

МЕДИЦИНА, ПЕДАГОГИКА И ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ: ТЕОРИЯ И ПРАКТИКА

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FROM THE HISTORY OF THE FIRST RADIO BROADCASTS

Xarullayev Umidjon

History teacher at Asia International University

Abstract

Humanity has been exchanging information since its inception. After the discovery of modern media, the need for information increased. In 1895, after the discovery of the radio by the Russian scientist A.S. Popov, a new media tool was created. This article discusses the early radio broadcasts and their role in society.

Keywords: Broadcasts, radio, The first radio compass, Transmission, Christmas, Information, Radio technology, Submarine, Communication, "Audion" vacuum tube, "Father of Radio", Pittsburgh area

BIRINCHI RADIO EHTIYOTLAR TARIXIDAN

Abstrakt

Insoniyat paydo bo'lganidan beri ma'lumot almashib keladi. Zamonaviy ommaviy axborot vositalari kashf etilgandan so'ng, axborotga bo'lgan ehtiyoj ortdi. 1895 yilda rus olimi A.S. tomonidan radio kashf etilgandan keyin. Popov tomonidan yangi media vositasi yaratildi. Ushbu maqolada ilk radio eshittirishlar va ularning jamiyatdagi roli muhokama qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: eshittirishlar, radio, Birinchi radio kompas, Transmissiya, Rojdestvo, Axborot, Radio texnologiyasi, Suv osti kemasi, Aloqa, "Audion" vakuum trubkasi, "Radio otasi", Pitsburg hududi

ИЗ ИСТОРИИ ПЕРВОГО РАДИОВЕЩАНИЯ

Абстрактный

Человечество обменивается информацией с момента своего зарождения. После открытия современных средств массовой информации потребность в информации возросла. В 1895 году, после открытия радио русским учёным А.С. Попова был создан новый медиаинструмент. В данной статье рассматриваются ранние радиопередачи и их роль в обществе.

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Ключевые слова: Радиопередачи, радио, Первый радиокompас, Передача, Рождество, Информация, Радиотехнологии, Подводная лодка, Связь, Электронная лампа «Аудион», «Отец радио», район Питтсбурга.

The history of radio broadcasting is closely related to the development of radio technology. The first broadcast in radio history Reginald Fessenden made the first sound radio broadcast on Christmas Eve 1906¹. Reginald Fessenden was a Canadian-born inventor and radio host who often achieved several milestones in the field of radio communications. Born in 1866, Fessenden's work in wireless telegraphy and radio transmission revolutionized the transmission of information over long distances. This broadcast from Brant Rock, Massachusetts marked a milestone in the history of radio communications, as it was the first time the human voice was transmitted over the airwaves. radio technology for long distance communication. His experiment paved the way for the development of radio broadcasting as a form of mass communication and entertainment. Although Fessenden's Christmas Eve broadcast was not widely recognized at the time, it is now recognized as a landmark moment in broadcasting history². It demonstrated the power of radio to connect people across long distances and laid the groundwork for radio's emergence as an important medium for news, entertainment and information.

Fessenden is also known for his work in improving the quality and range of radio transmissions by developing the "audion" vacuum tube. This invention allowed for better amplification of radio signals and was an important breakthrough in early radio technology. Fessenden's experiences and innovations paved the way for the development of radio broadcasting as a medium of entertainment, news and communication. His discoveries in voice transmission and wireless communication paved the way for the growth of the radio industry in the early 20th century.

In addition to his work in radio communications, Fessenden also contributed to other fields, including submarine detection technology and wireless telephony. He held many patents for his inventions and played an important role in the development of telecommunications technology³.

¹ Helen Fessenden "Fessenden: Builder of Tomorrows". New York 1940 y. p-53

² John Schneider "The Birth of Broadcasting". London 1961 y. p-114

³ Anthony Michael Carrozzo "Reginald Fessenden: The Forgotten Father of Radio" 2013-y. p-83

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Reginald Fessenden's pioneering work laid the foundation for modern radio technology and helped pave the way for the development of other wireless communication technologies. He is considered a major figure in the history of telecommunications and his contributions continue to impact the way we communicate today.

Another American inventor and one of the pioneers of radio technology is Lee de Forest. He is best known for inventing the Audion vacuum tube, which played a crucial role in the development of electronic communication. De Forest's invention of the Audion tube made it possible to amplify radio signals, making long-distance wireless communication possible for the first time. De Forest was born in Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1873 and studied electrical engineering at Yale University and later at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1906, he received a patent for the Audion tube, which he developed by adding a third electrode to the Fleming valve, a similar device invented by John Ambrose Fleming⁴. The audion tube was a breakthrough in radio technology because it was able to amplify weak radio signals, allowing long-distance transmission and the development of radio broadcasting.

