

**THE ROLE OF NEWSPAPERS IN DEVELOPING THE DIDACTIC  
COMPETENCE OF FUTURE TEACHERS**

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**Annotatsiya:** Mazkur maqolada gazetaning ommaviy axborot vositasi sifatidagi mohiyati, tarixiy taraqqiyot bosqichlari va jamiyat hayotidagi oʻrni ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan tahlil qilingan. Gazetachilikning dunyo va Oʻzbekiston hududidagi shakllanishi, rivojlanish jarayonlari hamda uning siyosiy, ijtimoiy, madaniy va maʼrifiy funksiyalari yoritilgan. Shuningdek, raqamli axborot texnologiyalari sharoitida gazetalar faoliyatining transformatsiyasi va ularning ishonchli axborot manbai sifatidagi ahamiyati asoslab berilgan. Tadqiqotda gazetalar boʻljak oʻqituvchilarning didaktik madaniyatini shakllantirish va rivojlantirishdagi muhim pedagogik vosita ekanligi koʻrsatib oʻtiladi. Gazeta materiallarining ilmiy-didaktik dunyoqarashni kengaytirish, metodik kompetensiyani rivojlantirish, tanqidiy va reflektiv tafakkurni shakllantirishdagi oʻrni tahlil etilgan. Maqola pedagog kadrlar tayyorlash jarayonida gazetalardan tizimli va maqsadli foydalanish zarurligini asoslaydi.

**Kalit soʻzlar:** gazeta, ommaviy axborot vositalari, gazetachilik tarixi, Oʻzbekiston matbuoti, jamoatchilik fikri, raqamli jurnalistika, didaktik madaniyat, boʻljak oʻqituvchi, pedagogik kompetensiya, axborot texnologiyalari.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье научно и теоретически анализируется сущность газеты как средства массовой информации, этапы её исторического развития и роль в жизни общества. Освещаются процессы формирования и развития журналистики в мире и в Узбекистане, а также её политические, социальные, культурные и образовательные функции. Обосновывается трансформация деятельности газет в контексте цифровых информационных технологий и их важность как надёжного источника информации. Исследование показывает, что газеты являются важным педагогическим инструментом в формировании и развитии дидактической культуры будущих учителей. Анализируется роль газетных материалов в расширении научно-дидактического мировоззрения, развитии методической компетентности и формировании критического и рефлексивного мышления. В статье обосновывается необходимость систематического и целенаправленного использования газет в процессе подготовки педагогических кадров.

**Ключевые слова:** газета, средства массовой информации, история журналистики, узбекская пресса, общественное мнение, цифровая журналистика, дидактическая культура, будущий учитель, педагогическая компетентность, информационные технологии.

**Abstract:** This article scientifically and theoretically analyzes the essence of the newspaper as a mass media, the stages of historical development and its role in the life of society. The formation and development processes of journalism in the world and in Uzbekistan are highlighted, as well as its political, social, cultural and educational functions. It also substantiates the transformation of newspaper activities in the context of digital information technologies and their importance as a reliable source of information. The study shows that newspapers are an important pedagogical tool in the formation and development of the didactic culture of future teachers. The role of newspaper materials in expanding the scientific and didactic worldview, developing methodological competence, and forming critical and reflective thinking is analyzed. The article justifies the need for systematic and targeted use of newspapers in the process of training pedagogical personnel.

**Keywords:** newspaper, mass media, history of journalism, Uzbek press, public opinion, digital journalism, didactic culture, future teacher, pedagogical competence, information technologies.

A newspaper is a printed periodical, published under a regular title at least once a month, that serves as an important source of information in a society's political, social, economic, and cultural life. It is one of the oldest and most traditional forms in the mass media system and has played an important role in human history in disseminating information, shaping public opinion, and developing social communication.

The etymology of the term “gazette” is linked to 16th-century Italy. The word derives from *gazzetta*, a small silver coin used in Venice. It was precisely this coin that was used to purchase handwritten news sheets. Later, this name began to be used for regular news sheets and spread throughout Europe.

The “**Capital Gazette**” (an official bulletin in Chinese), printed in China in the 8th century, is recognized as the world's first printed newspaper. This newspaper was published to convey state-important edicts and events. Technologically, it was printed using woodblocks carved with hieroglyphs, which were then inked to produce copies[7].

In Europe, the development of printed media dates back to the 15th century. In the 1450s, the invention of the printing press by the German inventor Johann Gutenberg made it possible to reproduce text and images without scribes. This invention not only enabled the publication of books but also the widespread circulation of newspapers.

