

RADIO: YESTERDAY, TODAY AND TOMORROW

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ABSTRACT

This article provide information about the history of radio, its present status today, and future development.

Key words: Radio, hertz, technology, Brant Rock, newspapers, magazines, Broadcast, World War I, HD.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В этой статье представлена информация об истории радио, его нынешнем состоянии и будущем развитии.

Ключевые слова: Радио, герц, Брант Рок, газета, журнал, транслировать, Первая Мировая Война, HD

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada radioning tarixi, hozirgi holati va kelajakdagi rivojlanishi haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Radio, gerts, texnologiya, Brant Rock, gazetalar, jurnallar, efirga uzatish, 1-Jahon Urushi, HD

Radio is the technology of signaling and communicating using radio waves. Radio waves are electromagnetic waves of frequency between 3 hertz (Hz) and 3,000 gigahertz (GHz). They are generated by an electronic device called a transmitter connected to an antenna, which radiates the waves, and received by another antenna connected to a radio receiver. Radio is widely used in modern technology, in radio communication, radar, radio navigation, remote control, remote sensing, and other applications. Radio, a form of mass media and sound communication by radio waves, usually through the transmission of music, news, and other types of programs from single broadcast stations to multitudes of individual listeners equipped with radio

receivers. From its birth early in the 20th century, broadcast radio astonished and delighted the public by providing news and entertainment with an immediacy never before thought possible. The invention of radio communication was preceded by many decades of establishing theoretical underpinnings, discovery and experimental investigation of radio waves, and engineering and technical developments related to their transmission and detection. These developments allowed Guglielmo Marconi to turn radio waves into a wireless communication system.

The idea that the wires needed for electrical telegraph could be eliminated, creating a wireless telegraph, had been around for a while before the establishment of radio-based communication. Inventors attempted to build systems based on electric conduction, electromagnetic induction, or on other theoretical ideas. Several inventors/experimenters came across the phenomenon of radio waves before its existence was proven; it was written off as electromagnetic induction at the time.

The discovery of electromagnetic waves, including radio waves, by Heinrich Rudolf Hertz in the 1880s came after theoretical development on the connection between electricity and magnetism that started in the early 1800s. This work culminated in a theory of electromagnetic radiation developed by James Clerk Maxwell by 1873, which Hertz demonstrated experimentally. Hertz considered electromagnetic waves to be of little practical value. Other experimenters, such as Oliver Lodge and Jagadish Chandra Bose, explored the physical properties of electromagnetic waves, and they developed electric devices and methods to improve the transmission and detection of electromagnetic waves. However, they did not apparently see the value in developing a communication system based on electromagnetic waves. From about 1920 to 1945, radio developed into the first electronic mass medium, monopolizing “the airwaves” and defining, along with newspapers, magazines, and motion pictures, an entire generation of mass culture. About 1945 the appearance of television began to transform radio’s content and role. Broadcast radio remained the most widely available electronic mass medium in the world, though its importance in modern life did not match that of television, and in the early 21st century it faced yet more competitive pressure from digital satellite- and Internet-based audio services.

The first voice and music signals heard over radio waves were transmitted in December 1906 from Brant Rock, Massachusetts (just south of Boston), when Canadian experimenter Reginald Fessenden produced about an hour of talk and music for technical observers and any radio amateurs who might be listening. Many other one-off experiments took place in the next few years, but none led to continuing scheduled services.

The radio hobby grew during the decade before World War I, and the ability to “listen in” with earphones (as there were no loudspeakers) and occasionally hear voices and music seemed almost magical. Nevertheless, very few people heard these early broadcasts—most people merely heard *about* them—in part because the only available receivers were those handmade by radio enthusiasts, the majority of them men and boys. Among these early receivers were crystal sets, which used a tiny piece of galena (lead sulfide) called a “cat’s whisker” to detect radio signals. Radio is at a pivotal point in its history right now. Traditional radio stations are failing to keep younger generations engaged and drowned out by other music services. Teenagers now have access to any music they want and it affects their listening preferences.

Many people think music discovery and keeping up with trends is important. When picking how much of an influence each service has the younger generation (12 – 24 years old) said:

- YouTube influences them by 80%
- Spotify influences them by 59%
- Pandora influences them by 53%
- AM/FM Radio influences them 50%

When searching for new music, younger people listen to YouTube or services like Pandora or Spotify. For radio to keep up, there needs to be some enhancements to the system. Luckily, technology to improve radio listening options has begun development. Innovation in the Digital

The radio industry’s best option is to become more innovative and learn from other affected media industries. One way to do that would be to plan out engaging and strong digital services. Doing so, radio stations could keep their audience and even gain new listeners from younger generations.

Recently, the FCC approved digital broadcasting in the U.S. Within a few years, AM/FM radios will broadcast their current shows alongside a digital one on the same frequency. However, this means that there will be new radios to pick up this signal, and they are not available yet. One of the benefits though is that this new signal will be HD.

What is the Future of Radio?

The future of radio is likely to be influenced by advancements in technology, such as the increasing popularity of streaming services and smart speakers. While traditional terrestrial radio may face challenges, it is likely to continue to exist and evolve along with the growth of online and internet-based radio services. Radio is still widely listened to and continues to serve as a source of news, entertainment, and music for many people, so it is possible that it will find ways to remain relevant and adapt to

changing technology and consumer habits. However, the exact future of radio is uncertain and depends on a variety of factors, including changes in the media landscape and the introduction of new technologies.

What Challenges Will Radio Face?

Radio faces several challenges in the future, including:

Competition from Streaming Services

With the rise of music and podcast streaming services, traditional radio is facing increased competition for listeners. *Additionally, radio has adapted to the digital age by embracing new technologies, such as streaming and podcasting, and by exploring new distribution channels, such as smart speakers and mobile apps. These innovations have made radio more accessible and convenient for listeners, and have helped to maintain its relevance in an ever-changing media landscape.*

If we sum up the information and facts presented in the article, radio has a great history of origin, its importance in our life today and a more prosperous future in the future. I can say that radio will never disappear, because no matter how many years pass, there will definitely be a group of listeners who love it. In addition, the news that the ringtones will be HD is something I am looking forward to personally.

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