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Тел.: +7 (727) 261-67-19, +7 (727) 272-47-59

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РГП на ПХВ Институт истории и этнологии им. Ч.Ч. Валиханова КН МНВО РК

Тел.: +7 (727) 261-67-19, +7 (727) 272-47-59

E-mail: edu.history@bk.ru

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PUBLICATION HISTORY OF THE NEWSPAPER “KAZAKH TILI”

Nurgul E. Saylaubaeva¹, Samat Zhumatay^{2,3}

¹ L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University
(2, Satpayev Str., 010000 Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan)
Acting Associate Professor, Candidate of Historical Sciences Department of History of Kazakhstan
 <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8283-1251>. E-mail: n76l@mail.ru

² Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology
(28, Shevchenko Str., Almaty, 050010 Republic of Kazakhstan)
Researcher

³ L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University
(2, Satpayev Str., 010000 Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan)
PhD student
 <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9667-6205>. E-mail: kopeev95@mail.ru

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Abstract. Introduction. In the history of the Kazakh media, the role of the newspaper “Kazakh Tili”, published in Semey in 1919, in the social and cultural life of Kazakhstan is one of the topics that has not been fully explored. Not only the history of the emergence of the newspaper “Kazakh Tili” has been determined, but also its place in the history of the Kazakh media. *Goals and objectives.* Discussion and addition of information related to the emergence of the newspaper “Kazakh Tili” from a historical point of view in the science of national history. The article is intended to review the publication of the newspaper “Kazakh Tili” and the first organizers and publishers of the publication, as well as the authors-reporters. *Results.* Based on the analysis of archival documents and materials, the history of the newspaper “Kazakh Tili” was determined. The history of the emergence of the newspaper “Kazakh Tili”, which took place during the formation and development of the Kazakh media, has been studied. *Conclusion.* Based on the analysis of historical materials, the authors revealed the history of the emergence of the newspaper “Kazakh Tili”, which takes place in the formation and development of the Kazakh media, and drew conclusions.

Keywords: Society, media, people, movement, nation, elite, state, organization, politics, science, party, figure

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«ҚАЗАҚ ТІЛІ» ГАЗЕТІНІҢ ШЫҒУ ТАРИХЫ

Нұргүл Ерназарқызы Сайлаубаева¹, Самат Жұматай^{2,3}

¹Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті
(2-үй, Сәтпаев көшесі, 010000 Астана, Қазақстан Республикасы)
Қазақстан тарихы кафедрасының доценті м.а., т.ғ.к.
 <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8283-1251>. E-mail: n76l@mail.ru

²Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институты
(28-үй, Шевченко көш., 050010 Алматы, Қазақстан)
Ғылыми қызметкер

³Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразиялық ұлттық университеті
(2-үй, Сәтпаев көш., 010000 Астана, Қазақстан Республикасы)
PhD докторант
 <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9667-6205>. E-mail: kopeev95@mail.ru

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Аңдатпа. *Kіріспе.* Қазақ баспасөз тарихында Семейде 1919 жылы шыққан «Қазақ тілі» газетінің Қазақстанның қоғамдық-мәдени өміріндегі алатын орны толыққанды зерттелмеген тақырыптардың бірі. «Қазақ тілі» газетінің шығу тарихы айқындалып қана қойған жоқ, қазақ баспасөз тарихындағы алатын орны да анықталды. *Зерттеудің мақсаты мен міндеттері.* Отандық тарих ғылымындағы «Қазақ тілі» газетінің шығу тарихына қатысты мәліметтерді тарихи тұрғыдан талқылап, толықтыру. Мақалада «Қазақ тілі» газетінің жарық көруі мен басылымның алғашқы ұйымдастырушылары мен шығарушылары және автор-тілшілерін қарастыру көзделген. *Материалдар.* Мұрағат құжаттары мен материалдарды талдау негізінде «Қазақ тілі» газетінің шығу тарихы айқындалды. Қазақ баспасөзінің қалыптасуы мен дамуында орын алатын «Қазақ тілі» газетінің шығу тарихы зерделенді. *Қорытынды.* Тарихи материалдарды талдау негізінде авторлар қазақ баспасөзінің қалыптасуы мен дамуында орын алатын «Қазақ тілі» газетінің шығу тарихын ашып көрсетіп, тұжырымдар жасалды.

Түйін сөздер: Қоғам, баспасөз, халық, қозғалыс, ұлт, элита, мемлекет, ұйым, саясат, ғылым, партия, қайраткер

Алғыс. Мақала Қазақстан Республикасы Ғылым және жоғары білім министрлігінің гранттық қаржыландыру жобасы аясында дайындалған «Қазақстан тарихы бойынша иллюстрацияланған өмірбаяндық энциклопедия жазу (ИРН BR24993173).

