

## INFORMATION ABOUT RADIO

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### ABSTRACT

Information about the radio who invited it, when including important milestones in the development of radio, past of prediction about the future radio.

**Key words:** Radio, broadcast, scientist, invented, origin of radio. Past of the radio predict in the future.

### АННОТАЦИЯ

Информация о радио, о том, кто его изобрел, истоки радио и мысли о радио в прошлом.

**Ключевые слова:** Радио, реклама, учёный, открытие, разработка, идеи.

### ANNOTATSIYA

Radio haqida ma'lumot, kim kashf qilingani, radioni kelib chiqishi va o'tmishdagi radio haqidagi fikrlar.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Radio, reklama, olim, kashf qilish, rivojlanish, fikrlar.

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. 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. In radio communication, used in radio and television broadcasting, cell

phones, two-way radios, wireless networking, and satellite communication, among numerous other uses, radio waves are used to carry information across space from a transmitter to a receiver, by modulating the radio signal (impressing an information signal on the radio wave by varying some aspect of the wave) in the transmitter. The needs for radio is high In foreign countries because the heard news quickly, hot news widely a reported then debates can be hold it . Radio used to locate and track objects like aircraft, ships, spacecraft and missiles, a beam of radio waves emitted by a radar transmitter reflects off the target object, and the reflected waves reveal the object's location. In radio navigation systems such as GPS and VOR, a mobile navigation instrument receives radio signals from navigational radio beacons whose position is known, and by precisely measuring the arrival time of the radio waves, the receiver can calculate its position on Earth. In wireless radio remote control devices like drones, garage door openers, and keyless entry systems, radio signals transmitted from a controller device control the actions of a remote device.

The noun radio is also used to mean a broadcast radio receiver. (1:3)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. Radios send messages by radio waves instead of wires. German scientist Heinrich Hertz proved the existence of radio waves, which occur in nature. In 1895, a young Italian named Guglielmo Marconi invented what he called “the wireless telegraph” while experimenting in his parents' attic. (2; 5) He used radio waves to transmit Morse code and the instrument he used became known as the radio. In 1906, Marconi shared the Nobel Prize for physics with Ferdinand Braun, a German, in recognition of their contributions to the development of wireless telegraphy. Radio works by changing sounds or signals into radio waves, which travel through air, space, and solid objects, and the radio receiver changes them back into the sounds, words, and music we hear. The invention of radio was a combined effort of several scientists and inventors beginning in the 18th century. There are several whose contributions to the field of science regarding radio waves were significant. James Clerk Maxwell was a Scottish scientist that predicted the existence of radio waves during the 1860s. Henrich Rudolf Hertz was a German Scientist, and in 1866 he discovered that vibrations of electric current could be projected into space in the form of radio waves. Guglielmo Marconi is known as the father of radio. Marconi was an Italian inventor that proved that communicating

through radio waves was possible. In 1865 he sent and received the first radio signal communication. On December 12, 1901 he flashed the first wireless radio signal across the Atlantic Ocean. He sent and received the first transatlantic radiotelegraph message in 1902. Nikola Tesla is said to have assembled and made the first radio transmissions in 1893 in (3:3) St. Louis, Missouri. He is not given credit for the discovery of radio since Marconi was able to get a patent in England four years before Tesla. Sir William Thomson, later Lord Kelvin, a Scottish mathematician and physicist, is quoted as saying in 1897: "Radio has no future." (4;6) The ideas of this scientist turned out to be wrong, now the radio has developed a lot and has found a small place in the world. G. Wells wrote in "The Way the World is Going" in 1925 "I have anticipated radio's complete disappearance... confident that the unfortunate people, who must now subdue themselves to listening in, will soon find a better pastime for their leisure." It was from these ideas that they thought that the future of radio had not good, but it was a wrong idea. Today, radio is very advanced. An example of the positive aspects of radio. We can get a lot of information and learn foreign language.

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