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**MANNAN TURGANBAYEV  
AND THE NEWSPAPER «KAZAK TILI»**

The purpose of this article is to pay special attention to the history of the Kazakh press. In particular, to take into account the significant contribution of the first editor-in-chief of the Kazakh Tili newspaper Mannan Turganbaev, which was published in Semipalatinsk from 1919 to 1928. Articles by Mannan Turganbaev on socio-political, socio-economic, cultural and literary topics published in the Kazakh Tili newspaper were introduced into scientific circulation and studied. It has been established that the newspaper «Kazakh Tili» was first published by the printing house «Alashorda» («Zharden») in Semipalatinsk (Alash) from December 1919 to 1922 as an organ of the Semipalatinsk Provincial Revolutionary Committee. From the end of February 1922 to March 17, 1928, the publication was published by the Semipalatinsk regional publishing house. In general, the history of the Kazakh Tili newspaper and its role in the social and cultural life of Kazakhstan have been studied in detail on the basis of newspaper publications, archival documents, scientific articles, and press materials. Thus, the editorial role of Mannan Turganbaev in the publication and development of the Kazakh Tili newspaper was revealed. From today's point of view, editorial and published articles by Mannan Turganbaev in the Kazakh Tili newspaper and the history of the newspaper are considered.

**Key words:** East Kazakhstan region, Kazakh press, Kazakh culture, Kazakh society, society, politics, history.

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**Мәннан Тұрғанбаев және «Қазақ тілі» газеті**

Бұл мақаланың мақсаты – Қазақ баспасөзінің тарихына айырықша назар аудару болып табылады. Әсіресе, 1919–1928 жылдары аралығында Семейде жарық көрген «Қазақ тілі» газетінің алғашқы бас редакторы Мәннан Тұрғанбаевтың басылымды шығару және оны қалыптастырудағы қомақты үлесін қарастыру. «Қазақ тілі» газетінде жарияланған Мәннан Тұрғанбаевтың қоғамдық-саяси, әлеуметтік-экономикалық, мәдени-әдеби тақырыптағы мақалалары ғылыми айналымға түсіріліп, зерделенді. «Қазақ тілі» газеті ең алдымен Семей губерниялық революциялық комитетінің органы ретінде 1919 жылдың желтоқсанынан 1922 жылға дейін Семей (Алаш) қаласындағы «Алашорда» («Жәрдем») баспаханасынан шыққаны анықталды. Ал, 1922 жылдың ақпан айының аяғынан бастап басылым 1928 жылдың 17 наурызына дейін Семей облыстық баспаханасы шығарылғаны талданды. Жалпы «Қазақ тілі» газетінің шығу тарихы және оның Қазақстанның қоғамдық-мәдени өміріндегі алатын орны газет жерияланымдары, мұрағат құжаттары, ғылыми зерттеу еңбектер, баспасөз материалдары негізінде жан-жақты зерттелді. Сондықтан «Қазақ тілі» газетінің жарық көруі мен қалыптасуындағы Мәннан Тұрғанбаевтың редакторлық қызметі ашып көрсетілді. «Қазақ тілі» газетіндегі Мәннан Тұрғанбаевтың редакторлық қызметі мен жарияланған мақалалары және газеттің шығу тарихы бүгінгі көзқарас тұрғысынан қарастырылып отыр.

**Түйін сөздер:** Шығыс Қазақстан облысы, қазақ баспасөзі, қазақ мәдениеті, қазақ қоғамы, әлеумет, саясат, тарих.

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**Мәннан Тұрғанбаев и газета «Казак тили»**

Цель данной статьи – уделить особое внимание истории казахской прессы. В частности, учесть значительный вклад первого главного редактора газеты «Казак тили» Маннана Турганбаева, выходившей в Семипалатинске с 1919 по 1928 годы. Были введены в научный оборот и изучены

