

ABSTRACT

to the dissertation of **Akynbekova Altyn Bakashovna**
“Kazakh Journals of the Early Twentieth Century: History, Function, Typology”
completed to obtain the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)
Specialty “6D050400 – Journalism”

Urgency of the research. After the years of independence of our country, we enjoy the opportunity to think freely and wrap our mind around our history. The Rukhani Zhangyru program proposed by the Head of State Nursultan Nazarbayev is understood by public as a new opportunity to generalize the path of the nation on the scientific basis. In the policy article the Leader of the Nation mentions that a brand new, blurred historical period has started in the world, and therefore he urges to eliminate stereotypes that have become established in our mind and world view. He also warns that if spiritual modernization does not stem from the national and spiritual roots of the country, this may result in delusion. In the article “Seven Facets of the Great Steppe” presented in the continuation of this program, special attention is paid to the problem of modernization of historical consciousness. The program “Archive 2025” states that many historical documents about the life of our ancestors and their wonderful civilization have not yet been introduced into scientific use, that during the implementation of this project a special team consisting of historians, experts of source studies and culture experts should interact systematically and for a long time with large domestic and foreign archives and pay special attention to the search and research work. Since independence, we have had great opportunities to review the history from the national point of view. Great support was provided by the state and work on the projects “Cultural Heritage” was successfully completed. Our country is focused on collection of archival documents stored in large domestic and foreign archives, their use for the benefit of the nation.

Studying our history, we become witnesses of the fact that our people having overcome all the difficult events survived to this day without hindrance. Thanks to valuable things carved on stones and written on the pages of the press, we will be able to evaluate our history, literature, culture, national life and historical past.

In the course of studying the history of the press, today’s generation faces a number of obstacles. Among them are changes of our alphabet for three times during the last century. Ramazan Aigul, a scientist and researcher of the history of printing, makes the following conclusions: “The problem of the alphabet which caused a great discussion in the Kazakh press, indicates that the policy of imperial forces “divide and rule” begins with the spiritual sphere, and its goal is to deprive people of the traditional culture”.

Certainly, we know that the alphabet of the Kazakh language is deeply rooted. The journals we study were printed in Arabic. The Arabic alphabet was used in Kazakhstan during ten centuries. The resolution on introduction of the Latin alphabet was adopted in January 1940. N. Nazarbayev, the Head of State, in his article “Looking to the Future: Modernizing Public Consciousness”, enlarged upon changing the alphabet and historical stages of its introduction.

Different opinions of the intelligentsia were expressed during the change of the alphabet. For example, Akhmet Baitursynov supported writing with the letters of the Arabic alphabet; Nazir Torekulov considered the use of the Latin alphabet to be correct. In February of 1937, at the plenum it was expressed open opinion that “as the alphabet changes, a part of the population is exposed to illiteracy even if temporarily. Alphabet translation is ineffective”.

Newspapers and magazines published during the transition of the Kazakh people from the Arabic alphabet to the Latin alphabet and, after years, to the Cyrillic alphabet, were not translated into the font that the next generation could read. Therefore, many publications that have a centuries-old history have remained unread and untouched in archives and libraries; they have not been fully studied and not introduced into scientific use.

Regarding this problem, the scientist, Professor Omashev N. wrote in his research: “Publicism of individuals who fought unsparingly, gave their lives in the struggle for independence, was purposefully erased from the memory of the people”. We explain that as a result of these deliberate actions, most of the current generation do not know Arabic letters, they cannot read the text. The result is that: the current generation does not know what was written in newspapers and magazines published by the Alash intellectuals.

It is necessary to mention with great respect such scientists as Sukhanberdin Ushkoltai, Baigaliyev Beisenbai, Hanbibbi Yesenkarayevna, Omashev Namazaly, Mektep Amankos, Sak Kairat, Nurzhan Kuantayevich who studied the history of the printed word, compiled a bibliographic index, did a great job on transition to the Cyrillic script though not of all editions, but part of the editions printed in Arabic letters.

