

## Travelogues as the First Form of Travel Journalism

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### Abstract

Of course, it is impossible for travel journalism to fully cover all the processes taking place in the world, new trends. But at the same time, considering the national characteristics without harming the national interests, determining the somewhat effective results that will be achieved in the process of striving towards the information society is a necessary production for our journalism today. Globalization and the rapid pace of current life, scientific and technical progress, new information technologies are rapidly changing our life and society in general. In such conditions, the demands of the human society for travel journalists are also changing. In the global news space, it is permissible for travel journalists to act as a politician, a statesman, a defender of the nation, and a bridge that establishes cultural ties between peoples.

**Keywords:** travel journalism, travelogue, myth, tourist, guide, social neetworks, travel blogs, journey

### Аннотация.

**Конечно,** тревел-журналистика не может полностью осветить все происходящие в мире процессы, новые тенденции. Но в то же время учет национальных особенностей без ущерба для национальных интересов, определение тех или иных эффективных результатов, которые будут достигнуты в процессе стремления к информационному обществу, является необходимым производством нашей сегодняшней журналистики. Глобализация и стремительный темп современной жизни, научно-технический прогресс, новые информационные технологии стремительно меняют нашу жизнь и общество в целом. В таких условиях меняются и запросы человеческого общества к тревел-журналистам. В глобальном информационном пространстве журналистам-путешественникам допустимо выступать в роли политика, государственного деятеля, защитника нации, моста, устанавливающего культурные связи между народами.

**Ключевые слова:** туристическая журналистика, тревеллог, миф, турист, путеводитель, социальные сети, блоги о путешествиях, путешествие.

### Introduction

Along with natural human needs, spiritual needs are always side by side. As much as it is important to eat, wear clothes, sleep, and move in general, in this process, the interest of a person to know the world around him is increasing. For this, he reads books, communicates, learns other types of activities, observes the environment. In this sense, among spiritual needs, the desire to see beyond the area where one lives (village, city, country) becomes an integral part of a person's conscious life. As a child, there is probably no child who was not interested in knowing what is behind the mountain he saw, where are the borders of the fields, endless expanses, where the river begins and where it ends. That's why the passion for the road and travel always invites people to new destinations. Recently, people's need for travel has increased. The first reason for this is the development of communication technologies.



Previously, people read about other cities, countries, and regions only in books, but by the 20th century, thanks to cinematography, they got an idea of nature images and beautiful places, and the creation of television caused an increase in the audience's awareness of visual information about other countries. World Wide Web - With the advent of the Internet, people began to share information about the places they visited. On the other hand, there were social and political reasons for this. After Uzbekistan became an independent country, it established diplomatic relations with a number of countries and gained the opportunity to directly cooperate with the desired country in various fields. It should be noted that tourism is one of the important areas of development of the country's economy.

A person's interest in learning about the world around him, his desire for new things and interesting adventures motivates him to constantly travel and go on a trip. Travel is one of the oldest forms of literature and culture, human and human self-realization. Ever since man became aware of himself as a human being, he has been moving from region to region in search of homo sapiens - "good life".

The need for this genre arose due to the fact that people want to know distant countries, the peoples living there, their lifestyles, what they do, and the events happening in other places, at least through someone else's eyes.

The main feature of the travelogue (travel essay) is to cover the events that the author saw during the trip, the conversations he had with the people he met, the impressions he received from different cities, villages, and countries, and to cover them from a certain point of view. Based on this, another important feature of the road essay can be seen, which is that the road essay has an educational character.

At first, going on a trip due to a personal desire and desire was later replaced by an interest in knowing the surroundings, the world, and a specific goal. Depending on the formation of states and the development of cities, people either conquered new territories or peacefully, that is, they sent spies there in advance - often traders, sailors, and travelers who simply wanted to change their place. Those who realized their national identity during the "journey" began to distinguish "own" from "stranger". During the trip, not only new places are discovered, but also the traveler wants to share with someone what he has seen and experienced, his experiences during the trip.

Road essay (travel novel) first appeared and was formed under the influence of travelogue - popular literary genres. Literary and cultural critic U.A. As Stetsenko noted in his research entitled "History written on a trip": "The theme of the trip is the basis of all myths, legends and examples of folklore." A trip to a specific destination is the main feature of a travel essay (travel essay) that distinguishes it from other types of essays.

