

**CONTEMPORARY DIRECTIONS FOR THE COVERAGE OF WRESTLING SPORTS
IN ONLINE PUBLICATIONS**

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Abstract: This article provides information on various modern and conventional genres and directions for Internet publications specializing in the coverage of martial arts.

Keywords: Interview, online publications, news, analysis, article, boxing, MMA, speed, reporting.

Currently, with the active development of the Internet, the transformation of genres is taking place. Online journalism has not only become competitive with other media channels, but also changed the traditional forms of presenting sports information. However, researchers' opinions about the leading mass media remain different. The emergence of a new platform not only forced the formation of new genres in the media sector, but also the correct distribution of tasks and the prompt fulfillment of the responsibilities of journalists.

In online publications, the main requirement is speed. News is the second most popular form of sports journalism. Although the reason is short in the news, the content of the event is covered. The news is widely used on all platforms.

The uniqueness of this genre is relevance. It was this genre that served as the main factor for the Internet to become a leader among other mass media. Main news is presented in the form of news or correspondence. If the message serves only to convey the fact, then the correspondence allows to briefly analyze it and make comments. Both genres differ in their ideas, scope, and focus on a specific event. The essence of information is brevity and accuracy. But in addition to text, pictures and videos also play an important role in the material. This is an integral part of the report. It is through the report that the dynamic, the intensity of the sports competition, the joy of the audience and the sadness of the audience can be depicted. The report can be made more vivid by highlighting the topic that is relevant today, by providing a lot of details, providing a general effective background, rhythmic sequence of events, participants of the live replica, and the vivid expression of the journalist's "I".

Modern sports reporting is not an informative document. It is usually built by understanding the background of a story and making a lyrical digression to give the fastest explanation. In such a situation, it is important for a journalist to be able to be an ardent fan who can see the beauty of sports, and not a reporter who can give a reliable and objective assessment. Such a lyrical digression reinforces subjectivity in publications. Another popular genre is the interview. Some of the more prominent types include:

Informational interview. In it, the event in the world of sports is shown through a specific subject, and there is no analysis. Mahmud Muradov: "Some MMA players are already coming out with an offer to work together" - this conversation can be a proof of our words.

Portrait interview. The main goal is to reveal one or another character and activity in personal sports. For example: the interview with Azamat Allaniyozov: "There are a lot of skilled players in the Republic of Karakalpakstan" is an example of this type.

Expert interview. Interview with a specialist: Isroil Madrimov: "For me, KAKA is the strongest professional boxer in Uzbekistan."

Troubled interview. The negative and positive aspects of sports are revealed. For example: "Didn't the National Olympic Committee pay the boxers?"

Blitz interview. Consisting of 3-5 questions, it is an on-the-spot interview before or after the competition to get opinions about it. Tolkin Kilichev: Bahadir Jalolov is ready to fight Anthony Joshua right now!"

Sports commentary as a separate genre attracts many researchers. Approaches to genres of journalism have always been different. For example, the Russian researcher Lev Kroychik divided the genre as follows:

- Quick - News - note - all views of messages
- Quick - research - report, reportage, interview
- Research - news, review, correspondence, commentary
- Research - article, letter
- Visual research - feuilleton, essay.

The division of genres according to the principle of Kroychik is a unique form of writing life material that embodies structural and organizational peculiarities.

Materials about sports in modern mass media not only provide information to the audience, but also raise their spirits. "Today's sports journalists are the modern-day Brothers Grimm writing modern fairy tales." Here it is understood not to write a fairy tale, but to express one's ideas and thoughts through a fairy tale. As researchers S. Reynerdi and V. Vanta said: "The first round will have entertainment, additional materials. Sometimes they are written when the facts found by the journalist do not match the material written about the tournament. Sometimes a journalist finds a topic that can be a separate publication. The other type is mainly entertainment material about the personalities of the athletes. The main part of sports materials should be creative, unique, based on human interests and able to arouse interest in the life of athletes. There may also be other directions that correspond to journalistic texts. For example, classic, extreme, professional, amateur or street sports materials. However, no matter how much we talk about their capabilities, their direction in terms of genre is in the first place. The language of sports journalism is rich in metaphor and expressiveness.

Types of sports materials

- Zametka (operative)
- Report
- Announcement or speculation
- Top-list
- Press and social media overview
- Test

- Text broadcast
- Historical format
- Tactical analysis
- Interview
- Inside
- Opinion column

Zametka (operative)

This is the simplest type of article and is suitable for almost any sporting event. There are no special requirements for this type. The main thing is operability (speed). A report is one of the simple types of articles, which is to provide information about the result of the game: how the game went, what interesting events happened, who scored a goal, who stood out among the players, etc. An announcement or preview is a type of article that attracts the reader, mainly given just before the game to create interest. Interesting facts and opinions on the event are important here. In general, this type includes everything that can be of interest to the reader.

Toplists are the most common type of article that can be written about a topic or simply. Often, articles are given in the form of a "top-5" or "top-10" of a particular event or boxer.

Press and social media reviews - it's not long before this type of article is widely distributed. It is usually viewed before or after an event.

Test is also a relatively new type of material. It used to be quite popular and this thing is making a comeback.

A telecast is the perfect choice for an event like an important competition or weigh-in.

The historical format is one of the most complex types of material and requires a deep understanding of the subject and extensive research. The more sources the better.

The final volume of the invoice and subject matter is important (usually, it consists of 10,000 characters on average, it can be more. The main thing is not to exaggerate).

Tactical analysis is an important format. A rare genre in Uzbek sports journalism!

Insider - usually, the materials provided with the insider are not large (2-3 thousand characters). An important factor here is the reliability (verified) of the information. Use the infopovod correctly (for example, an MMA fighter has canceled his contract with the promotion - you need to find information about which organization he will transfer to) or create the infopovod yourself.

An opinion column is one of the most complex types of articles. In order to write in a column, a journalist must have a certain status, that is, he must be more famous - usually no one pays attention to the words of an unknown journalist. The column is written by experienced journalists.

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