

“Yurt” Magazine is an Important Contribution to the Uzbek National Press

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ABSTRACT

This article talks about the contribution of Ashurali Zahiri to the development of the Uzbek national press, the magazine "Yurt" published by him and the articles published in the 1st issue of the magazine.

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The history of national journalism in Turkestan was founded by the famous enlightened writer and publicist Behbudi. In 1913-1915, the magazine "Oyina" was published in the city of Samarkand under his editorship. This magazine discussed current issues such as the enjoyment of Turkestan people from modern science and education, the reform of the national education system in the country. The second magazine in the Uzbek language was published in Tashkent under the name "Al-Isloh".¹

In 1917-18, a number of new Uzbek magazines of socio-political and literary direction appeared in Turkestan. In Kokand, "Kengash" (later published under the name "Hurriyat") under the editorship of Hamza Hakimzada Niyazi. New magazines such as "Chayon" (1917), "Workers' World" (1918) began to appear in Tashkent. "Chayon" magazine supported and promoted the ideas of Turkestan autonomy. "Workers' World" was closed by the Soviet government for criticizing the policy of the Bolsheviks in the field of liquidation of private property. In 1918-24, magazines and bulletins were published in Turkestan, a total of 129 titles. The main part of them consists of network publications in Russian, and some magazines published only 1-2 issues. During this period, had published magazines in Uzbek "O'zgarishchi Yoshlar" (1922-24), "Inqilob" (1922-24) and "Mushtum" (1923) became relatively widespread. These publications were actively cooperated by talented Uzbek writers and publicists such as Nazir Turaqulov, Abdullah Qadiri, Chulpan, Fitrat, Usman Khan Eshonkhojayev, Ghazi Yunus.²

In the difficult situation at the beginning of the 20th century, the intellectuals of the Turkestan region very correctly realized that with language, education, education and upbringing, the nation would rise, and in this way they acted as best they could. Hundreds of Ashurali Zahiri's articles were published in various newspapers and magazines of his time. All of them are noteworthy as the social, political, spiritual life of the people, the existing problems and their solution.

In 1917, a social-political, historical, literary-educational weekly magazine named "Yurt" was founded under the leadership, publishing and editorship of Ashurali Zahiri, a famous scientist and publicist from

New history of Uzbekistan, Book 2 [during the Soviet colonial period of Uzbekistan], T., 2000¹

² <https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

Kokand, and 4 issues of it reached the hands of customers. . The 1st and 4th issues of the "Yurt" magazine are kept in the fund of the Kokand Literary Museum. The magazine was published in the old Uzbek script. This magazine "Yashasin muxtoriyatli xalq jumhuriyati!" published under the slogan.

The first issue of the magazine included the following articles:

1. Our purpose and actions.
2. Change of government.
3. Our national and spiritual wealth.
4. Poem. Let's be true Muslims.
5. Consumer society
6. Regarding Turkestan.
7. Small feuilleton
8. New works.

February 1917-the bourgeois revolution was greeted by the jadids of Turkestan with great joy, cheerfulness and benevolence. Because the mottos of freedom, equality, brotherhood, which proclaimed the revolution, were in tune with the aspirations of the Peoples at the complication of Tsarist power. Jadid intellectuals took advantage of the opportunity brought by the February revolution and decided to fight for the realization of the ideas of building a national state.

Ashurali Zahiri, one of the leaders of the Jadidism movement, worked tirelessly towards these goals. In his articles, he put forward the ideas of building a national state, awakening the people, enlightening them, and uniting them.

It is known that magazines specialize in a certain field or direction, cover a certain science or a branch of life. The first magazine in the history of the world was published in France in 1665 under the name "Journal de Savan". It mainly contains information about books published in different countries in the fields of literature and philosophy. After that, the journal "Philosophical changes in the Royal Society" was published in London, the capital of Great Britain.³ This magazine also specialized in book reviews. Later, magazines began to be divided into two groups according to the scope of the topic. The first are magazines focused on a specific field, and the second are magazines covering various areas. We can also include "Yurt" magazine in this second type. That is, he also showed two different purpose. That is, he had two goals. In this regard, Ashurali Zahiri himself says:

"Perhaps our readers will insist that we did not write "Yurt" on two or three issues before we increased the issue so much. That's right. But if we want to divide these inexhaustible issues, no one can be seen except "Yurt", so we tried and had to write about each of the above issues as much as possible. In small and poor towns or villages, if you go to one store, you will find everything. There will be groceries, bread and fabric. Similarly, we put magazin "Yurt" under the "universal" rubric in every chapter. If Khalik the Almighty succeeds, if the people help with education, we will definitely be able to serve the "Yurt"⁴

In terms of the scope of the issues covered, "Yurt" magazine rises to the "universal" level, as the author says.

"Yurt" magazine was a timely publication that fully met the standards of the press for its time. Its correspondents operate in the big cities of Turkestan, such as Tashkent, Kokand, Samarkand, Bukhara, as well as in the interior regions of Russia.

Speaking about "Yurt", Ashurali Zahiri promised to help "Yurt" with their pens: our young historian Ahmed Zakiy Walidy, famous in Russia, with the pen of an expert in book and press work, with many

³ Uz.m.wikipedia.org

"Yurt" magazine No. 1. June 1, 1917.

years of education and training. Ahmad Sardar Efendi, one of our trained experienced teachers, Shakir al-Mukhtari, teacher of Khoqand, and Sulhi Efendi, one of our students. Apart from these, we will have our correspondents in the big cities of internal Russia and Turkestan,"⁵ he says.

In addition, newly written works were published in the magazine. Shakir Mukhtari is one of the authors of such poems. His 4-verse poem "Let us be true Muslims or people of knowledge" is published for the first time on page 10 of the first issue under the column "Poetry":

*Bizga ham vaqt yetdi biz ham chin musulmon bo'laylik,
U havolarni quvib, tobe'i vijdon bo'laylik!
Toshlanmasun orqag'a eski taassublar hamon,
Ko'p muhimdur bu zamon bir jismu bir jon bo'laylik.
Oz parastish etmadik avhomg'a shu bitsun kerak,
Emdi insofga kelib, haqqa qurbon bo'laylik
Jahl edi boisi firora chin ilmlardan cho'chib,
Jahli tashlab, emdi biz tolibi irfon bo'laylik.*

The principle of enlightenment is leading in the above poem. Calling the nation to unity and solidarity, calling for the awakening of conscience, the aliveness of the soul, and the belief that it is necessary to acquire enlightenment and knowledge in order to get rid of ignorance. Another, so to speak, main goal of the magazine is demonstrated by the printing of lines praising the nation on its pages. That is, the children of the nation can achieve greatness only and only with enlightenment.

In the last part of the magazine, the author gives information about "New works": "Although the Great War caused a lot of damage to the progress of science and science, the people of science did not remain silent and idle. They did what they could. Among these, those that are of great importance, we will list from 1914 to this day inshoollo", writes the author and gives a brief overview of works on the history of Turkestan. Every reader who gets acquainted with the magazine, which has only 17 pages, will witness that most of the articles have not lost their value and importance even today.

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