

## THE CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERVIEWS IN THE UZBEK PRESS: STYLE AND MASTERY

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**Annotation.** *This article analyzes the formation of the interview genre in the Uzbek press, its theoretical foundations, its genre and stylistic features, as well as the role of interviews in modern Uzbek journalism. It examines the specific functions of the interview genre, its communicative potential, and its place in the social information system, while also emphasizing the importance of journalistic skill.*

**Keywords:** *interview, opinion, ethics, style, genre, mastery, media convergence, intellect.*

The interview genre plays an important role in the development of the Uzbek press. Through this genre, not only current events are covered, but also personal views and opinions on various social issues are revealed. Among journalistic genres, the interview is characterized by its ability to convey the interviewee's thoughts clearly and to provide readers with truthful and reliable information.

The interview genre in the Uzbek press began to take shape in the first half of the 20th century. After the independence period, it developed even further, being widely used to address political, social, and cultural topics. Today, interviews are common in newspapers, magazines, television, and online publications. An interview is a genre organized in the form of a conversation between a journalist and an interviewee, structured as a question-and-answer dialogue.

An interview performs three main functions:

- Providing information;
- Analytical interpretation and exchange of views;
- Covering socio-political processes.

The key purposes of interviews include:

- Revealing the personality — conveying the life, activities, and opinions of the interviewee to the public;
- Analyzing problems and searching for solutions;
- Shaping public opinion.

The main types of interviews are thematic, problem-based, portrait, informative, and Q&A interviews, each chosen according to journalistic goals and style.

The interview genre in Uzbek press started to emerge in the early 20th century in newspapers such as *Turkiston viloyatining gazeti*, later appearing widely in publications such as *Mushtum*, *Qizil O‘zbekiston*, *Sovet O‘zbekistoni*, and *O‘zbekiston ovozi*.

During the Soviet era, interviews were mostly restricted to officially approved political topics. However, after independence, the genre acquired new meanings. Today, interviews in online and print media such as *Xalq so‘zi*, *Yoshlik*, *Kun.uz*, and *Gazeta.uz* are actively developing in analytical and social directions.

**New trends in interviews include:**

- Focusing on personal experiences and human values;
- Emphasizing free expression, critical thinking, and effective dialogue;
- Positioning the journalist not only as a questioner but also as an analyst and thought leader.

The language and style of interviews in the Uzbek press are unique. They are characterized by simplicity, sincerity, and naturalness. Stylistic features include clarity, conciseness, natural speech of the interviewee, and logical coherence between questions and answers.

**Key stylistic and linguistic features:**

- A conversational tone that creates natural interaction between questions and answers;
- Clear and colloquial vocabulary close to the reader;
- Emotional tone reflecting the interviewee’s feelings;
- Quotations conveying the speaker’s original words;
- Ethical and national values reflecting Uzbek cultural communication norms.

Journalistic skill plays a decisive role in the interview process. To make the conversation engaging and effective, the journalist must prepare thoroughly, ensure clarity and impartiality in questions, and follow ethical standards. For example, interviews published in *O‘zbekiston ovozi* or *Hurriyat* newspapers are often spiritual, educational, and social in nature, strictly adhering to norms of speech culture and etiquette.

An interview is not just a conversation; it is a form of **social communication**. It allows different groups in society to express their opinions and attitudes. In this sense, interviews:

- Ensure democratic exchange of ideas;
- Help express civic positions;
- Increase the reliability of information;
- Serve as an effective platform for highlighting social issues and analysis.

Today, interviews in online journalism have taken on new forms: video interviews, podcasts, live streams on social media, and short “quick interviews.” All these formats meet the demands of modern communication.

The effectiveness of an interview largely depends on the journalist’s skills. An experienced journalist:

- Prepares thoroughly on the topic;
- Analyzes the interviewee;
- Asks logically structured questions;
- Edits responses carefully, maintaining stylistic clarity without distorting meaning.

Journalistic ethics are equally important: the journalist must not distort or misrepresent the interviewee’s statements.

However, there are still some problems in the development of the interview genre in Uzbek journalism: superficial approaches, lack of preparation, and incomplete disclosure of the interviewee’s ideas. For example, interviews in *Xalq so‘zi* and *Darakchi* newspapers often show signs of incomplete presentation of the speaker’s thoughts and limited use of different interview types.

### **Conclusion:**

Today, the interview genre in the Uzbek press has become an important tool of social communication. It plays a vital role in revealing personal opinions, analyzing issues, and shaping public opinion.

The main advantage of the genre lies in its basis in human interaction. It brings the reader into the center of the event, turning them into a direct participant in the conversation.

In the future, with the development of digital journalism, the interview genre is expected to evolve further through multimedia formats, interactive Q&A, and AI-supported analytical interviews.

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