Newspapers began to take on their present form in the 16th century. It was precisely during this period in Venice that the first bureaus—the earliest forms of news agencies—engaged in gathering and distributing information emerged. At the same time, the profession of “news writers” appeared, and the foundations of journalism began to take shape.

The first newspaper resembling modern publications is recognized as “*La Gazette*,” which was published in France beginning May 30, 1631. Its initial circulation was approximately 1,200 copies. The placement of paid advertising in its pages led to the emergence of commercial relationships in the mass media[6].

In 1657, the first advertising announcement was published in an English newspaper. Not long after, it is recorded as a historical fact that King Charles II of England placed a personal notice about his lost dog. In the early 18th century, the weekly publication “*A Review of Public Affairs*,” founded by writer and publicist Daniel Defoe, laid the foundation for the development of political journalism.

The first newspapers in Russia appeared in the early 17th century in manuscript form—under the name “*vestovye pisma*”—during the reign of Mikhail Fyodorovich in 1613. The first printed Russian newspaper, however, was established in 1702 by decree of Emperor Peter I. Its full name was “*Vedomosti of the Military and Other Affairs That Have Occurred in the Russian State and Other Neighboring Countries*,” and the first issue of this newspaper was published on January 2, 1703. *Vedomosti* on the military and other affairs that have occurred in the Russian state and other neighboring countries, worthy of knowing and remembering,” and the first issue of this newspaper was published in Moscow on January 2, 1703.

Modern newspapers are classified according to a number of criteria:

- **By geographical distribution and audience coverage:** national, regional (republic, province), local (city, district), corporate internal publications;
- **By subject:** general political, business, niche (industry-specific), advertising-informational, entertainment, and mixed-type newspapers;
- **By frequency:** daily (morning or evening) and weekly;
- **By format:** A4, Berliner, A3, A2;

- **By appearance and design:** full-color, black-and-white, and black-and-white with color inserts.

The true global revolution in the history of newspapers took place in the 19th century. It was precisely during this period that the center of political and social life in many European countries shifted to the pages of newspapers. Industrialization, rising literacy, and improvements in printing technology turned newspapers into a mass medium of information[4].

The newspaper has evolved as an important means of exchanging information and shaping public consciousness throughout the course of human development. Its emergence, technological refinement, and thematic enrichment have been organically linked to society's needs, and it continues to hold its significance in today's media system.

Newspapers have long played an important role in Uzbekistan in shaping public opinion, promoting political and educational ideas, and covering social life. The emergence and development of the press in the country's territory are closely linked to historical, political, and cultural processes, and it has taken shape in several stages.

In Uzbekistan, journalism dates back to the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This period is associated with the emergence of printed media in the Turkestan region, which was part of the Russian Empire. The first newspapers were mainly published in Russian and served the interests of the colonial administration.

One of the first official publications aimed at the local population was the “**Gazette of the Turkestan Province**,” which was published in Uzbek and Kazakh from 1870. This newspaper played an important historical role in the formation of Uzbek journalism, publishing not only official documents but also literary and educational materials.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the national press began to develop rapidly in connection with the Jadidism movement. Jadid intellectuals saw newspapers and magazines as a means to educate the people, awaken national consciousness, and promote social reforms.

During this period, newspapers such as “**Taraqqiy**,” “**Xurshid**,” “**Shuhrat**,” “**Sadoi Turkiston**,” and “**Najot**” were published, and they extensively covered socio-political, cultural, and educational issues. These publications also made a significant contribution to the development of the Uzbek literary language.

After 1917, the press in Uzbekistan developed under the influence of Soviet ideology. Newspapers functioned as a means of promoting communist ideas, communicating political decisions to the public, and ideologically educating the population.[3].

During this period, newspapers such as “**Qizil O‘zbekiston**” (now “**Xalq so‘zi**”), “**Pravda Vostoka**,” “**Lenin yo‘li**,” and “**Yosh leninchi**” were highly influential. Although the newspapers were state-funded and operated under strict censorship, journalism took shape as a profession and professional personnel emerged.

In 1991, after Uzbekistan gained independence, a new phase in the development of the national press began. Freedom of speech, diversity of opinion, and opportunities to cover national interests expanded. Newspapers began operating in state, public, and private forms.

During the years of independence, republic-level newspapers such as “**Xalq so‘zi**,” “**Narodnoye slovo**,” “**O‘zbekiston ovozi**,” “**Hurriyat**,” “**Yangi O‘zbekiston**” and “**Ishonch**” played an important role. Additionally, local publications at the regional and district levels also developed.

In the 21st century, the development of information technologies has had a significant impact on Uzbek journalism. Many print newspapers have launched electronic editions and strengthened their engagement with audiences through online platforms and social networks.

