

## The formation of Uzbek journalism at the beginning of the 20th century

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**Abstract:** At the beginning of the 20th century, Uzbek journalism played an important role in national cultural and social life. During this period, the formation of the national press, the emergence of local newspapers and magazines, and the process of disseminating ideas in society through them began. The article analyzes the initial stages of Uzbek journalism, the influence of political and social conditions in Central Asia, and the development of literary and journalistic directions. Special attention is also paid to the activities of journalists, specialists, and press institutions. The article reveals the social significance of the press of this period and its role in the formation of national identity through examples.

**Keywords:** Uzbek journalism, beginning of the 20th century, national press, journalism, socio-political development, journalists, newspapers and magazines, national identity

The beginning of the 20th century marked a new stage in the field of journalism in Central Asia, especially in Uzbekistan. During this period, important issues of social life were raised through the national press, which served the development of education and culture. This article analyzes the initial stages of the formation of Uzbek journalism, socio-political conditions, and important figures.

The emergence and development of the press in the early 20th century. In 1900-1910, the first examples of the national press appeared in Central Asia. For example, the newspapers “Turkestan Listok” and “Samarkand Vestnik”, published in Tashkent in 1906, played an important role in disseminating information among the local population. During this period, the press was not only a source of information, but also a means of preserving national consciousness and cultural heritage.

Journalistic forms and trends. In the initial period, journalism and literary journalism emerged as the main trends. Journalists covered issues of social justice, education, law, and culture. For example, the articles of A. Temur and Sh. Sharipov covered the topics of national nationality, cultural development and modernization.

At the beginning of the 20th century, Uzbek journalism developed mainly through the directions of journalism and literary journalism. Journalism played an important role in the formation of opinions and opinions among the people, covering social and political issues. Literary journalism, in turn, developed national culture by popularizing national literature and cultural heritage, disseminating ideas in the form of literary criticism and essays.

For example, the articles of A. Temur covered the social problems of the rural population - land distribution, the tax system and shortcomings in the education sector. His articles created an atmosphere of public discussion and increased the activity of the local population.

Sh. Sharipov, working in the direction of literary journalism, widely popularized national literature and poetry. His articles provided analyses of national identity, cultural heritage and modern social issues. For example, Sharipov's articles published in the 1910s widely discussed issues of modern education and the development of reading. In addition, the form of essays and open letters was also widespread in journalism. Through open letters in newspapers, the population had the opportunity to express their opinions on various issues. For example, in open letters published in the

Faraj newspaper, rural residents and city citizens discussed health care, education, and economic problems. Thus, at the beginning of the 20th century, Uzbek journalism became the main tool for shaping national consciousness, promoting ideas, cultural heritage, and social issues in society through various forms and directions.

**Journalists and press institutions.** Local journalists actively participated in public life and organized various newspapers and magazines. A number of newspapers were founded in Tashkent in 1900-1915, among which publications such as "Faraj" and "Shark" were of particular importance. Through these newspapers and magazines, it was possible to preserve national culture, disseminate information in society, and form public opinion.

**Local social and political influence.** Journalism contributed to the formation of national consciousness in Uzbek society. During this period, educational, cultural, economic, and political issues were discussed through the press. Journalism also became an important tool in preserving national and religious heritage.

At the beginning of the 20th century, Uzbek journalism played an important role in the formation of social and political consciousness in society. At that time, the social life of Central Asia underwent a number of changes: the rule of the Russian Empire, economic protection, cultural exchange, and urbanization processes required an open discussion of ideas in society. The press appeared in response to these requirements and widely covered various social and political topics among the population.

For example, the newspaper "Turkestansky Listok", published in Tashkent in 1906, published articles about social problems of the local rural population and cities (education, tax system, land issues). Through these articles, it became possible to obtain information about the rights of the population, taxes and state policy. Also, the importance of national culture and cultural heritage, national education issues were widely covered in the newspaper "Shark". The articles discussed the issues of establishing schools, developing reading and preserving national literature. This increased activity in the cultural and educational sphere in the society of that time.

Journalism also had a political impact during this period. For example, in the 1910s, the newspaper "Faraj" covered the topics of national and political literacy, national consciousness and the formation of independent opinions. Through the newspaper, the population became aware of political events, which created an atmosphere of active discussion in society.

In addition, journalism also covered religious and moral issues. For example, in the "Samarkandsky Vestnik" religious Articles were published about values and their place in society, religious education and traditions. This became an important tool in preserving national and religious identity.

The press also reported on local civic and social movements. For example, local meetings organized in villages, trade and labor issues, and public events were covered in newspapers, encouraging the population to become active.

Thus, at the beginning of the 20th century, Uzbek journalism was not only an important tool for disseminating information, but also for developing socio-political consciousness, forming national identity, and preserving cultural heritage.

At the beginning of the 20th century, Uzbek journalism played an important role in the life of national culture and society. The first forms of the press were the main tool in forming national identity and social development. Journalists and press institutions of this period became a model for the next generation.

**Scientific significance and recommendations.** It should be noted that Uzbek journalism, which was formed at the beginning of the 20th century, is an important source for conceptual research.

International researchers are advised to study the cultural and social processes in Central Asia through the press of this period.

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