

Tavallo's work in "Turkistan Region Newspaper"

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Annotation: *This article analyzes the article, poem and critical views of Tavallo, a representative of Jadid literature, published in the "Turkistan Province Newspaper".*

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The "Turkistan Region Newspaper" is one of the publications that pays special attention to Tavallo's work. Participating in it both as a publicist and a poet, T. Khojamyorov was able to publish works written at the request of the regime, and sometimes depicting the deplorable state of Turkestan.

First of all, about the newspaper. The Turkestan Province Newspaper, which was published in Tashkent in 1870, was the first example of a local press in Turkestan. Although the newspaper was edited for some time by local Tatars such as Sh. Ibragimov (1872), H. Chanishev (1881) and Uzbeks such as I. Khudoyorkhanov (1893), its original owner and guide was N. Ostroumov. Therefore, it was impossible for it to be a national newspaper. " N. Ostroumov also gave "assignments" to many local artists to create on topics of interest to the Tsarist government, which would allow them to appear in the newspaper. In addition to fulfilling the "order", the active authors also had the "right" to report on the problems of everyday life through the "Turkistan Region Newspaper".

"The newspaper tried to publish more works on various topics of Turkestan life," Jalolov wrote.

But the interesting thing is that the newspaper goes through a "thousand lines" of any work that "tarnishes" the reputation of Russia, the "white pasha", its policy, the Russian authorities in Turkestan, and even persecutes the authors who wrote them. slandered. As a result of a careful analysis of the Turkestan Regional Newspaper, we were convinced that its pages contained an article or poem, material, even a small one, that contradicted Russia, its colonial policy in Turkestan, and even pointed to it. We haven't seen it published. "

Indeed, on the eve of the first bourgeois revolution, its literary content expanded slightly, and its pages began to publish more articles and poems on enlightenment, science, and fiction. There were specific reasons for this. First, NPOstroumov wanted to gather the Turkestan intelligentsia around him and take their "reins". Second, through them, Russia sought to spread its policy more widely in Turkestan. Third, he sought to increase the newspaper's popularity among the people.

Newspapers and magazines published in Turkestan during the First World War also changed direction. The subject of war entered the periodicals and period literature. N.Ostroumov gave "orders" to Uzbek artists to write works wishing Russia victory, praising and glorifying the "white pasha".

As a result, a series of "ordered" poems appeared in Uzbek literature. The level of "commissioned" works was very low in terms of art, and they consisted mainly of simple rhyming words.

The poets who wrote such poems, firstly, because they wrote on a subject they did not know well, were far from artistic, and secondly, because artists such as Avloni, Mirmukhsin, Tavallo wrote these "orders" against their will.

Enlightened and progressive poet Tavallo also takes an objective approach to the major events and happenings in Turkestan and tries to reflect the life of the people in a realistic way. Here is Tavallo's motto:

Come, Tavallo, do not hide the word of truth,
The immortal nation of Zoe is in need of all services.
(Kel, Tavallo, sen haqiqat so'zni yoz yoshurmayin,
Zoye o'lmas millata har qancha xizmatlar darig'.)

However, he also wrote poems in praise of the White Pasha, the Governor-General of Turkestan N. Kuropatkin. At a time when the Tsarist government was recruiting young men to work behind the front lines, Tavallo also wrote a series of poems urging the peoples of Turkestan to go to work. These poems should be studied and evaluated in the light of the current conditions in colonial Turkestan at that time.

Under the influence of the people's national liberation movement in Turkestan, the poet's work was cleared of such contradictions and shortcomings, and progressive, popular ideas began to take precedence in his works.

From 1914 to 1916, T. Khojamyarov published more than 10 journalistic articles and six poems in the "Turkistan Region Newspaper".

One of the most important aspects of his journalism was that Tavallo was one of the artists in the national press who was the subject of constant debate after M. Behbudi.

It is well known that the debate over the word "sart" in the press began in 1911 and lasted a long time. After the colonization of Turkestan, the local people were called "Sart". N. Ostroumov's book of the same name is well known. Giving such a name to a nation with a long past and glorious history has provoked protests from many vigilantes, and the relationship has begun to take its place in the press. In 1911, Bahrombek, the translator of the Emir of Bukhara, told the magazine "Shuro": he asks. In the 19th issue of the magazine, Behbudi's answer is published: In the 24th issue, Bakakhoja from Samarkand published an article entitled "The word Sart has no origin." 2-3 years later, the debate resurfaced. In the 30th issue of "Sadoyi Fergana" in 1914, Mulla Abdullabek's article "The word Sart is known" was published. In response to this article, Behbudi published an article in the 39th issue of "Oyna" in 1914 entitled "The word Sart was not known."

Tavallo will argue with Haji Mu'in and Fuzayl Jonboy over the Oyna magazine in the Turkistan Region newspaper.

The first article was published in the March 16, 1914 issue of the newspaper "Etizor". It tells about the closure of the Samarkand newspaper and the good deeds of the Oyna magazine, which was organized by its editor. At the same time, the author states that he is upset that the poems and articles sent by him were published too late. At the same time, the attitude of other publications to the daily life of Turkestan is analyzed. The anti-educational activities of some publications are criticized:

When a pen shakes in the press about us, they immediately despise and hate us with an ignorant name that is not called "Sart" or "Sart" in the main article. He still fills the newspaper with water, saying that our nurses' interviews with the land and their walks in the streets at night are described in detail.

Seeing these events and reading the same newspapers, my conscience brought me back. ”

Opinions about the magazine "Oyna" in the article provoked protests from Tashkent teacher Fuzayl Jonboy, who published an "Open Letter" in the March 30, 1914 issue of the newspaper. In the article, the author concludes that Tavallo's territory is inappropriate and that "writers in our current newspapers and magazines have fallen into the trap of passion instead of love."

Haji Mu'in is also involved in the debate. An article in the newspaper, April 10, 1914, No. 28, entitled " Unreal faces" ("Haqiqatsiz aftro") was Tavallo's response to both creators. The debate continues: on April 24, 1914, in issue 32, in the column "Otvot Khadjamiyarovu", Fuzayl objected to Jonboy Tavallo. The answer to this objection will be published in the "Turkistan Province Newspaper" on May 1, 1914, No. 34, pages 3-4.

Also, "Feleton", "Impressions of our ignorant people from the theater", "Isn't it time to learn a lesson?" and his other articles have been like a mirror in the face of the elements that are shackling the feet of the Enlightenment in the path of the nation's development.

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