XXI century is the age of technology. Large-scale work on the Digital Kazakhstan project is being performed in the country. In the article of Nursultan Nazarbayev, Head of State, “Looking into the Future: Modernization of the Public Consciousness” of April 12, 2017, it is noted that “ transition to the Latin alphabet also has its own deep historical logic. These are features of the modern technological environment, features of communications in the modern world, features of the scientific and educational process in the 21st century”. In the era of development of information technology, there are elaborated technologies that translate texts written in Cyrillic into Latin in a matter of seconds. This means that a book with millions of symbols will be able to translate into Latin. We consider such great opportunities to be good steps for both our state and future generations. We hope that for applicants and researchers studying the history of the Kazakh press, what has been written on the pages of the publications will be gradually translated into the changing alphabet, and in the future they will not face such difficulties as they do today.

Professor Kozhakeev T., noting that “the history of our press is a dear history for us”, underlined that it is necessary for a candidate to appreciate the material published in the media. The value of materials on the pages of printed publications does not decrease, but grows every year, and each word printed in it represents

historical consciousness that reflects the past of our ancestors, the historical path of our state.

The history of the publication is, ultimately, the breath of that period, the life, the fate of individuals. Men of the people - the national intelligentsia was slandered and charged with political accusation “nationalists”. Print media published by them highlighted their dreams and goals. These are national interests, raising the spirit of the people, a call for friendship, unity. Therefore, we understand that their articles and words written by them in freedom are of great value in the press than the words spoken by them under pressure at the court during investigation.

Kazakh journals published since the beginning of the twentieth century contained materials about changes in the Kazakh society, cultural and historical development, desire of the Kazakh society for civilization, and their actions in step with the times. M. Dulatov’s words: “If the printed word of people is strong, then these people are powerful, strong and talented” clearly show how great is the responsibility of magazines to the nation published in the first quarter of the twentieth century, what is the role of activities contributing to attracting people, organizing people, awakening national of consciousness. From this point of view, while familiarizing with the past through the content of Kazakh magazines published in the first quarter of the twentieth century, the Kazakh people, being within the framework when it was impossible to step out from the influence of another state along with a special attention to civilization, knowledge, literature and achievements while disclosing new sources, raised national problems one century ago which can become a lesson for the present, disclosure, comprehension of historical influence and interrelation of which is the relevance of the research. The activities of the Kazakh editions of the early twentieth century can be recognized as the beginning and source of national spirituality.

The following tasks were set to the Kazakh magazines: to awaken the consciousness of the Kazakh people, raise it to the level of the nation, save their country from the expansion of alien domination and turn it into an independent country. To achieve these goals, great efforts were made to form the general consciousness of the masses. Expanding editorial, publishing sides of Zhusipbek Aimaurov, Mukhtar Auezov, Magzhan Zhumabayev, Nazir Torekulov, Khalel Dosmukhamedov, Issa Toktybayev, Shaimerden Tokzhigitov, Gumar Karash, Gabdolgaziz Musagaliyev, Yergali Aldongarov, Smagul Sadvokasov and Sabit Donentayev on this path, and to bring to the younger generation their path of struggle in the interests of the people is a national duty.

Professor Kaken Kamzin writes: “When they started publishing newspapers and magazines, the predecessors of Kazakh journalism, first of all paid attention to the fact that above all things these printed materials should “stand firmly on their feet”, be distributed among people, be presented in the understandable language, spread ideas”. Indeed, newspapers and magazines published in the 19th and early 20th centuries gradually involved people to the culture of reading, encouraged them to participate in the magazines, write articles and summarize the situation in the country. The first magazines arrived in the country were sent to the villages and distributed. Encouraging words of the newspaper publishers raised the spirit of

