

## SURVEILLANCE AS A TRADITIONAL METHOD OF JOURNALISM

**Surayya Nuritdinova**

*Student of BuxDU*

*Press secretary of BukhSU Youth Union*

*Public reporter of "Egulik" Republican electronic newspaper*

**Abstract:** *This article is the most effective method of gathering information in journalism and one of the simple methods, the observation method, is discussed. This method how to collect primary data, its types, advantages and disadvantages, the stages of organizing the observation method will be discussed in detail. Analytical the point of view of scientists on empirical and theoretical methods of journalism is studied.*

**Key words:** *observation method, prepared and unprepared observation, open and covert surveillance, direct and indirect surveillance, one-time and long-term surveillance, object and subject.*

A journalist performs a number of tasks by studying, researching and analyzing various social events that have taken place in society, determining their essence, showing the causes and consequences, place and importance of the event. In performing these functions, the journalist tries to show the audience various aspects of society's life quickly, based on analysis, through emotional and figurative means. In the process of creative activity, the journalist knows different methods of understanding reality uses [1.1] Usually, methods of knowledge in journalism are divided into two: empirical and theoretical groups. The first was aimed at obtaining information, and the second happened aimed at understanding the essence of reality. Russian researcher A. Tertichnyi according to his opinion, the methods are divided into the above two groups [2]. According to the scientist, the group of empirical methods includes materials collection, observation, conversation, interview, sorting of documents, while the group of theoretical methods includes methods such as analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction [1.2]. Not only journalism and PR with data acquisition, search and collection communication, but also many other fields, including scientists, investigators, psychologists, doctors. But considering that the basis of journalistic activity is related to information, collecting information through various methods falls more on journalists. In journalism, there are several methods of information gathering, such as observation, interview, experiment, mask, working with documents [3]. The simplest and most effective of them is the tracking method. Observation is a method of obtaining primary information from the current reality. It reflects the stage of development of reality, which allows the journalist to achieve the "effect of presence" in his material. The observational method is also the fastest method in journalism. As an ordinary observer, there is an opportunity to become a direct participant of a person, event, process. The method of observation has a subjective perception, it brings a subjective element to the objective representation of the world. There are different forms of observation method in journalism. First, observation can be prepared and unprepared. Prepared observation allows the

journalist to find the necessary literature, archival materials and implies familiarization with other information about the object. Journalist tracking who is involved in events, their sequence, etc knows that it is necessary. Unprepared observation predicts the events that will happen it is based on its absence, randomness, suddenness. The journalist works with the object without knowing anything in advance. There is a one-time and long-term monitoring type. Small volume One observation is enough when writing texts. One-time tracking news used in journalism, because it is a professional necessity - related to efficiency. In journalism, long-term observation is close to scientific. It is a clearly planned program conducted according to, the results according to the set purpose are recorded and is compared. Long-term follow-up has several advantages—it is evolving they help to reflect the topic in a reliable and analytical way. There are also direct and indirect, overt and covert surveillance. Direct, i.e., direct observation is the journalist's direct contact with the object is done through Indirect observation is used when the object of observation is distant in time and space and direct observation is not possible. Open observation only important in the preparation of positive material. This type of information gathering method forces us to correct the behavior, work style, etc. of the heroes of the journalistic material. Therefore, to the journalist it takes time to "accustom" others to your presence. Covert observation is when a journalist examines an object without being aware of the fact of observation, studies people's behavior in normal conditions, corrects existing relationships in the community, etc. Covert surveillance is used both in cases where the journalist is an outside witness to the situation and in cases where he is a participant. The tracking method has a number of unique advantages:

the presence of the desire to participate in this process and the ability to express one's opinion independence; objectivity, only at a higher level when the events that actually happened are observed accuracy is achieved;

- the ability to perceive people's unconscious behavior;
- the ability to consider the environment. But this method also has some disadvantages:
- low representativeness (sampling) because of random sampling procedure not allowed;
- selection of observation objects (the observer is known from the total mass selects objects);
- the subjectivity of the perception of the observed events (the observer's certain imo may misperceive gestures or facial expressions);

• the presence of the observation effect (in front of the camera by those who are observed abnormal behavior); inability to identify multiple factors. The process of preparing and conducting the monitoring includes several stages takes: Determining the purpose, tasks, object and subject of observation. Choosing the place and time of observation, providing access to the observation environment. Choosing the form of observation: the role of the researcher, the nature of the environment and observed phenomena, the way of perceiving the object of observation, the level of standardization and openness of the observation process. Development of an observation procedure (a system of concepts that includes observation units and frames). A unit of observation is some kind of

action or its signs, with the help of which the studied behavior is described, by which the event can be evaluated. Scope of observation — the level of detail (number of levels) of observed behavior that should be covered in the research process. Development of a working document (form) for monitoring. Preparation of technical documents and equipment. Preparation of instructions for performers. Recruitment and guidance: observers. Organization of observation in field conditions, control of observation Preparation of the report. Situations and events witnessed by the journalist during his creative activity uses different methods of interpretation, explains the facts encountered or comments. It deals with different forms of knowledge - scientific, non-scientific, therefore, he empirically assimilates reality and knows the world around him. The main goal of journalistic education is to find the truth and this truth is true for the reader is to deliver, so the reader is about the reliability of the facts presented there can be no question. The impartiality and truthfulness of what a journalist writes depends to a large extent on the level of mastering the methods of assimilation of reality. One such method is the observation method. Therefore, based on the above characteristics of observation, we can say that observation as an independent method is effectively used in studies that do not require representative data, as well as in cases where information cannot be obtained by other methods.

#### ADABIYOTLAR:

1. Saidov H., Toshpo'latova N., Nurmatov A. va boshq. Bosma OAVda janrlar va mahorat masalalari 5-jild. - T.: O'zbekiston, 2019. – 512 b.
2. Тертычный А. А. Аналитическая журналистика : учебное пособие для вузов / А. А. Тертычный. – М. : Аспект Пресс, 2010 . – 352 с.
3. <https://psychologos.ru/articles/view/vidy-nablyudeniya>
4. Teshabayeva D.M., Bakiyeva G.X, Israil M.I. va boshq. Medialingvistika va tahrir. – T.: O'zbekiston, 2019.