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ИСТОРИЯ ИЗДАНИЯ ГАЗЕТЫ «КАЗАХ ТИЛИ»

Сайлаубаева Нургул Ерназаровна¹, Самат Жұматай^{2,3}

¹Евразийский университет имени Л.Н. Гумилева
(д. 2, ул. Сатпаева, 010000 Астана, Республика Казахстан)
И.о.доцент, к.и.н. кафедры Истории Казахстана
 <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8283-1251>. E-mail: n76l@mail.ru

²Институт истории и этнологии имени Ч.Ч. Валиханова
(д. 28, ул. Шевченко, 050010, Алматы, Республика Казахстан)
Научный сотрудник

³Евразийский университет имени Л.Н. Гумилева
(д. 2, ул. Сатпаева, 010000 Астана, Республика Казахстан)
PhD докторант

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9667-6205>. E-mail: kopeev95@mail.ru

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Аннотация. *Введение.* В истории казахской печати роль газеты «Казах тили», издававшейся в Семее в 1919 году, в общественной и культурной жизни Казахстана является одной из тем, до конца не исследованных. Определена не только история возникновения газеты «Казах тили», но и ее место в истории казахской печати. *Цели и задачи исследования.* Обсуждение и дополнение информации, связанной с возникновением газеты «Казах тили» с исторической точки зрения в науке отечественной истории. В статье сделан обзор издания газеты «Казах тили» и первых организаторов и издателей издания, а также авторов-репортеров. *Полученные результаты.* На основе анализа архивных документов и материалов определена история газеты «Казах тили». В статье раскрыта история возникновения газеты «Казах тили», в период становления и развития казахской печати. *Выводы.* На основе анализа исторических материалов авторы раскрыли историю возникновения газеты «Казах тили», определили значимость газеты в становлении и развитии казахской печати.

Ключевые слова: Общество, медиа, народ, движение, нация, элита, государство, организация, политика, наука, партия, деятель

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Introduction

The beginning of the XX century is a period full of historical events. For instance, news that revolutionary forces led by Lenin become winner in Petrograd during October 1917, the Provisional Government was overthrown, and the power of state passed into hands of Soviets, it was an event that shocked not only Russia, but also the world. This event was combined with creation, strengthening of Soviet power in central regions and outskirts of Russia. It was carried out in many places without bloodshed under the influence of the central districts.

The appeal for national equality and liberation, which was rooted in the political changes in the Russian Empire as a result of the Russian revolutions of 1905–1907 years and the period after the February Revolution of 1917, when also there was banned from existence of national consciousness, and doctrine of democracy and equality was stopped with coming to power of Soviet government. One of the first activities of Soviet government in Kazakhstan was promotion of communist teachings. Special attention was paid to places of media in this activity. For this purpose, Soviet authorities stopped newspapers work in Kazakh language, such as “Kazakh”, “Saryarka”, “Abay”, “Alash”, “Zhas Azamat”, “Birlik Tuy”, concluding them as nationalist, wealthy and with a meaningful message of Alash Orda.

Together with the closure of newspapers and magazines published in national language, Soviet authorities issued instructions to transfer all printing equipment to the Military Revaluation Committee for management of Kazakh territory in full. At this time, the local

media was supposed to conduct agitation, propaganda and organizational work in order to send workers to struggle for Soviet power.

Materials and methods

The main sources of study of the publication are the documents of Archival Fund and the originals of the magazines related to the newspaper “Kazakh Tili”. This stream of materials supplemented by historical scientific works related to formation of Kazakh Media, and results of Special Scientific Research analyzed in historical way. The methods of problem-chronological, historical analysis, historical comparison, consistency were used in the course of this study, along with general scientific methods that determine the main arguments in relation to the problem under study and allow us to determine the laws of development.

Discussions

It can be noted that history of publication of newspaper “Kazakh Tili” has not been fully studied along with history of Kazakh Media. Domestic scientists are late for a special object of study and subject is studied in reverse distortion due to Soviet ideology. This topic was covered by scientists-historians who studied it as a brief overview in their research on the history of the formation and development of the Kazakh Media. There are important scientific works on history of Kazakh Media, including newspaper “Kazakh Tili”. There are several scientists studying history of Kazakh Media, as Kh. Bekkhozhin, T. Kozhakeev, B. Kenzhebayev and others. In their works, these scientists, studying the history of the Kazakh Media, dwell on history of newspaper “Kazakh Tili”. Editors and organizers of publication of newspaper “Kazakh Tili” were authors-correspondents. M. Kordabayev, T. Kazbalinov, K. Shamkin, M. Akinzhanov, Ye. Sydykov made a significant contribution to the study of the history of the Kazakh Media, especially the formation of the Semipalatinsk printing house, where the newspaper “Kazakh Tili” was published. However nowadays, we cannot say that the history of the Kazakh Media, including newspaper “Kazakh Tili”, is a fully studied topic. Historiography of this topic has long been founded by scientists studying history of Kazakh Media. But it is written in the works from the point of view of Soviet ideology. Since independence of Kazakhstan, scientists studying history of the Kazakh Media researching this topic in a new way.