educated citizens, called to appeal to the pen. Departments received letters expressing their joy in connection with the opening of the magazine. The correspondence received from the people also inspired the team. The best articles and poems were published on the pages of the publication. Feedback has been established with the reader. Thus, the practice of publishing a magazine was formed, and communication between readers developed.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, scientists, educated citizens from among the Kazakh people holding awareness-raising work among the population, sparing no pains, made a comprehensive contribution to the prosperity and advancement of people. The Kazakh magazines, published a hundred years ago, became an indicator of public life, in publishing, in the history of publishing a journal, in the development of journalism genres, in printed editions of literature and culture, economic, political, educational, organizational activities. Printing and publishing were forming in difficult conditions on the Kazakh land. At first, due to the lack of printing houses, new editions were published in Tashkent, Moscow, Orenburg and Ufa. Blaming the intelligentsia, men from the Kazakh people were called “Alashordynians, nationalists”, and publications under the pretext that they were “outdated, nationalist” were closed down. Some Kazakh journals, published by representatives of the nation, a century later, only after the country gained independence, began to be re-published after the analysis adhering to the direction and ideas of that time. Thus, the “Abai” magazine published in Alash, was re-published in Semipalatinsk in 1992. The “Tan” and “Sholpan” magazines were merged in the 2000s and re-published under the name “Tan-Sholpan”, and later a separate “Tan” magazine was published in Semey. The “Kyzyl Kazakhstan” magazine published in Soviet times, at the moment is being published under the name “Akikat”. From January 1911 to July 1915, 88 issues were published under the editorship of Mukhamedzhan Seralin. Since July 1912, having registered as a continuation of the former “Aikap” magazine, on the initiative of the writer Kogabai Sarsekeev, it was re-printed starting from the 89th issue. And from March 2016, the “Aikap” magazine began to be published under the foundation of the Al-Farabi Kazakh National University. The first comic magazine “Shanshar” is the start of the satirical magazine “Ara”. The “Zhas Kazak” journal can be called the first sign of the current youth publications. The “Mugalim” magazine was published as the first pedagogical magazine which was later published under the name “Kazakhstan mugalimi”. Thus, the ideas of the national intelligentsia, who dreamed of a free, eternal country - awakening of people with the help of the printed word, awareness-raising of the population, organizing, shaping historical consciousness, highlighted in the pages of publications of that time were not forgotten. They found their continuation and were re-published. The Head of State in the article “Looking to the Future: Modernizing Public Consciousness” noted that “the wisdom of Abai, the writing of Auezov, the heartfelt lines of Dzhambul, the magical sounds of Kurmangazy, the eternal call of aruakh is only a part of our spiritual culture that must be preserved and developed. The works of the holy ancestors mentioned here were printed and their autographs were left in the Kazakh editions of the early twentieth century. Therefore, the urgent problem is preservation, research, study,

transfer to the future generation of the Kazakh journal of the beginning of the twentieth century and valuable heritage, history, culture and literature published in it.

“I want our rich national traditions and customs to be strong and for further prosperity, every step to be firm and confident aimed at the future”, he said. We will consider the publications of the early 20th century as the core, the basis of today’s media.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, the national intelligentsia began to compile and disseminate manuals on various branches of science among the population. Invaluable legacy of literature and culture was published on the pages of the press. Kazakh publications served to the national interests and developed in a new way. In this regard, we tried to explore and study the Kazakh magazines published in the early twentieth century. Although the national intelligentsia did not have a special education in publishing the magazine, taking into account national interests it put a lot of energy into awakening the public consciousness through the printed word. Educated people gathered from all around were pioneers of this great work. If some graduated from the seminary, others turned out to be teachers, doctors, writers and poets. Having united together, they formed the basis of the printed word. Their main objectives were to raise awareness of the population through the press, rallying the nation and reviving consciousness. If we take into account the trajectory theory, then it should be noted that “the trajectory (the subsequent lat. 'trajectorius' is relative to shift or displacement) is a single line in which the material point will be during its movement”. And at the beginning of the twentieth century, the trajectories of the national intelligentsia made up questions of the nation development, nation prosperity and formation of the country. The goals were single. All adhered to the goal of improving the nation, managing the nation, educating the nation, the idea to be among the best countries. This required a professional press. How did the professional press appear, what are the ways of its formation, financing, distribution, activities, types? In this respect choosing the topic: “Kazakh journals of the Early Twentieth Century: History, Typology, Function”, we studied the Kazakh magazines.

Research object. “Magazines are publications released in the established time or they are called periodicals. They can be published weekly, once in ten days, in two weeks, monthly, quarterly or more rarely... Journal is the French word Journal, which means “diary”. The primary task of the Kazakh journals is, above all, the strength that unites the people, the means of uniting and transferring public opinions to their readers.

