

LEXICAL ANALYSIS OF RADIO COMMUNICATION AND ITS GENESIS IN ACCORDANCE WITH OTHER MEDIA.

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Abstract: Radio communication represents an important mode of human communication. This paper explores the lexical features of radio communication, encompassing lexical codes as words, sound effects, music and science. These are shared to some extent with television, but radio uses them in rather different ways on collections of these word signs as symbolic codes to communicate meaning. According to the fact, that the international radio language is English, the author decided to pay much attention to some technical terms used in all languages around the world. Besides, the researcher is going to discuss the genesis of radio communication compared to other media.

Keywords: media, radio communication, media tools, content, communication, technical aspects, cybermall, on air, disk jockey, media shop, trivia quiz, internship, calendar, yellow pages.

First of all, it should be mentioned that radio is not considered to be the first of all media. But it can be rightfully regarded as second and not surpassed. Newspapers are the first. Presumably, newspapers were originally intended for local announcements and advertisements. The first newspapers were very valuable. Not everyone could afford buying one. So, the townspeople of the bustling American towns of the 18th century gathered together at pubs and inns in the center of the towns surrounding the lucky owner of the newspaper and eagerly listened to everything he read out. Radio is still popular because it is companion-oriented, whereas other media are consumption-oriented. Radio is considered to be intimate. When it is broadcast well, it seems the host or announcer is talking just to you.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

Accomplishing this work, we turn to some useful information found in some works of the well-known authors. They are V.V.Smirnov's The nature and language of radio communication, 2014, Karl Rothammel, Antennae, D.A. Shevchuk, The advice on working with media, 2022. Here are also some radio research methods which can be the objects of following research after this work. They are for example case studies, experimental and non-experimental studies to investigate the gratifications and effects of radio listening.

One example of a non-experimental approach is the experience sampling method: recipients are asked to wear a pager for some days and to document their current radio use and the effects of this use every time the pager random alerts them. In this way, researchers are capable to collect a representative sample of individual experiences with radio content and to ask of these experiences directly at the moment of being exposed to the content [1].

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Here are some popular terms or technical words which are met regularly when we mean vocabulary in radio communication:

Over. Your message is finished - invitation for others to respond/transmit. Over and out, or Out. All conversation is finished – no answer is required or expected. Radio check.

Antenna. An antenna is a metallic structure that captures or transmits radio electromagnetic waves.

Attenuation. The gradual loss in intensity of flux through a medium.

Bandwidth. Network bandwidth is a measurement indicating the maximum capacity of a wired or wireless communication link to transmit data over a network connection in a given amount of time.

Carrier. Generally, the carrier is sine wave modulated to convey signal information.

Emergency Emergency. Distress call, only to be used when there is an imminent danger to life and immediate assistance is required.

Frequency. What a channel operates on. The number of occurrences of a repeating event per unit time. Also known as band.

Address. ATCP/IP protocol to query MAC address of the target device by its IP address, so as to ensure right communication services.

Adjacent. The frequency difference between two adjacent channels.

AGC (Automatic Gain Control): Automatic Gain Control is a feature in HF transceivers that automatically adjusts the receiver's gain based on the strength of the received signal.

Amplitude modulation. (AM) is a modulation technique used in electronic communication, most commonly for transmitting messages with a radio wave.

Antenna feeder. The RF cable connecting base station and the antenna. Usually, coaxial cable is used [2].

When we speak about broadcasting in Uzbekistan the following questions appear: When did the first broadcasting start and what about it was broadcasting? And who was the first host or announcer in Uzbekistan? And how long did it broadcast?

Before answering the questions above, it should be mentioned that in October 2011 at UNESCO's main conference it was agreed to accept '13th February' as "the international Radio day". Because on the very day in 1946 at the UN head office the radio of this organization was founded.

The first radio station was launched in Tashkent in 1915. The construction of this radio station had been started in 1911 and continued for at least 4 years. To accomplish this great work, the complex of 6 antenna towers and other tools were brought and fixed by the German "Simens" company. According to the sources the first radiogram was broadcast by this radio station and it was the announcement of the train arrival in accordance with the schedule from Moscow to Tashkent [3].

Conclusion: In conclusion, this study highlights the importance of considering lexical aspects in the analysis of lexical components in radio communication. By understanding how radio communication develops comparing other types of media,

researches can trace the lexical differences and similarities among them. Future research in this area can explore the impact of emerging technologies on radio communication because it has huge influence on people and the science of linguistics.

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