

HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF THE KARAKALPAK TV CHANNEL

Shaxzada Alimbetova Jumabay qizi

Karakalpak State University

Journalism Faculty 2nd year basic doctoral student

shaxzadaalimbetova26@gmail.com

Abstract:

Today, our TV channels, which we are viewing using remote control, have gone through a long history and have gained such experience. Television, which has great influence in the media, has the power to convey a certain ideology. The factors that triggered it are not always noticeable. Nevertheless, we want to consider the history of the first TV channel in the territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the problems that have arisen to this day.

Keyword: Television, factors, TV channels, national language, audience , broadcast hours.

Introduction

In the early 1960s, in the USSR, "television was launched in the centers of all republics, even in the capitals of the autonomous republics, and programs were broadcast in local national languages."¹ The strengthening of equipment and equipment, the fact that specialists go to other cities and take classes on professional skills have led to a rapid growth of the audience. If we take the example of the "Karakalpakstan" TV channel, the indicators of the broadcast hours have also increased, and an attempt has been made to cover viewers of all ages. By this time, the earliest journalistic terms began to be used in the region where we live. The information they saw on the air, the programs about the lives of workers began to arouse interest in people.

This determined the main tasks of television.

Tasks of TV channel

- | |
|----------------|
| ➤ Cultural |
| ➤ Spiritual |
| ➤ Organization |
| ➤ Integrative |
| ➤ Recreational |

¹ Mádiyeyimov T., Madreyimov K. Everything has its history. –N.: Bilim, 1994. –P.96.-132.

Regardless of the genre in which the show is prepared or what task it performs, there are certain requirements and norms for its preparation. All this contributes to the quality of TV production.²

In 1972, the only TV channel in the Republic of Uzbekistan, "Karakalpakstan," presented to its listeners the information program "Telegrams" in a modified version called "News." The first news broadcast in our country was broadcast in Russian at 19:00, and in Karakalpak at 19:30. By this time, the effectiveness of the program had significantly increased, and the duration of the program had reached the same level. Television has its own correspondents from all regions of the republic. The program contained new rubrics, short reports, and interviews. However, there were enough unresolved problems in the sphere. The Nukus television studio, which received praise from the population, as well as other mass media, carried out a series of reconstruction works in 1975-1976.³

In comparison, during these periods, Turkmenistan's neighboring television presented programs and programs in black and white, which did not fall into the same shape. On November 4, 1977, Karakalpakstan television broadcast its programs in color for the first time. Now it is possible to record, edit and broadcast not only television programs, but also concerts and performances, industrial and production programs.⁴ This innovation was a great success for our people, as well as television workers. High-quality and colorful presentation of prepared programs, re-broadcasting of recorded performances and concerts gave a special pleasure to the audience.

Starting in 1978, the "Xabar" "Shapka" was also changed. In it, the globe and television antenna were enriched with official style music in the method of multiplication and reflected in the movements against the background of the word "Xabar." At the opening of the programs, "Karakalpakstan Television" was replaced with a live stream. There were three editorial offices operating on the TV channel: the editorial office of the news program "Xabar," the editorial office of the socio-political program, and the editorial office of the literary-drama program. The programs, which began to be presented in a new way, were also published in the mass media of that time. The delivered equipment and qualified specialists are sufficient

If we pay attention to the evolutionary period of technology, it is established that several generations of television technology have been created:

- 1st generation - mechanical television;
- 2nd generation - semi-mechanical, semi-electronic television;
- 3rd generation - electronic television;

² Karimov A. Journalism of audiovisual . –T.: 2019.-P.25.

³ Newspaper "Soviet Karakalpakia". 1975year. 11-december.

⁴ Mádireyimov T. TV – broadcast media . –N.:Karakalpakstan, 1989. –P.42.

- 4th generation digital television ⁵.

On the one hand, it seems that Karakalpakstan television began its work directly with the technology of electronic generation. However, research shows that in remote areas, due to the lack of early broadcasts and programs, they were forced to make tools from hand. Television of Karakalpakstan began its activities from the second generation - semi-mechanical, semi-electronic television, and thus it reached the fourth generation.

Even in the second generation, the technology was adapted to producing shows only in the studio. Until this time, along with various programs, the information program "Xabar" also took up more than half of the program's time with materials related to the agricultural sector. Because cotton and grain products, which have been elevated to the level of state policy, are the main source of income for the local population. The primary function of a true media outlet is to spread information, while local television broadcasts are in the same area.

The primary task of the media is to disseminate information and also involves interaction with the audience. Because information, news, analytical materials influence the audience in one way or another, change their opinion, develop their creative abilities. With the development of communication technologies, the forms of communication between the media and the audience have increased, the process of mutual influence has accelerated, and the range of communicators has expanded. For example, direct mail to the editorial office or telephone calls.

In our opinion, as long as the historical image of the TV channel goes through a very difficult path, it will be an experience for the employees working there. This stage is felt in every newly begun work, project, action.

Used References

1. Madreymov T., Madreymov K. Everything has its history. –N.: Bilim, 1994
2. Karimov A. Journalism of audiovisual . –T.: 2019.
3. Newspaper "Soviet Karakalpakia". 1975year. 11-December.
4. Journalism of audiovisual .6P. –T.: Uzbekistan, 2019.
5. Artikova Y. Doctor of Philology (DSc). Dis. –T.2024.

⁵ Journalism of audiovisual 6P. –T.:Uzbekistan, 2019. –P.235.