Results of the research

The newspaper “Kazakh Tili” was published in Semipalatinsk as an organ of the Semipalatinsk Provincial Revolutionary Committee. There are many facts about the publication of the newspaper “Kazakh Tili”. Archive information reveals that the newspaper “Kazakh Tili” began to be published on December 4th in 1919 (APRK. F. 139. Inv. 1. C. 1103. P. 34). About the first Soviet edition published in Semipalatinsk, T. Kozhekeyev wrote: “On December 1st in 1919, the workers” and garrison troops led by the Bolsheviks defeated the White guards and transferred power to hands of the Military-Revolutionary Committee”. Since December 4th of same year, newspaper “Kazakh Tili” had been published, anyhow body of Semipalatinsk Provincial Committee and Provincial Executive Committee.

The publisher Muksyn Kordabayev, who took part in publication of the first issue, wrote in his article “How we published the first issue”: “So, on September 1st in 1919, Soviet power was restored in Semipalatinsk. Semipalatinsk printing houses were nationalized, and it was decided to publish a Soviet Kazakh newspaper in the province. And the newspaper was named “Kazakh Tili” (Kordabayev, 1969: 3).

After establishment of Soviet power in Semipalatinsk, Printing House “Zharden” was also taken over by Semipalatinsk Provincial Revolutionary Committee. The first issues of the newspaper “Kazakh Tili” were printed in Printing House “Zharden”. The organizers of the Printing House “Zharden” (“Alashorda”) were Sadyk, Sultan, Akhmetzhan Nygmatullins’. After the February Revolution of 1917, the “Zharden” Printing House was purchased by the Semipalatinsk regional Kazakh committee from the Tatar merchants Nygmattulins’. This lithographic

printing house was brought from Tomsk in 1910 (Sydykov, 2010:67). The newspaper “Kazakh Tili” published in Semipalatinsk regional printing house.

Regarding the history of the publication of the newspaper, Kaiken Shamkin wrote in his article “Holding hands with journalists” that: “In 1917–1919 there were four small printing houses in Semipalatinsk. One of them was located in the house adjacent to the House of Culture of the “Bolshevichka” firm, connected to the bakery shop. It turns out that this is the Printing House of the famous Semipalatinsk giant Pleshcheev. The second was located in the house where the regional military registration and enlistment office. The third is the Printing House of a rich man named Pechenkin in a house located on Mukhtar Auezov Street. The fourth is the above-mentioned Kazakh Printing House “Yardam”. At the end of February 1922, all the above-mentioned printing houses were combined and moved up to Bauyrzhan Momyshuly Street, house 16” (Irtys, 1964: 3). The newspaper “Kazakh Tili” was published from December 1919 to 1922 in the Printing House “Alashorda” (“Zhardem”) in Semipalatinsk (Alash), and from the end of February 1922 to March 17th of 1928 from the Semipalatinsk regional printing house, now it is the Joint Stock Company “Semey polygraphy”.

There are many data on how many times newspaper “Kazakh Tili” published. One of them says that the newspaper “Kazakh Tili” first came out once in a week, later two or three times (Kozhakeev, 1991:76). The newspaper “Kazakh Tili” at first had a volume of 2 pages, in subsequent years it was published on four, six, eight pages.

It is possible to understand the conditions under which the newspaper “Kazakh Tili” was published from the article “More than five thousand” published in the issue of November 13th of 1923. The newspaper “Kazakh Tili” was published there – at a time when the heads of the Kazakh commoners (communists) could not form. At that time, there was almost no one among the population who knew about road project and construction of Soviet government. It is said that “Kazakh Tili” took risks and served Kazakh workers in such turbulent times” (Bekkhodzhi, 1981: 79). From this, we can see that the Kazakh intellectuals who gathered around the newspapers published after the establishment of the Soviet government continued publishing as followers of the national publications founded by Alash figures in Semipalatinsk.

If we focus on the outer cover of “Kazakh Tili” newspaper, the “Kyrgyz Gazeti” is written in the center of the first page, and the name of the publication and “Kyrgyz word” are written in Russian at the footprint of it. In the right margin of this page, the word “Kazakh Tili” is written in Arabic script. This seems to indicate an internal resistance to the wrong name of the Russians of yesterday, “Kyrgyz”. The title of the publication “Kazakh Tili” is of great importance. Why the newspaper is called the “Kazakh Tili”: “The newspaper is the first tool for understanding what the people need, what is sad, what is flawed, what is comfortable for the people, what is uncomfortable for the people, what is simply in other countries. Everyone uses that tool to their advantage. Not only one person writes in the newspaper, after many people from different places write, life is useful for the people and big problems are solved. That’s why reading, listening to, writing a newspaper brings countless benefits to the people... Long story short, the newspaper was a tool for the poor and working people. Hardworking young people! Don’t lie down without using your tools, it’s not the time to lie down, wake up!” (Kazakh Tili, 1921: 2), as can be seen from the publication’s explanation on behalf of the board of publishers.

