONS.

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Abstract: *This article covers all types of journalism. In addition, their tasks and functions are described. In order for the field of journalism to develop and increase its freedom, we need to know the functions and responsibilities of the industry and this article provides example*

Key words: *Journalism, investigative, print, broadcast, photojournalists, literacy, newspaper.*

Investigative Journalism involves in-depth research and reporting to uncover and expose information that may be hidden or not easily accessible, often with the aim of bringing about social change or holding powerful entities accountable.

Broadcast Journalism focuses on delivering news and information through electronic media, such as television and radio. It involves producing and presenting news stories in a visually engaging and time-sensitive format.

Print Journalism encompasses traditional newspaper and magazine reporting, involving the creation of written content for print publications. This includes news articles, features, editorials, and other written forms of journalism.

Digital Journalism involves the use of online platforms and technology to create, distribute, and consume news content. It includes web articles, multimedia elements, podcasts, and other digital formats, adapting to the evolving landscape of information dissemination. Photojournalism is a form of journalism that tells a story through visual elements, primarily photographs.

Photojournalists capture images that convey news events, human emotions, and societal issues, providing a powerful and immediate visual representation of the story.

Citizen Journalism refers to the active participation of ordinary individuals in the gathering, reporting, and dissemination of news and information. Enabled by digital technology and social media, citizen journalists contribute to the news cycle by sharing firsthand accounts and perspectives on various events.

Ethical Journalism involves adhering to principles and standards that ensure fairness, accuracy, and integrity in reporting. Journalists are expected to follow ethical guidelines in their work, considering factors like truthfulness, respect for individuals, and the public's right to know. Media Law and Ethics encompass the legal and moral considerations that guide the behavior of journalists and media organizations. This includes understanding and navigating laws related to freedom of the press, defamation, privacy, and other legal aspects while maintaining ethical standards in reporting.

News Writing and Reporting involves the craft of gathering information, conducting interviews, and presenting accurate and compelling stories in a clear and concise manner. Journalists use a variety of storytelling techniques to convey information effectively to their audience.

Feature Writing is a form of journalism that goes beyond straight news reporting. It involves in-depth exploration and storytelling to provide context, analysis, and a deeper understanding of a

particular subject. Features often focus on human interest, profiles, or issues that require a more narrative and immersive approach.

Editorial Writing involves the expression of opinions and viewpoints on current issues. Editorials are typically written by editorial boards or individuals within a media organization, offering a perspective on topics of public interest. They play a crucial role in shaping public opinion and fostering discussions on various subjects.

Press Freedom is a fundamental principle that advocates for the unrestricted ability of journalists to report news without interference or censorship. It emphasizes the importance of an independent media, enabling journalists to investigate, critique, and inform the public without fear of reprisal or restrictions on freedom of expression.

Media Bias refers to the perceived or actual partiality and favoritism in the presentation of news and information by media outlets. It can manifest through editorial choices, framing of stories, or selection of sources, potentially influencing public perception and shaping opinions on various issues.

Public Relations (PR) in journalism involves managing communication between an organization or individual and the public. PR professionals work to create a positive public image, handle crisis communication, and facilitate relationships with the media. It plays a crucial role in shaping how entities are perceived by the public.

Media Literacy is the ability to critically analyze and interpret information presented in the media. It involves understanding the role of media in society, recognizing different forms of bias, and being able to evaluate the credibility and reliability of news sources. Media literacy empowers individuals to navigate the complex landscape of information with a discerning and informed perspective.

Social Media in Journalism refers to the integration of social media platforms, such as Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram, into the journalistic process. Journalists use these platforms to source information, engage with audiences, and share news stories. It has transformed the speed and reach of news dissemination while presenting challenges related to verification and maintaining journalistic standards in the digital age.

Data Journalism involves the analysis and visualization of large sets of data to uncover meaningful insights and trends. Journalists use data-driven approaches to enhance storytelling, providing a deeper understanding of complex issues through charts, graphs, and interactive visualizations. It blends traditional journalistic skills with data analysis to present information in a compelling and accessible manner.

International Journalism focuses on reporting news and events that occur beyond national borders. It involves covering global issues, international relations, conflicts, and cultural developments. International journalists often work in diverse settings, providing audiences with insights into the complexities of our interconnected world.

Sports Journalism covers news and stories related to sports, including events, athletes, and the broader sports industry. It encompasses reporting on games, profiles of athletes, analysis of sporting events, and the cultural impact of sports. Sports journalists use various media, including writing, broadcasting, and digital platforms, to bring sports-related content to audiences.

Science Journalism involves the communication of scientific developments, discoveries, and issues to the general public. Journalists in this field strive to make complex scientific concepts accessible to a non-specialist audience. It includes reporting on breakthroughs, environmental issues, medical advancements, and other topics related to the world of science and technology.

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