

## MASS MEDIA

*Yaxshiboyev Axrorbek*

*the teacher of Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages*

*Jo'raboyeva Shohida Hamidullayevna*

*the student of Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages,*

*302-group - Guiding and interpreting activities*

**Annotation:** Mass media (abbreviation: OAV) are means of conveying information to the general public. According to the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, periodical distribution has a permanent name and is published in printed form (newspaper, magazine, newsletter, bulletin, etc.) and electronically (television, radio, video, newsreel programs, websites on public telecommunication networks) every six months. The form that is published or broadcast at least once and other forms of periodical distribution of public information are defined as mass media.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the right of mass media and journalists to receive information has been strengthened by special laws. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Guarantees and Freedom of Information", adopted on April 24, 1997, was developed and adopted directly to regulate issues related to the implementation of this right. This law regulates the relations that arise in the process of exercising the constitutional right of everyone to seek, receive, research, transmit and distribute information freely and without hindrance.

After gaining independence, Uzbekistan set great goals, such as establishing a just civil society, building a legal democratic state, and leading the people to a prosperous life.

Bringing these large-scale reforms, which began in all spheres of society's life, to the innermost layers of society, definitely required a radical change in the social consciousness and level of the country's population, and their views on life. Undoubtedly, mass media occupies one of the most important places in this laborious process.

It is for this reason that today mass media is paid a lot of attention by the state leadership.

**Key words:** mass media, issues, information, journalists, rules, society, democratic, radio, television.

Ensuring transparency in society is not easy. It is no secret that there are those who hinder him. However, it is not appropriate to sit idly by because there is some obstacle. Scorching the fleas and setting the blankets on fire is tantamount to trashing transparency efforts. The only correct way to find an answer to the question of what to do then is from a legal, scientific point of view! Only then can real transparency be achieved in practice. The essence of openness is to conduct business in consideration of public opinion.

"Realizing the noble dreams of our country, boldly raising the various obstacles that stand in the way, negative vices such as bureaucracy, indifference, greed, corruption, and forming an uncompromising public opinion against them. President

Shavkat Mirziyoyev said that I consider journalists who consider it their profession and the meaning of their life to be real journalists. life experience, a sense of responsibility for one's word, at the same time a high civic position, moral courage are also required. "we need to create wider opportunities in terms of supply" . In fact, these efforts of journalists to ensure transparency in the society, in its modern management system, and to improve public relations, will undoubtedly show their results in the management system of the society. Since openness is closely related to freedom of the press, the rule of law is clearly visible in our country in this regard as well. That is, Article 5 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Mass Media" (new edition) is entitled "Freedom of Mass Media", and its second clause is as follows: "Anyone, if the law provides otherwise if he is not detained, he has the right to appear in the mass media, to publicly express his opinion and belief»

Strong with law enforcement. However, a legitimate that only the officials operating in each field are required to perform the tasks defined by the relevant laws. There is no need to explain that ensuring the freedom of the press mentioned above is primarily the responsibility of journalists and media workers. It is necessary to express the opinions expressed that a real democratic press cannot live by instructions.

Mass media - publications, radio and television broadcasts, newsreel programs, and other forms of mass information delivery. By mass media, the jurist understands "published, audio, audiovisual and other information and materials intended for the general public". The purpose of the mass media is to determine the spiritual wealth of a particular society and to have an ideological, political, economic or organizational influence on people's behavior and outlook.

In the first half of the 20th century, the origin of mass communication was the creation of technical devices that allowed to transmit a large amount of verbal, pictorial and musical information quickly and extremely. Complexes of these devices, served by highly professional specialists, began to be called mass information and propaganda tools or "mass media". Mass media constitute a system consisting of information source and receiver of information. The source of information will be connected with the recipient through the press, radio and television, film, sound recording (production and distribution of gramophone records, tape recorders, cassettes or compact discs and computer files).

Effectiveness and effectiveness of mass media is determined not only by the goals and objectives of the impact of the information conveyed on the reader, listener, and viewer, but also by the conformity of their content and form to the constant and daily needs of people. Ideological-political struggle has a serious impact on the content and form of social group relations, ideological, political and other types of propaganda. The Republic of Uzbekistan does not allow caesura. It is recognized that the legal form of information search, receiving, giving, production and distribution of information belonging to the state or specially protected by law is not possible.

### **CONCLUSION**

Today, the head of our state personally supports the mass media is charging. Press and public information to be celebrated on June 27

Congratulation of the press service of the head of state on the occasion of the day of employees of means

"The most important thing is that the mass media comprehensively analyze the large-scale changes and renewal processes taking place in our country and draw the attention of state agencies and the public to local social problems, errors and shortcomings," the congratulatory message said. Shavkat Mirziyoyev said that future journalists should pay special attention to thorough knowledge and professional skills, foreign languages along with mother tongue, active citizenship position, information and communication technologies, oratory skills.

According to the report, this work will be more effective if we "rely on the rich spiritual heritage of our people" in the training of highly qualified personnel. The heritage of Jadids, including the National School of Journalism of the great scholar and publicist Mahmudhoja Behbudi, whose 145th birthday is widely celebrated this year, is of particular importance.

Nowadays in Uzbekistan, the process of interpreting the social resonance of a problem or event that attracts the attention of many people after it is published in the press has become one of the most important tasks that require great professional skills from our journalists. Independent journalistic research is carried out by Uzbek journalists, and legal literacy among the population is developed in exchange for publicizing the details of existing problems in our society to the authorities. As a result, it is clear that the situation in our society will be completely different from the present.

#### **Bibliography.**

1. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Matbuot va ommaviy axborot vositalari xodimlariga. [www.uza.uz](http://www.uza.uz) 2017 yil 27-iyun.
2. "Tandiq bor, munosabat yo'q. Demak hammasi to'g'ri ekan-da?"- Abdulla Aripov selektorda tashkilotlar tanqidlarga sukut saqlashi haqida gapirdi. [www.kun.uz](http://www.kun.uz) 30.07.2019
3. O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Axborot erkinligi prinsiplari va kafolatlari to'g'risida"gi qonuni. /Axborot va axborotlashtirishga oid normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar to'plami. -T.: Adolat, 2008.
4. O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Ommaviy axborot vositalari to'g'risida"gi (yangi tahriri) qonuni. Axborot va axborotlashtirishga oid normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar to'plami. -T.: Adolat, 2008.
5. To'lqin Eshbekov. Axborot xizmatlari. O'quv qo'llanma. Toshkent-2019.