



| Research Article



The Activity of Taraqqiy Newspaper and Ismail Obidi

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Abstract: This article analyzes the activities of "Taraqqiy" newspaper and its founder, Ismail Abidi. "Taraqqiy" newspaper played an important role in the scientific, cultural and social life of Uzbekistan in 1917. The newspaper worked to spread modern thoughts and ideas, to develop enlightenment and culture for the Uzbek people. Ismail Abidi played an important role in the development of this newspaper through his creative and public activities. The article shows Obidi's contribution to awakening the nation through the newspaper, fighting against old age and spreading ideas against colonial oppression, as well as the development of the Uzbek language, literature and culture, as well as the activities of the "Taraqqii" newspaper during his time.

Keywords: newspaper, Ismail Abidi, jihadism, journalistic style, information distribution, national culture, freedom, reportage, interview, report.



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INTRODUCTION

Journalistic journalism is a type of mass communication and is the most popular, popular form of journalistic style. At the same time, this is a very complex phenomenon. Because the task of the newspaper is not the same, it is multi-functional, multi-faceted. The extra-linguistic foundations of the newspaper and their specific features bring the journalistic style into complex processes. Many genres are involved in journalistic journalism, and often they are interconnected: message, article, reportage, conversation, report, correspondence, review, review, open letter, artistic journalistic genres: essay, feuilleton, pamphlet, plate and others. Such genres of different form, content and complexity differ from each other[1].

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

The importance of the press and newspapers is very broad, and their role in society is manifested in several ways:

1. Dissemination of information and public awareness

The main function of the press is to inform the general public about the truth and events. Even today, newspapers cover political, economic, cultural and social news and allow citizens to get acquainted with world events [2].

2. Formation of society and awakening of thought

The press plays a major role in the formation of social consciousness. Through analytical articles in magazines and newspapers, citizens strengthen and activate their opinions about political views and social problems. The press of the Jadid era, for example, "Taraqqi", called the people to enlightenment and accelerated the national revival [3].

3. As a tool of control and criticism

An independent press serves as a means of monitoring and controlling government and social systems. It acts as the "fourth estate" by exposing injustice and corruption and putting pressure on the government.

4. Promotion of culture and spirituality

Newspapers promote not only political and economic news, but also cultural and spiritual values. They have been an important tool in popularizing the achievements of art, literature and science [2].

5. Creating a space for discussion in a democratic society

The press creates an open discussion and dialogue space for citizens. By shaping and discussing public opinion, the press becomes an integral part of democracy.

As a result, the press is not only limited to the distribution of information, but also shows its importance in the formation of social consciousness, the provision of justice and the development of culture. The history of newspapers such as "Taraqqi" reminds us of the national awakening and the power of the press in social development.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

"Taraqqiy" newspaper was published in Tashkent in 1906 by Jadids and its founder was Ismail Abidi.

Ismail Obidi (1880-1941) was one of the mature intellectuals of Uzbekistan, who worked for the ideas of national revival and development in Turkestan. He was first exiled for his revolutionary activities, studied sculpture and architecture in Petersburg in 1901-1905. Due to his participation in the events of 1905, he was sent back to Turkestan and exiled to Tashkent, where he continued his activities [4].

In 1906, Obidi founded the Taraqqi newspaper in Tashkent and became its editor-in-chief. As one of the first publications of the Jadidist movement, this newspaper published articles on national culture and the struggle for freedom. During his career, Abidi fought against the old age and promoted progressive ideas in his articles. Also, Obidi's courageous work earned him the nickname "Ismail Taraqqi" [5].

The tsarist authorities did not like the content of the newspaper, and after the 19th issue, "Taraqqi" was closed and Ismail Abidi was imprisoned. Even during the Soviet era, he could not escape the repressions: he was imprisoned in 1938 and later exiled to the Krasnoyarsk region [5].

Ismail Abidi was also close to A. Qadiri and participated in the translation of his work "Obid ketmon" into Russian. His work left an important mark on the Uzbek press and literature, but he faced difficulties during the period of colonialism and repression[4].