According to ancient Egyptian manuscripts, "The Tale of the Shipwrecked Ship" is one of the first examples of a travelogue, which describes in detail the contradictions between the "self" and the "foreign" world of the traveling heroes. In ancient times, this work served as the main source for the written works of many tourists. Naturally, colorful adventures related to travel, unseen and unheard events, various dangers, difficulties, battles against the enemy, legends and narratives, which are examples of folk art, have always attracted readers with their interesting and adventurous nature. Travel stories with this content were widespread as a literary genre, especially in antiquity. The most famous of them are the legends "Odyssey" and



"Iliad". In general, according to experts who have conducted research on art and journalism, in fact, all travelogues (travel essays) started with Homer, that is, artistic-documentary and textile travel essays, letters, essays, road signs, etc. with the author's participation can be cited. American cultural scientist Mac Kennen in his "Tourist. In his book "A New Theory of Spending Free Time", he said that the main purpose of travel is "searching for oneself and realizing one's identity in another space and time, foreign country, history, and culture." So, this path is the main goal of the essay.

Ancient heroes went not only to foreign lands, but also to other worlds (for example, the kingdom of "Aida"). For example, Odysseus, traveling on a huge ship, is lost in another world due to sea storms, he is held captive by Calypso for seven years, only to be released after the permission of Zeus, the lord of wars. These facts serve to expand the artistic imagination of the student.

The main tendency of the legends of the ancient times is that the heroes go to other worlds without any difficulties, but the return is extremely difficult, it is expressed through struggles, unparalleled battles, and after winning them, they return to their homeland as heroes, and their families and loved ones welcome them with a holiday. Literary traditions related to the description of heroes' courage were preserved even in the Renaissance. Also, during this period, there were happy stories of successful travels. For example, in the Arab work "Traveller's Gift about the Wonders of Wild Cities", the travelers expressed what they saw with joy and sincerity.

Gradually, the concept of national identity and patriotism began to form in "travels". A traveler who compares and compares "foreign" and "own", foreign country and motherland, has learned to distinguish good and bad, common and private aspects there and in himself. In this way, travelogues - a unique form of travel essays with the participation of the hero-narrator enriched with "feelings" emerged from the road essays. The subjectivism and objectivism characteristic of Travelog encourages the reader to look at the world in a different way, makes it possible to compare the life of other countries with his own life, helps to better and more deeply understand "self". This subjectivism is another feature of the road essay.

It is worth noting that the road essay has a unique position within the essay, and it is considered one of the oldest genres of journalism. Among the examples of travelogues (travel essays) that appeared in the 10th-11th centuries, Badakhshan's Nasir Khusrav's "Travelogue" written in Persian, and the description of Arab traveler Ibn Batuta's experiences, belong to this genre. Many elements of the travelogue in Uzbek language can be found in "Baburnoma" by Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur. Works such as Mukimi's "Travel" are a vivid example of poetic travelogues, which are considered a genre of literature. Writers and publicists such as N. Novikov, A. Bestujev, A. Pushkin, Goncharov, A. Chekhov contributed to the development of Russian travelogues. In particular, A. Pushkin's "Journey to Arzirim", A. Chekhov's "Across Siberia", "Sakhalin Island", and Goncharov's "Pallada" are famous. One of the characteristic features of the road essays of Russian writers with a democratic spirit was that their writings were led by an ideological reaction to the events. They considered simply recording what they saw and heard without an ideological goal, that is, describing social life without a relationship, to be a futile activity. Such essays were laughed at in the column "Putevye zapiski g. Vyodrina"



by the Russian democratic writer Gersen. So, they considered the author's worldview and point of view to be the main criteria for choosing the materials for the essay.