Historian Musatay Akynzhanov wrote in his memoir “Dawn of Semey (Semey Tany)” – “The First Soviet Kazakh Media of the “Kazakh Tili”: “On the night of the establishment of the Soviet government in Semey, Mukhsyn was one of the young activists who gathered on the other side of the Irtys, unwrapped the form of the newspaper “Sary-Arka”, put in a bag, and crossed the water at night on a boat, and that night with Mukhtar Auezov, Mannan Turganbayev and others consulted and proposed to change the name of the newspaper to “Kazakh Tili” (Akynzhanov, 1969:3). This shows the continuity between “Saryarka” and “Kazakh tili” newspapers. Mukhsyn Kordabayev was one of the youth who published “Saryarka” newspaper and typed the first issues of “Kazakh Tili” newspaper, while Mukhtar Auezov was a well-known author of “Saryarka” newspaper and editor of “Kazakh Tili” newspaper. This step shows that despite the closure of the Kazakh-language

newspaper “Saryarka” in Semipalatinsk, the first national publication “Kazakh Tili” was published in Soviet Kazakhstan.

“Kazakh Tili” newspaper was born from serving the needs and goals of ordinary people. Therefore, the title and content of the publication were intertwined. In the article “Five wishes for five years” dedicated to the anniversary of “Kazakh Tili” was written “...On the fourth of December, “Kazakh Tili” will turn five”. There is no greater Kazakh newspaper than “Kazakh Tili”. The board prepared to serve a five-year term. We intend to start the day with appropriate wishes and suitable slogans and do something effective. The first task is to raise the importance of the newspaper, bring it closer to the local people in terms of concepts, and bring it to the level of a true weapon that will be published for the benefit of the country. ... So far, the motto of the time, which is five years old, is turning six year: “The desire that the number of the Kazakh Tili reach five thousand is appropriate for the current of the times, the place of the era. This is our third duty, which we do not refrain from our high desire” (Kazakh Tili, 1924:3), the main goals and duties of meeting the needs and desires of the masses clearly shows that.

The newspaper “Kazakh Tili” published many articles covering socio-political, socio-economic and cultural-spiritual issues. As we can see from the topic range, publications on publication page are mainly arranged in four columns. Socio-political issues are covered in the main articles, while socio-economic conditions, cultural life and advertisements are in the following columns.

In the document from the archive fund, the content of the newspaper “Kazakh Tili” in expanding and increasing the importance of various inclusions, the development of resolutions of congresses of the CPSU RCP(B), the unified agricultural tax, the strengthening of the media, methods for the development of animal husbandry, land issues, cooperation, the fight against old customs, public education, health and cleanliness are put at the forefront. The task of monitoring the publication of materials on these topics on the pages of the newspaper was entrusted to such national intellectuals as Sh. Tokzhigitov, M. Turganbayev, A. Dosov, G. Ismagulov, and A. Yelshibekov.

We give the following information about the headings, circulation, and responsible publishers of materials published in the newspaper “Kazakh Tili” in the early eight years of the twentieth century. In 1919, the newspaper “Kazakh Tili” was published in Semipalatinsk, as the Media body of the Semipalatinsk Revolutionary Committee.

In 1920, the newspaper “Kazakh Tili”, which came out as an organ of the Semipalatinsk Provincial Executive Committee, published articles under headings life abroad, Soviet Russia, Kazakhstan, party life, working life, peasant life, local life, women’s equality. This year it was published under the editorship of M. Turganbayev, Zh. Aimauytov, and on behalf of the editorial board M. Auezov.

In the early years, the circulation of the newspaper was 2,500 copies. Then, in 1921, the newspaper “Kazakh Tili” represented the Semipalatinsk Provincial Executive Committee and the Provincial Committee. The editorial board of responsible publisher of newspaper, which published in Soviet Russia, Kazakhstan, the official department, advertising, women’s equality, Kazakh workers, circulation of publication about 4000, 6000, 3000 copies. Further, in 1922, Shaimerden Tokzhigitov held the position of editor of the newspaper, which published articles on topics of external messages, internal messages, official department, local messages, women’s equality, country messages, party life, response from management, workers’ life. The level of circulation of the newspaper was different, for instance 700, 600, 500, 1000, 2000, 3000 wise showed indicators.

In general, the circulation of “Kazakh Tili” newspaper decreased to 600 copies due to merger of all private printing houses in Semipalatinsk into the regional printing house (Kashlyak, 2008: 40).