The main purpose of the newspaper was to awaken the nation, to fight against old age, and to spread ideas against colonial oppression. On the pages of "Taraqqi" such figures as Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov and Mahmudhoja Behbudi published articles promoting the ideas of national liberation and development. The newspaper contained critical articles about the injustice of colonial rule, social inequality, and the need to free the people from ignorance. Thanks to these sharp materials, "Taraqqi" became one of the most popular press organizations of its time and had a great influence on the public[6].

After publishing only 19 issues, the newspaper was closed by the government, Ismail Abidi was imprisoned and his property was confiscated[7]. Despite this short activity, "Taraqqi" occupies an important place in the history of the national press of Turkestan. June 27, the date of publication of the first issue of the newspaper, is currently celebrated as the Day of Press and Media Workers in Uzbekistan.

"Taraqqi" newspaper published by Ismail Obidi helps us understand several important aspects:

The essence and goals of the revolutionary movement: through the "Taraqqi" newspaper, ideas were put forward that called the people to be enlightened, to strive for science and development. This newspaper spread anti-colonial ideas and encouraged society to change [6].

Struggle against colonial oppression: The political and economic oppression of Tsarist Russia in Turkestan was one of the main topics of the newspaper. "Taraqqi" called the people to fight against social injustice and backwardness, thereby contributing to the formation of the political consciousness of the society[5].

Power and influence of the press: Despite the short existence of the newspaper, its publications had a great impact on public opinion. "Taraqqi" showed that the press is not only a means of disseminating information, but also a force supporting social and political changes[4].

Beginning of Enlightenment and National Awakening: Newspaper articles promoted national pride and sense of identity. This has increased the interest in the restoration and development of their culture among the people of Turkestan [5].

Intellectuals and their fate: In the case of Ismail Abidi, we can see that supporters of progressive ideas were persecuted and persecuted in their time. The closure of "Taraqqi" and the imprisonment of Obidi testify to the socio-political life under the strict control of the colonial era.

From this newspaper, we can understand that the press was an important tool in changing society and achieving national awakening. At the same time, Taraqqi remembers the generation of intellectuals who bravely fought for progress and freedom, no matter how dangerous it was.

The importance of Ismail Obidi's "Taraqqi" newspaper in the history of the press can be seen in several main aspects:

1. To play a pioneering role in the formation of the national press

Taraqqi, published in 1906, was one of the first national publications in Turkestan, and as an Uzbek-language newspaper, it expanded society's access to information. He created an opportunity for enlightened intellectuals to spread their ideas and advance the ideas of national revival.

2. As a field of spiritual and political struggle

Newspapers regularly published articles openly criticizing tsarist Russia's colonial policy in Turkestan and exposing social injustices. Therefore, he accelerated the process of political and spiritual awakening in society and served to increase social activity.

3. Influence on public opinion

The coverage of "Taraqqiy" newspaper was wide and the critical articles written in it became a powerful tool in forming the opinion of the people. In this period, the press was very important as a means of providing information, as well as a tool of purposeful struggle. "Taraqqiy" showed the role of the press in awakening public consciousness.

4. Square of enlightened intellectuals

The newspaper published the works of enlightened intellectuals such as Munavvarqori, Mahmudhoja Behbudi, and Sufizoda. Through these publications, national ideas and values were conveyed to the masses, and encouraging the people to progress was put forward as the main task.

5. Historical place despite persecution and bans

Although "Taraqqiy" was closed after the 19th issue and Ismail Abidi was imprisoned, the newspaper's short-term influence will be remembered in the history of the press as a symbol of the struggle for freedom and development.

As a result, the importance of "Taraqqiy" newspaper is that it became a publication that showed the strong role of the press in social change and development, called the people to enlightenment and contributed to political awakening.

CONCLUSION

"Taraqqiy" newspaper and Ismail Abidi's activities play an important role in the development of Uzbek literature and culture. In its time, the newspaper was an important tool for covering social and political problems of Uzbek society, promoting ideas aimed at education and enlightenment. Ismail Obidi's work through the newspaper opened new horizons not only for his personal creativity, but also for the culture and way of thinking of the Uzbek people. With his creativity, he strove to bring high enlightenment, knowledge and education to future generations. Thus, the activities of "Taraqqiy" newspaper and Ismail Obidi do not lose their importance even today.

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