Many travelogues were created during the Soviet period. Under the pressure of the Communist Party ideology, Soviet publicists approached travelogues (road essays) from political and ideological goals. For example, they had to "prove" without proof the belief that in countries based on the socialist system, people live prosperously and happily, while in the capitalist system, on the contrary, the working population lives in difficult conditions. In particular, the Soviet writer and publicist who wrote about the United States of America had to focus more on negative things, on the "dark sides" of social life there. Even the Soviet writers Ilya Ilf and Yevgeny Petrov titled their travelogue "One-story America" as a symbol of the USA with its multi-story skyscrapers, symbolizing the poor life of the workers there. M. Gorky described New York City in his American essay and called it the "City of the Yellow Devil". By "yellow devil" he means gold (capital, wealth), which is a means of shameless use by man. More accurate examples of Soviet travelogues (road essays) can be seen in the works of Mikhail Kolsov, Ilya Ehrenburg, Marietta Shaginyan, Vasily Peskov, Tatyana Tess, and others. In the Uzbek press, travelogues (travel essays) first appeared in the "Gazette of the Turkistan Region". In this newspaper, a travelogue (road essay) is printed, which mainly corresponds to the ideological goals of the Mustabids. For example, the purpose of road essays praising and promoting European (including Russian) culture, lifestyle, science, and technology, promoting the Russian language and literature, was to criticize the autocratic policy of Tsarist Russia and to form a sense of familiarity with the colonial system in the local population. Most of the travelogues published in the "Gazette of the Turkestan Region" hide the idea of creating a negative attitude towards the lifestyle, history, values, and beliefs of the local population. In particular, in the travelogues of Mullah Olim Abulkasimov, an employee of this newspaper, the desire to justify the colonial policy of the rulers in Turkestan was clearly visible: the idea that peace, prosperous life, real cultural life, and social development came to this place only after the Russians conquered the country. (Mulla Olim Abulqasimov was employed by this newspaper in 1870 and served until it stopped publishing). When various merchants and rich people traveled around Russia or Europe for commercial purposes, they wrote (or wrote on their behalf) "travel notes" with such an idea and published them in the "Gazette of the Turkestan region". In August 1898, a group of representatives of the local population was sent from Turkestan to participate in the ceremony of laying a statue of Tsar Alexander II in Moscow. When they returned, they exaggerated what they had seen and learned during their travels in the October 6, 1898 issue of the newspaper. Along with other journalistic genres (for example, notes (zametka), report, correspondence, commentary), the road map occupies a special place in the development of journalism with the first manifestations of the text form. Look at the coincidence, which could have been the first example of fiction, if not for the road map with the form of depicting reality. That's why he quickly adapted to the pages of the timed press. Among the essays, the road essay is distinguished by the inclination of the plot to adventure, that is, adventure (the original meaning of the word "adventure" is "adventure"). Unexpected and interesting adventure is a characteristic of this type of work. Road essays (travel, business trip) events, incidents, meetings with various people during the trip are consistently described by the author in a sequence. Naturally, a good road map is not just a



description of what the author saw during the trip. Moreover, the journalist himself does not dare to publish what everyone has seen. The essay writing should select the most important and interesting events, for this he should know the main point, idea, and the main goal of covering it during the creative journey. The main idea or the point the author wants to make may appear before, during, or after the trip. He will have a new idea about what he saw in newspapers, magazines, radio and television through the journalist's personal observations, received new information, information. When the Uzbek national press appeared at the beginning of the 20th century, the ideological purpose and content of the travelogues published in it changed completely. Usually, the "body" of such essays is filled with the idea of fighting for the will and independence of the local people, who are under the shackles of autocracy, to achieve a happy life. In 1914-1915, Mahmudhoja Behbudi's travel essay "Travel Memories" published in "Oyina" magazine reflected the ideas put forward by progressives. First of all, when talking about any country or city, he gives information and comments about the schools and madrassas, culture and press there. This shows that the ancients accepted these elements of civilization as one of the main signs of social development. Passing through the deserts inhabited by Turkmens, the author pays attention to their way of life: "There is no place to see the Turkmens on the road except for a telabag on their head (length three and a half cubits, width more than two cubits), but most of them still have daggers on their backs. But they don't know that it's time to put a pen instead of a dagger. They cannot learn from the city and the chariot of fire, which is a masterpiece of culture in front of their eyes.

Comparing the situation of Russian, Muslim and Jewish pilgrims, the author writes: "The situation of Jewish pilgrims is better than that of Russian pilgrims, but the situation of our Muslim pilgrims is worse. Ignorance of the language, going on a pilgrimage without money, and the ugliness (greed and filth) of those who have money will increase their hardships."

In this way, Mahmudhoja Behbudi created a modern travelogue. In it, the author's position and point of view are vividly reflected, while a realistic (truthful) image is prioritized.

In conclusion, it can be said that Travel Journalism (travelogue or road book) is the author's collection of the events he saw during the trip, the conversations he had with the people he met, the impressions he received from different cities, villages, countries, and from a certain point of view. is lighting; In the Uzbek press, travelogues first appeared in the "Gazette of the Province of Turkistan"; According to ancient Egyptian manuscripts, the tale of "The Shipwrecked Ship" is one of the first examples of a travelogue, in which the opposition between the "self" and "foreign" world of the traveling heroes is described in detail.

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