Then, in 1923, the newspaper covered issues of external messages, internal messages, country messages, party life, official department, workers’ life, and also women’s equality. That year the newspaper published in wise circulation of 700, 1000, 2450, 2300, 3200, 2700 under editorship Sh. Tokzhigitov. In addition, Zh. Tattibayev, A. Dosov, Zh. Naimangozhin worked as temporary publishers of the newspaper. In 1924, Sh. Tokzhigitov was the responsible publisher of the newspaper, whose published a variety of materials under the headings: country news, party life,

official department, workers' life, external messages, internal messages, women's equality, youth life, and Zh. Naimangozhin was the temporary publisher. As well as the publication of the RCP (B) as an organ of the Semipalatinsk Provincial Executive Committee and the provincial committee and the provincial trade union council were in circulation of pieces by 1400, 1150, 1000, 950, 700, 2100.

The range of newspaper headlines expanded and changed in the period from 1925 to 1928. For example, in 1925, the newspaper's materials were published under the following headings. In particular, in the villages, in the foreign countries, in the Soviet Union, in the peasant, in the party life, in cooperation, in the Soviet election campaign, on the educational and educational front, in court cases, among women, in youth life, and in the tax season.

In 1925, Shaimerden Tokzhigitov, Uali Zabiroy worked as editors in the newspaper "Kazakh Tili", and Karim Toktabayuly, Zhumazhan Tattibayev worked as temporary publishers.

In 1926 publications were published in province, reports of Chinese events, labor, cattle, health-deep wealth, court cases, external messages, in villages, in foreign countries, in the Soviet Union, about the peasant, about the life of the party, about cooperation, the Soviet election campaign, on the educational front, court cases, among women, youth life, and from there, also tax season. In 1926, the responsible editor of the newspaper was U. Zabiroy, and the temporary publishers were S. Arykov and A. Saydalın. At the same time, it was published on behalf of the editorial board.

In 1927, national intellectuals such as D. Sharapiev, I. Tokhtybaev, B. Aibasov, M. Beisenov, A. Ismailov were responsible for publication. Newspapers in the Union of Soviets, the election campaign of the Soviets, about the country's economy, educational work within the country, about the life of the peasants, answers to requests, answers from the board, in the center of Kazakhstan, about extreme events, in foreign countries, about cooperative affairs, among women, in the districts about tax season, and so on materials were published under those headings.

In 1928, there were various small news, news from Moscow, the need to strengthen the country's economy, party life, in the gubernias of Kazakhstan, the formation of the Soviet, initial wealth and health, various letters from within country, from around country, answers to inquiries, answers from the board, advertising, country articles dealing with social-political, socio-economic, cultural issues and mutual taxation were published under this kind of headings, among Kazakh women, educational work within the country, cooperatives of the country. And that year, the editorship of the newspaper was carried out by A. Ismailov, A. Nagymzhan, and G. Isakov.

The direction was followed by the newspaper "Kazakh Tili" can be clearly seen from the articles published in it. The materials of "Kazakh Tili" newspaper can be grouped and divided in terms of content as follows. They are: socio-political, socio-economic articles, literary works, education among Kazakhs, the main place of the mother tongue, language issues, the place of Kazakh women, freedom, equality issues, medical and agricultural advice, scientific achievements, internal and external messages, correspondent letters, reply letters, etc.

However, when analyzing newspaper materials, it should be noted that the main focus of the publication was mainly the strengthening of the Soviet government, party policy, and campaign activities. Therefore, each issue of the newspaper of the Soviet era was necessarily sent to the regional party committee, together with the propaganda department of the Central Committee of the Republic, to the archives, to large libraries. Each number of publications was read, analyzed, and reviewed. At the same time, the Soviet authorities had their own reasons for the emphasis and strict control over the publications. After all, the publishers of the newspaper "Kazakh Tili" were M. Turganbayev, Sh. Tokzhigitov, M. Auezov, Zh. Aimaulytov, S. Saduakasov, N. Nurmakov and other Kazakh intellectuals. Kazakh intellectuals judgments and conclusions and valuable articles were published in the newspaper.

Media department of the Central Committee was given a monthly report on publication, filled out a questionnaire containing all the information related to the newspaper, and provided various information.

In one of them, it is indicated that the newspaper "Kazakh Tili" is regularly sent to the media department of the Central Committee. For example, if 25 copies of the newspaper were sent in 1922, then it is instructed to send 8 copies from November 1 of that year (KZTKO. F. 1. Inv. C. 424. P. 70).

The document, signed by the secretary of the Central Committee, Comrade I. Stalin, states that five copies of books and periodicals published in Semipalatinsk will be sent to the Semipalatinsk Provincial Executive Committee from December 12th of 1922 (KZTKO. F. 1. Inv. 1. C. 424. P. 80). It turns out that each issue of the newspaper published in Soviet times was necessarily sent to the regional party committee, together with the propaganda department of the Central Committee of the Republic, to the archives, to large libraries. They read the content of periodicals and analyzed the materials. Sometimes even comments were given to the publication by them. For example, the Media Department of the Kyrgyz (Kazakh) regional committee also commented on the newspaper as follows. There written: "According to your proposal, I have viewed 19 copies of the "Kazakh-Tili" newspaper, the organ of the Semipalatinsk Provincial Executive Committee and the provincial committee of the RCP (B) from April 12th to June 22nd inclusive, and I give the following feedback: Paper, paint, font, spelling, layout of materials in general, the entire technical side the newspapers are supplied satisfactorily. Questions about the unit Insurance tax, about the state, about the people's court, etc. are touched upon.