In the history of the Kazakh press, the publication of the journal begins with the Aikap journal, published in 1911 in Troitsk. Aikap is a socio-political and literary journal. In 1911-1915, in Troitsk, first once a month, and then twice a month, 88 issues of the journal were published. The editor of the journal is Mukhamedzhan Seralin. Aikap made a great contribution to the awakening of the Kazakh public consciousness and development of national culture. Later, the manuscript journal Sadak was released which was published in Bashkortostan, in Ufa, between November 9, 1915 and February 10, 1918. Publishers are students of

the “Galiya” Islamic school. Aikap and Sadak magazines were researched in journalism, so I have reviewed magazines that have not been fully studied before. Among them such magazines as “Abai”, “Tan”, “Sholpan”, “Temirkazyk”, “Shanshar”, “Kyzyl Kazakhstan”, “Sana”, “Zhas Kazak”, “Mugalim”.

Based on the originals of these journals, we relied on research of domestic and foreign scientists, personal works of Alash representatives and original journals stored in the collections of special and rare manuscripts of the Central Library of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan and National Library of the Republic of Kazakhstan, journals and materials obtained from Library of Columbia University, New York, Central Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Center for Documentation of the Modern History of the East Kazakhstan Region, House-Museum of M.O. Auezov, Center of Education and Culture named after Kayum Mukhamedkhanov, as well as the manuscript heritage of Mukhtar Auezov. Also, the study object of the research was the research of scientists studying the history of the Kazakh press.

Research subject. “History of Kazakh Journalism”, “Introduction to Journalism”, “History of the Kazakh Press”, “Publicism of Alash”

Research sources. Media materials from the collection of rare manuscripts of the Central Library of the Republic of Kazakhstan, publications on the pages of printed publications and scientific works of Kazakh publicists of the early twentieth century, materials of the National Archive, originals of Kazakh journals of the early twentieth century.

Research methods: Study of Kazakh journals published in the early twentieth century in accordance with historical periods. Analysis of the history of creation in connection with the socio-political situation in those periods. Identification of publication activity through the content. Determining the typology of journals by purpose.

If we consider the word “typology”, then “typology (originated from the Greek telos - imprint, form, pattern and logos - word, teaching) is, firstly, a method of scientific knowledge based on the division of systems of objects and their grouping using a generalized, idealized model or type; secondly, the result of a typological description and comparison”.

In connection with the typology of publications, the Russian researcher Akopov I. P. suggests the following wording: “A typology of periodicals is a field of journalism theory which includes historical and theoretical systemic description of publications according to type-forming features, compilation of various, depending on specific tasks of the research, classification of publications; clarification of relationships, relationships between the classified publications within the system”. In the research work of Akopov A.I. “Theoretical and Typological Research”, journals depending on the subject, are divided into 11 main areas:

1. Political, social, economic;
2. Technical;
3. Scientific and educational;
4. Agricultural;
5. Medical;

6. Cultural and educational;
7. Philological;
8. Art criticism;
9. Military;
10. Sports;
11. Trading.

They are divided into three different levels: A) - universal; B) - those who are interested in education are intended for all employees; D) - for sectorial professionals.

Also, in the research we propose consideration of journals by splitting in thematic areas. At that, through the content of the publication, on the basis of its sections and headings, we determined the place of publication of Kazakh journals issued in the first quarter of the twentieth century, main directions, key types of the journal. Then such factors as composition of the authors, internal structure of the publication, main genres of materials, design of the journal, frequency, volume and turnover were investigated. Attention was paid to the methods of publishing periodicals, including magazines. They were compared with documents received from the archive, linking them with historical events in the country in accordance with the periods of publication. In connection with adaptation of the press, we have grouped into pedagogical, satirical and scientific fields.

It is envisaged to summarize, evaluate, analyze from a historical point of view, systematize and review facts and data in comparison.