De Forest's work in radio engineering earned him the title "Father of Radio" because his inventions played an important role in the growth and development of the radio industry⁵. He also made important contributions to other fields, including sound technology for motion pictures and the early development of television. Despite facing financial difficulties and legal challenges throughout his career, Lee de Forest's contributions to radio and electronic communication have had a lasting impact on modern technology and communication systems. He is remembered as a key figure in the history of radio and broadcasting.

Charles Herrold was an American inventor and radio pioneer who is often credited with launching the world's first radio broadcasting station. Born in Illinois in 1875, Herrold became interested in the emerging field of wireless communications in the early 1900s and began experimenting with transmitting audio broadcasts over the airwaves. In 1909, Herrold founded the Herrold College of Wireless Communication and Engineering in San Jose, California, where he began broadcasting regular radio programs to a small audience of radio amateurs and early radio receivers. The station, which operated under the call sign "SJN" (for San Jose

⁴ Lee de Forest "Father of Radio: The Autobiography of Lee de Forest" 1950-y. p-67

⁵ Bern Dibner "The Boy Engineer: A Memoir of Lee de Forest's Early Years" 1973-y. p-148

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Normal School), is considered by many to be the first radio broadcast station. Herrold's broadcasts, a mixture of music, news, educational lectures and other content, marked a milestone in the development of radio as a mass medium for entertainment and information⁶. His pioneering work laid the foundation for the broadcasting industry as we know it today. Despite financial difficulties and technical difficulties, Charles Herrold's contribution to broadcasting has been widely recognized. He was instrumental in shaping the early days of radio and helped pave the way for the growth and popularity of radio broadcasting as a form of communication and entertainment.

Frank Conrad was an American electrical engineer and inventor known for his pioneering work in radio broadcasting. Born in 1874, Conrad began his career as an engineer at the Westinghouse Electric Corporation in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In 1916, Conrad installed a radio transmitter in his garage and began broadcasting music and news to a small audience of amateur radio enthusiasts in the Pittsburgh area. This experimental station, which Conrad called "8XK," eventually became a more formal broadcasting operation known as KDKA⁷.

On November 2, 1920, KDKA made history by obtaining the first commercial broadcasting license in the United States. The station went on the air with the results of the Harding-Cox presidential election, marking the beginning of regular radio programming for the general public. This event is considered the birth of modern radio broadcasting. Conrad's work in radio broadcasting helped popularize mass media and paved the way for the development of the radio industry as a mass communication platform⁸. His contributions to the field of radio engineering were instrumental in shaping the early days of radio broadcasting and establishing radio as an important medium for the dissemination of news, entertainment and information.

Frank Conrad's legacy in the history of radio broadcasting is significant, and he is remembered as a key figure in the development of the radio industry in the United States.

Guglielmo Marconi was an Italian inventor and electrical engineer known for his pioneering work in the development of wireless telegraphy and radio

⁶ Robert W. McChesney and Jefferson Pooley "The Birth of Broadcasting: The Early Years, 1909-1922" 2013-y. p. 46

⁷ John Dunning "On the Air: The Encyclopedia of Old-Time Radio" 1998-y. p-78

⁸ Robert L. Thompson "The Invention of Radio and Its Impact on Society" 1992-y. p-98

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communication. He was born on April 25, 1874 in Bologna, Italy to a wealthy Italian family. Marconi invented the first practical long-distance radio communication system. In 1895, at the age of 21, he successfully transmitted wireless signals over a distance of 1.5 miles⁹. Over the next few years, Marconi continued to improve the wireless telegraph system, eventually achieving transatlantic radio communication in 1901 when he sent a radio signal from Cornwall, England to St. John's, Newfoundland.

Marconi's work revolutionized long-distance communication and paved the way for the development of modern radio and telecommunication technologies. His invention of radio played a crucial role in shaping the communications landscape of the 20th century.

In 1909, Marconi was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics for his contribution to the development of wireless telegraphy. He continued to work in radio communications and was instrumental in establishing the first transatlantic radio transmission between the United States and England¹⁰.

Guglielmo Marconi's legacy in telecommunications is significant and he is considered one of the key figures in the history of radio and wireless communications. His inventions and technological innovations have had a lasting impact on the world and laid the foundation for the modern communication systems we rely on today. Marconi died on July 20, 1937 in Rome, Italy.

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⁹ Marc Raboy "Marconi: The Man Who Networked the World" 2016-y. p-132

¹⁰ Timothy G. Crook "Marconi's Wireless and the Rhetoric of a New Technology" 2001-y. p-93

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