But these coverage are often only informational in nature without detailed specification. For the most part, articles are written at length. The newspaper's style is heavy and bookish, so reading seems very boring to me.

About organization of women, about youth organizations, about factory apprenticeship (there are working districts in the Sem. province), almost nothing is written in newspaper, about street and the state of agriculture, about cooperation and harvesting, nothing is written, whereas the question of the cooperated working population is a question of the most important why it necessary to this issue to be popularized and spread to working reading public.

The political line of the newspaper is generally correct, but it is necessary to reduce the form of presentation, coverage and specific guidance of work on youth organizations, on copying from the local population and attracting ordinary employees from the field. In addition, the newspaper should be vigilant and publish with explanations coming from the Center of the KSSR. Party, professional and Soviet actions and arrangements, and not limited to the publication of such provincial bodies and the Center of the Federation" (APRK. F. 139. Inv. 1. C. 1101. P. 9). From this it can be seen that newspapers criticized lack of broad coverage of the life of the party. All these consistent data indicate that attitude to Media under Soviet regime of yesterday was strict.

The newspaper "Kazakh Tili" was distributed in Semipalatinsk, Pavlodar, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Zaisan and Karkaraly counties. In addition to these regions of Kazakhstan, it was distributed in Mongolia. According to the document from archive fund, Mongolia had been a permanent owner of the newspaper "Kazakh Tili" since 1920. Later, even when the name of the publication was changed, it turned out that five copies of the newspaper were sent to the appropriate place (CDMH. F. 3. Inv. 1. C. 368. P. 7).

In 1920–1925 years, there were about 15 newspapers and magazines in Soviet Kazakhstan, one of which was the newspaper "Kazakh Tili", published in Semipalatinsk from December 4th of 1919 to March 1928 (Kenzhebayev, 1962: 25).

There is a lot of information about the circulation of the newspaper "Kazakh Tili". The newspaper "Kazakh Tili" in the first years reached 600–700 copies, then up to 6000 copies. Certainly, the newspaper was always kept in the same shape and did not grow constantly. "Kazakh Tili" has been a phenomenon inherent in all publications that have gone through periods of ups and downs.

First of all, on the basis of the original newspaper, we can provide the following information. For example, in 1921 4000, 6000, 3000, 700 copies, in 1922 700, 600, 500, 1000, 3000 copies, in 1923 700, 1000, 2450, 2700 copies, in 1924 1450, 1600, 500, 600, 1000, 2000 1000, 1200 copies in 1925, 550–1100 copies in 1926, 1350–4200 copies in 1927, 1600–2700 copies in 1928. And, based on archival data, the circulation of the newspaper in the first year shows an increase and decrease to 700 copies, in 1922–1923 1000 copies in January and in February, 1600 copies in March, 2300 copies in April, 2700 copies in May, 2250 copies in June, 2300 copies in July, 2250 copies in August, 2000 copies in September (APRK. F. 139. Inv. 1. C. 730. P. 46). In addition, the publication of the newspaper in a circulation of 2000–2500 copies is determined by documents from the archive fund

(APRK. F. 139. Inv. 1. C. 618. P. 116). It is worth noting that the newspaper also went through the years when its circulation fell sharply.

In an open letter from the newspaper “Kazakh Tili” to reporters: “Given the great importance of the media in general, especially in the Kazakh publishing house, given that the newspaper often does not respond to the needs of a large number of workers, the Semipalatinsk Provincial Executive Committee, the provincial committee of the common party and the management of the newspaper “Kazakh Tili” invite you to write a speech for the newspaper “Kazakh Tili”. To do this, it is necessary to constantly send information about the life of the same thick workers, the affairs of various makhkems, and on the issues that determine our peasant structure. It should be remembered that the newspaper is not the only intellectual, but also the teacher of letters in order to process the peasant and raise the cultural side of the people. We need the newspaper to be the advisor and teacher of the Kazakh nation in the right sense. We strongly believe in you that you will silently support our appeal”, said the correspondent comrades... “We have a strong belief that these comrades will not hesitate to respond to our appeal, consider the said duty as their duty, and get down to business” (Kazakh Tili, 1923:4), and that gives importance to newspaper’s place in society and mobilizes them to participate in publishing content of publication.