Methodological background of the research. While writing the research paper, we have studied the fundamental works of the following scientists, specialists of social sciences who wrote major works on the history of the press, theory and practice: Dulatov A. M., Bekkhozhin Kh., Kenzhebeyev B., T. Kozhakeev, S. Kozybayev, N. Omashev, U. Abdimanuly, D. Kamzabekuly, K. Kamzin, Zhakyp B., Ramazan A., Mektep A., N. Kuantaiuly, S. Medeubekuly, Sak K., Allabergen K., Russian scientist I.A. Akopov, as well as the works of scientists who gave their appraisal of the Kazakh press from the point of view of history and literature: M. Auezov, S. Kirabayev, M. Koigeldiev, U. Kalizhan, T. Zhurbai, K. Atabayev, T. Omarbekov, Ismakova A.

Task and objectives of the research: Kazakh journals of the early twentieth century, comprehensive study of their history, functions and typology. Considering the scientific and theoretical and practical integrity, the relevance of the doctoral dissertation, it is necessary to solve the following problems in the research:

- Revise the history of creation of Kazakh journals of the beginning of the twentieth century in terms of independence;
- The Kazakh press, including determination of the content features of the collection, publication, research of the scientific heritage relating to Kazakh journals;
- In order to fully study the journals published in Arabic, transition to Cyrillic, analysis, introduction to scientific use;

- Comparative examination of works of scientists who first expressed the opinion about the Kazakh press (Baitursynov A., Dulatov M., Ryskulov T., Dosmukhameduly H., Seralin M., Auezov M., Mukanov S., Seifullin S., et al.);
- Formation of national consciousness in the Kazakh journals, determination of activities for the revival of the nation;
- Determination of the basis for formation of the functions of the Kazakh journal;
- Reveal the ideological, informative, typological characteristics of Kazakh journals;
- Evaluate the concepts of national consciousness on the pages of the publication.

Scientific novelty of the research:

- History, activity and typology of Kazakh journals of the early twentieth century were first considered in the system;
- Kazakh magazines were first studied as sectorial journals;
- In the course of the research, the last 12th issue of the Abai journal was found which scientists have not paid attention to so far. It was translated from Arabic to Cyrillic and introduced into scientific use;
- Considered as sectorial journals “Mugalim” and “Temirkazyk” are translated from Arabic to Cyrillic and published as a separate book. Two different versions of the first issue of the first Kazakh fun magazine “Shanshar” published in one year, were found in the funds of the Kazakh State Central Archive, translated into Cyrillic and put into scientific use.
- The problems expressed in the print media of Alash representatives who fought for the independence of the people, their letters, socio-political, economic, spiritual and educational problems of the Kazakh people were considered from the point of view of modern national interests.

Theoretical relevance of the research.

- Theoretical analysis of the history of creation, activities of Kazakh journals in the first quarter of the twentieth century, and their division into sectorial journals;
- Results and vision of the research help to specify the scientific and theoretical foundations and principles of research on the history of the Kazakh press and analyze its problems;
- Text-based, textual analysis conducted during the research is the basis of the original;
- Materials of research work can be used in the development of textbooks, theoretical courses on the “History of Kazakh Journalism”, “Alash Press”, as well as in the research work of students.

Practical relevance of the research.

Scientists previously conducted a series of studies on the aforementioned journals. Many of them were brought up in the communist system, their views were shaped under the predominant influence of the Soviet ideology. Therefore, they could not give a positive assessment of the national problems of that time. They could not go beyond the decrees and resolutions of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, Leninism

principles. Thus, in most cases, research was conducted of the same content, in one direction. One can say that the truth was distorted. National intellectuals, who dreamed of independence, were charged as “Alashorda people, nationalists”, they were called “enemies of the people”, they were harassed, arrested, imprisoned and shot.

Only after Kazakhstan gained its independence, we were able to freely, from the independent point of view to study our history. The state adopted megaprojects: “Cultural Heritage”, “People in the Stream of History”, “Seven Facets of the Great Steppe”. This allowed exploring journals in a new way.

Conclusions submitted for the defense:

Studying the history of the magazine, we came to the following conclusion:

1. The magazine “Abay” promoted the national idea, contributed to the disclosure of the political literacy of the people, conducted a great cultural and educational work. The magazine “Abay” made a great contribution to the study of the works of Abay Kunanbaev, Mukhtar Auezov, Zhusipbek Aymaulytov, to the study of the Alash movement, its information policy is close to the ideas of independent Kazakhstan.