Nowadays, newspapers are fulfilling the tasks of covering political and legal reforms, developing civil society, and strengthening public oversight.

In Uzbekistan, journalism has undergone a long and complex historical development. From the Jadid press to the era of independence and digital journalism, this process demonstrates just how important newspapers are in society's life. Today, the newspaper not only serves as a source of information but also functions as an important institution that shapes public opinion and ensures social dialogue.

In the current era of rapidly developing information and communication technologies, the role of newspapers in society is being re-evaluated in many respects. Despite the widespread prevalence of online publications, social networks, and fast-breaking news platforms, newspapers still retain their importance as reliable, analytical, and official sources of information.

In today's information space, where false news and unverified information are on the rise, newspapers stand out as a source of reliable, verified information. Materials published in print are subject to editorial oversight and professional journalistic standards. As a result, newspapers continue to enjoy a higher level of public trust.

Newspapers are an important tool for shaping public opinion on social, political, and economic processes. Through analytical articles, commentaries, and opinion columns, important issues are brought to wide discussion. This helps develop citizens' critical thinking skills.

In modern society, one of the main functions of newspapers is to raise the population's legal and political awareness. The content of adopted laws, government programs, and reforms is conveyed to the general public in newspapers in an accessible language. This ensures that citizens are consciously engaged in government processes.

Newspapers not only disseminate information but also serve educational and spiritual purposes. Through them, articles on scientific achievements, culture, literature, art, and history are published. The role of newspapers is especially important in raising the younger generation in the spirit of national values.

Nowadays, many newspapers are moving to a digital format and creating their own electronic editions. Through online newspapers, PDF issues, mobile apps, and social media pages, their audience is expanding. This process enables newspapers to adapt to the modern information environment and maintain their competitiveness.

Newspapers serve to strengthen social stability by openly covering society's problems and raising pressing issues. Public oversight is carried out through citizens' appeals, critical articles, and journalistic investigations. This strengthens the principles of openness and transparency.

Even in an era of intensified digital information flow, newspapers have not lost their social significance. On the contrary, their credibility, analytical depth, and educational value are becoming increasingly relevant. Even today, newspapers continue to serve as an important mass media outlet that contributes to society's development.

In the modern education system, the professional preparation of future teachers is determined not only by their subject knowledge but also by their level of didactic culture. Didactic culture encompasses a teacher's ability to select educational content, organize it methodologically, communicate effectively with students, and analyze the pedagogical process. The role of various information sources, including newspapers, is of particular importance in the formation and development of this culture.

Didactic culture is a teacher's scientifically-grounded, creative, and critical approach to the educational process, and their ability to harmoniously apply pedagogical values and modern methods[2]. It includes the following components:

- **didactic knowledge** (laws, principles, and methods of teaching);
- **didactic thinking** (analysis, generalization, solving problematic situations);
- **the culture of didactic communication**;
- **pedagogical reflection and a striving for self-development.**

As a mass media outlet, newspapers provide prompt and systematic coverage of the social-political, cultural, and educational processes in society. In education-focused newspapers, pedagogical innovations, advanced practices, methodological recommendations, and analytical articles on educational reforms are provided. This serves as an important source of information for future teachers.

1. **Broadening a scientific-didactic worldview.** Newspaper materials help future teachers develop a modern perspective on the educational process. Articles devoted to pedagogical issues encourage them to think analytically.

2. **Developing methodological competence.** Advanced pedagogical experiences, lesson plans, and methodological recommendations published in newspapers enrich the practical didactic skills of future teachers.

3. **Cultivating critical and reflective thinking.** Through problem-based and controversial articles, students learn to approach the material they read critically and to substantiate their own pedagogical perspectives.

4. **Enhance the culture of speech and didactic interaction.** Analyzing newspaper texts and organizing discussions and debates based on them will develop prospective teachers' oral and written speech culture.

5. **Strengthening professional motivation.** Articles about achievements in the field of education and the work of dedicated educators strengthen prospective teachers' positive attitude toward the profession and their sense of responsibility.

In the process of developing a didactic culture, newspapers can be effectively used in the following forms[5]:

- Analysis of articles in seminars and practical sessions;
- Organizing discussions based on problematic situations;
- Using newspaper materials in writing reports and essays;
- Monitoring pedagogical innovations during independent learning.

In conclusion, newspapers are an important scientific-methodological tool for developing the didactic culture of future teachers. They broaden pedagogical thinking, increase methodological literacy, and foster critical thinking and reflection skills. Therefore, in the process of training pedagogical personnel, the systematic and purposeful use of newspapers should be regarded as one of the effective factors in elevating didactic culture.

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