A number of correspondence was published in the special issues of the newspaper “Kazakh Tili”. Their content is also diverse: thoughts, suggestions, household items. There will also be issues that require a lot of reflection. All this has been studied, checked and taken place on pages of the publication. Publication of correspondence and paying attention to newspaper readers are one of long-established traditions. This tradition was formed and spread its wings in “Kazakh Tili”. Let’s give it a consistent proof. In 1925, 87 people wrote letters to “Kazakh Language”, 135 in 1927, and 167 in 1928. If we look at it, we can see that the number of reporters is increasing every year.

The newspaper “Kazakh Tili”, which ranked among the Soviet Kazakh media publications, was published from December 4th of 1919 to March 1928. The authors and correspondents of the newspaper “Kazakh Tili” were such Alash figures as M. Turganbayev, M. Auezov, Zh. Aimaurov, Sh. Tokzhigitov, S. Donentaev, S. Toraigyrov, Sh. Kudaiberdiev, M. Dulatov, Sh. Musatayuly, Sh. Kereibayev, I. Alimbekov. These brave citizens and their trusted companions recognized the “Kazakh Tili” as the successor of the newspaper “Kazakh”, “Saryarka”, which was elevated to the rank of a nationwide publication.

During the publication of the newspaper there were difficulties. First, they are financial issues, and then the “watchful eye” of the Soviet government. At the time of the publication of the first issues of the newspaper, the possibilities of the printing house were limited. The shortage of professionals and equipment of the printing house caused a number of problems during the publication of the newspaper.

It is said about the main difficulties: “In the conditions of printing, it is difficult to produce a newspaper with a scarce and dilapidated world. Working with Arabic letters, many of which were in the overflowing points, seemed to double the difficulty. After the first two pages of the newspaper were printed, we had to pull out/type/pick up the missing letters that did not reach the last two pages and chain them to the last two pages. It was a confusing handmade work, and on the other hand, it was a difficult shoulder-to-shoulder print... The name of the newspaper, “Kazakh Tili”, was not available in large Arabic letters, so we had a skilled cobbler carve it out of wood” (Kordabayev, 1969:3). Despite the unfavorable conditions, the publishers of the publication continued to publish the newspaper without interruption.

At the same time, Kazakh intellectuals such as Akhmetzhan Kozbagharuly, Abilkhayr Dosov, Shynzhy Kereybayuly, Abzal Zhiengaliyev, and Zhumat Shanin provided financial assistance to the publication. They strengthened the printing business and contributed to the growth of newspaper circulation. The newspaper expressed its gratitude for the financial assistance provided to the printing house “Kazakh Tili”. One of them said: “The newspaper “Kazakh Tili” took more letters from Kazan and strengthened its printing house. And it was in a carefree state in terms of funds. We would like to thank the chairman of the Semipalatinsk Provincial Executive Committee Dosuly, the Food Commissioner of Kazakhstan Samatuly, the chairman of the Semipalatinsk Provincial

Executive Committee Ivanov, and a member of the board Alikhanuly. They wrote the Management of “Kazakh Tili” newspaper”. Also, the lack of funds needed for the newspaper can be clearly seen from the articles published on the newspaper page.

On the issue of funds of the newspaper “Kazakh Tili” in the article “Support for the newspaper”, published on November 20th of 1923, Mannan Turganbaev wrote: “In the past or at this time, when money advertising was found, the funds of the newspaper were mostly collected from advertisements and exmediaions. The newspaper, which has not been able to collect help from ads and exmediaions, is not able to move financially, and the national equalization can only be achieved by the efforts of science and culture. A country without science and culture cannot have a given right. So the rights were given to the poor Kazakh people.

The government of Kazakhstan was established. However, there are many shortcomings in the affairs of the poor Kazakh people. Keeping this in mind, Kazakh citizens should pay more attention to the work of spreading science and culture among the people, not just getting drunk on the rights given to them.

The department of “Kazakh Tili” was determined to carry out the assigned activities. Ads sent in Russian are quickly translated into Kazakh and printed without leaving the specified time. The department of “Kazakh Tili” calls for help and support to smart Kazakh citizens. Waiting for more service” (Turganbayev, 1923:4). The author, who pays special attention to the importance of the media, calls the Kazakh readers to a common cause for its growth and prosperity, although the newspaper receives money from advertising.

The content of the newspaper “Kazakh Tili” had expanded, and the scope of the topic had expanded. The newspaper was faced with such difficult tasks as improving the quality of the publication, increasing the circulation, and increasing the number of reporters. The anniversary celebration dedicated to the fifth anniversary of the publication of the newspaper “Kazakh Tili” was started in 1924. The commission, specially created by the propaganda department of the Semipalatinsk Provincial Executive Committee, includes such main organizers of the newspaper as Sh. Tokzhigitov, Sh. Zhantileuov, Zh. Shanin, M. Auezov, G. Ismagulov. In celebration of the fifth anniversary of the publication, special attention was paid to improving the quality and expansion of the circulation of the newspaper and sorting of journalists (CDMH. F. 1. Inv. 1. C. 764. P. 126).