2. A large role in the history of the formation of the national printed word is assigned to the Sholpan magazine. “Sholpan” not only provided people with socio-political information, but also conducted educational, literary and cultural propaganda. A special literary department was opened in order to fill the spiritual needs of the people and familiarize themselves with literary works by the publishers of the “Sholpan” magazine. This contributed to the wider dissemination of the masterpieces of Kazakh literature among the people. The “Sholpan” magazine has become a publication, an example of a journal with political, commercial, educational content in the history of the press.

3. The magazine “Tan” became the herald of the printed word which is calling for the awakening of the national spirit, dignity, honor, indicating the path of progressive development. After many years, the magazine has not lost its significance.

4. The magazine "Kyzyl Kazakhstan" as a publication of the Soviet era, informed readers about the events of the Kazakh people of that era. Especially during the years of mass starvation, the journal openly published materials about difficult conditions and the tragic events of that time. From the pages of the magazine we learn about the life path of the representatives of the Alash movement - Myrzhakyp Dulatov, Zhusipbek Aymaulytov. We learn a lot of unknown about writers - Ergali Aldongarova, Abdoll Asylbekov, Nygmet Nurmakov, Smagul Saduakasov, who provided great support to the Kazakh people in the press, despite all the difficulties of the time.

5. The “Temirkazyk” magazine was published by the “Kunshygys” publishing house in Moscow. Although it was published far from the homeland, was widely distributed among Kazakh readers. These problems had risen in the journal:

- 1) national problems;
- 2) political, historical, everyday problems of the Kazakhs;
- 3) the state of Kazakh students, educational issues;

4) questions: How should Kazakh schools be created? What does a labor school mean? How to solve the problem of writing the Kazakh language?

5) folklore samples were printed.

The magazine “Temirkazyk” was published in Moscow and widely distributed among the Kazakh people, left a special mark not only in the history of the Kazakh press, but also on the way of developing public consciousness of the population.

6. The magazine "Zhas Kazakh" had a great influence among young people. The magazine was published from October 1923 to 1925, 13 issues of the magazine were published. There is a reason to claim that this is the first youth magazine which had raised the problems of the younger generation, united and inspired youth.

7. The magazine “Sana” left an indelible mark on its short period of publication. It was a unique publication that showed high foresight and took a bold step into the future. The magazine served as a platform for the Kazakh intelligence. For a short period of its release, the magazine was remembered for its truthfulness, objectivity and topicality of coverage of facts and events of that time.

8. By comprehending the social and political background of appearance of the “Shanshar” magazine, we have opportunities to trace the beginning of the magazine versions of the satirical genre of Kazakh literature, to conduct a scientific analysis of the satirical works of publicism, to study the creative works of the Kazakh intelligence of the early 20th century, and most importantly, to fill in the blank spots of cultural and spiritual history of Kazakh people.

9. We come to the following conclusion by analyzing the thematic, ideological and structural characteristics of the articles published in the first pedagogical journal “Mugalim”: the journal is one of the first sources of the professional Kazakh press; the first Kazakh educational magazine; the first pedagogical publication.

10. Educational and enlightenment work, acquaintance with literary works were carried out, historical events, phenomena informing the people were covered on the pages of printed publications of the early twentieth century, which constitutes an unfading legacy for the current generation.

11. The dissertation is a comprehensive scientific study of the vital and relevant period in the history of the Kazakh printed word. The study showed a flexible relationship between the past and present history of the Kazakh press and its high role in the national, patriotic and spiritual education of the new generation.

Publication and approval of research. According to the main content of the thesis, 12 articles were published in domestic and foreign scientific journals. Including: 2 article - in international scientific journals with a non-zero impact factor included in the Scopus database and Thompson Reuters, 6 articles - in publications of domestic and foreign international scientific conferences, 4 articles - in journals included in the list approved by the Committee of the MES RK in the field of education and science, 6 auxiliary study aids on the topic of research, 1 audio anthology.

The dissertation manuscript was discussed at the Printing and Electronic Publications Department of the Faculty of Journalism of the Al-Farabi Kazakh National University and recommended to defence.

The structure of the research work: the thesis consists of introduction, three main chapters, conclusion, list of references and applications. The volume of dissertation research is 136 pages.