The newspaper “Kazakh Tili” contributed to the formation of public consciousness and was able to mobilize the masses for a common cause. On the pages of the newspaper “Kazakh Tili”, there were often articles of intellectuals of different nationalities such as M. Turganbayev, M. Auezov, Zh. Aimauytov, Sh. Tokzhigitov, S. Donentayev, I. Moldazhanov, Zh. Tattibayev and others, who raised such topical issues as health, language, education, women’s issues. The newspaper “Kazakh Tili” played a special role in awakening and stimulating the consciousness of our people, which was blocked due to the colonial policy of the Russian Empire.

In the history of the Kazakh Media, there are publications that have been published by individuals, including the newspaper “Kazakh Tili”, published by M. Turganbayev, M. Auezov, Zh. Aimauytov, S. Saduakasov, Sh. Tokzhigitov, N. Nurmakov, A. Dosov, I. Toktybayev, M. Dulatov and others.

Periodicals in the Kazakh language published in Kazakhstan filled out monthly questionnaires. Their content was also carefully checked. This is stated in a document from the archive fund: “Kazakh Tili” is almost not interested in party life on the provinces and in the Center, not a single word is mentioned during 3 months about the party conferences of its provinces, including not to mention others” (Archive of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 139-fund, 1-v. 459-issue. 63 p.). This shows that there was strict control on the part of the party over periodicals.

The name of the newspaper “Kazakh Tili”, which was published in Semipalatinsk on December 4th of 1919, was changed in 1928. In this regard, a document from the archive fund states that at the meeting of the propaganda department of the Semipalatinsk Provincial Executive Committee on March 8th of 1928, a resolution was adopted to rename the newspaper. On the basis of this resolution, in March 1928, the newspaper “Kazakh Tili” was renamed to “New Village (Zhana Auyly)” (APRK. F. 141. Inv. 1. C. 1859. P. 17-18).

The change in the name of the newspaper “Kazakh Tili” coincides with 1928, when the first group of Alash figures became “enemy of people”. At the same time, the name of the newspaper “Kazakh Tili” also disappears and changes to “New Village (Zhana Auy)”.

Thus, “Kazakh Tili” newspaper, which published in Semipalatinsk from December 4th of 1919 to March 1928, by Ahmet Baitursynov in Arabic script, was then published in Latin script under the name “New Village (Zhana Auy)”. For example, Muksyn Kordabayev “...Secretary of the regional party committee Goloshchekin took part in one of the Bureau of the region, and it was decided to leave only the Russian newspaper in the city, transfer the Kazakh newspaper to the district. According to the same decision, The “New Village (Zhana auy)” was moved to Ayagoz, where I was appointed as an editor” (Kordabayev, 1969: 2). In 1928, the newspaper “Kazakh Tili”, the first national publication in Soviet Kazakhstan, published by intelligentsia M. Turganbayev, M. Auezov, Zh. Aimaulytov, Sh. Tokzhigitov, S. Donentayev and others, was politically condemned and were subject to Stalinist remediation.

Conclusion

The newspaper “Kazakh Tili” provides extensive information as a source for studying the trends in the development of Kazakh society. Recognition of the history of the newspaper “Kazakh Tili” will allow future generations to get acquainted with the socio-political, socio-economic, literary and cultural life of our people in that period.

The newspaper “Kazakh Tili” is a publication that showed needs of the people and unites Kazakh citizens along the way. It is known that the activities of the media as a whole are measured by its activities based on national interests. If we look at the history of the publication, which today manage to become an agitator and organizer of the masses of people’s issues, it came out during the turbulent period in the Irtysh region after the October Revolution and continued its work. After the establishment of Soviet power, it opened newspapers in order to establish and promote its policy in the region. The newspaper “Kazakh Tili”, although it was the first Bulletin of the Soviet Kazakh media, mainly played the role of propagandist of the national goals and interests of the Kazakh people.

Raising the issues of socio-political, literary, cultural, socio-economic life of the Kazakh people, we can say that the newspaper “Kazakh Tili” contributed to the development of the Kazakh Media. Therefore, the history of the publication must be studied in depth.

Дереккөздер

ҚЗТҚО — Қазіргі заман тарихын құжаттандыру орталығы
ҚР ПА — Қазақстан Республикасының Президенті архиві

Sources

AP RK — Archive of the president of the Republic of Kazakhstan
CDFCH — Center for documentation of contemporary history

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ҚР ҒЖБМ ҒК Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институты ШЖҚ РМК
Тел.: +7 (727) 261-67-19, +7 (727) 272-47-59

Е-mail: edu.history@bk.ru

Журнал сайты: <https://edu.e-history.kz>

Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов ат. ТжЭИ басылған:

050010 Қазақстан Республикасы, Алматы қ., Шевченко көш., 28-үй