статьи Маннана Турганбаева на общественно-политические, социально-экономические, культурные и литературные темы, опубликованные в газете «Казак тили». Установлено, что газета «Казак тили» впервые издавалась типографией «Алашорда» («Жардем») в Семипалатинске (Алаш) с декабря 1919 по 1922 год как орган Семипалатинского губернского революционного комитета. С конца февраля 1922 г. по 17 марта 1928 г. издание выходило Семипалатинским областным издательством. В целом история газеты «Қазақ тілі» и ее роль в общественно-культурной жизни Казахстана были подробно изучены на основе газетных публикаций, архивных документов, научных статей, материалов прессы. Таким образом, была выявлена редакционная роль Маннана Турганбаева в издании и становлении газеты «Казак тили». С сегодняшней точки зрения рассматриваются редакционные и опубликованные статьи Маннана Турганбаева в газете «Казак тілі» и история газеты.

**Ключевые слова:** Восточно-Казахстанская область, казахская пресса, казахская культура, казахское общество, общество, политика, история.

## Introduction

The beginning of the XX century is a period full of historical events. The news of the victory of the the revolutionary forces led by Lenin in Petrograd in October of 1917, the overthrow of the Provisional Government and the transfer of state power to the Soviet shook not only the whole of Russia, but the whole world. This event coincided with the establishment and strengthening of Soviet power in the central and distant regions of Russia. In many places it was carried out without bloodshed under the influence of the central districts. The call for national equality and liberation was banned with the coming to power of the Soviet government, which began with the political changes in the Russian Empire as a result of the Russian revolutions of 1905-1907 years and after the February Revolution of 1917, the national consciousness was forbidden, and the doctrine of democracy and equality ceased to exist for a long time. One of the first activities of the Soviet government in Kazakhstan was the propagation of communist doctrine. Particular attention was paid to the press in this capacity.

For this purpose, the Soviet authorities suspended the work of Kazakh-language newspapers such as «Kazakh», «Saryarka», «Abai», «Alash», «Zhas Azamat», «BirlikTuy», concluding that they were nationalist, authoritative and as Alashorda's notions. The Soviet authorities ordered the closure of newspapers and magazines published in the national language and the transfer of all printing equipment to the Military Revolutionary Committee for the Management of the Kazakh Territory (Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 14:31). Now the local press had to carry out propaganda and organizational work for the Soviet government to send workers to the struggle. For this purpose, the newspaper «Kazak Tili» is published in Semipalatinsk as a body of the provincial revolutionary committee.

There is a lot of information about the publication of the newspaper «Kazak Tili». Archival data show that the newspaper «Kazak Tili» was published on the 4<sup>th</sup> of December, 1919 (The Archives of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 139:34). T. Kozhekeyev writes about the first Soviet edition published in Semipalatinsk: «On the 1<sup>st</sup> of December, 1919, the workers and garrison troops led by the Bolsheviks defeated the White Guards and handed over power to the Military Revolutionary Committee».

## Materials and methods

With the cleansing of the city from the Kolchak gangs, namely, on the 4<sup>th</sup> of December was published the newspaper «Kazak Tili», a body of the Semipalatinsk Provincial Committee and the Regional Committee. Muksyn Kordabayev, a publisher who participated in the publication of the first issue, wrote in his article «How we published the first issue»: «Thus, the Soviet power was re-established in Semipalatinsk on the 1<sup>st</sup> December, 1919. Semipalatinsk printing houses were taken over by the state and it was decided to publish a Soviet Kazakh newspaper in the province. The newspaper was named «Kazak Tili», in the next memoir, «This is how the first issue came out» it is known that «until November of 1919, the newspaper «Saryarka» was published in Semipalatinsk under the influence of Alash Orda. On the 1<sup>st</sup> December of that year, the city fell to the Reds and Soviet power was restored. Thus, along with other small enterprises, the printing house was taken over by the state, and a decision was made to publish a Bolshevik-oriented Kazakh newspaper in the province called «Kazak Tili».

After the establishment of Soviet power in Semipalatinsk, the printing house «Zhardem» was also taken over by the Semipalatinsk Provincial Revolutionary Committee. The first issues of the newspaper

«QazaqTili» were published by «Zhardem» publishing house. The main organizers of the publishing house «Zhardem» («Alashorda») were Sadyk Nigmatullin, Sultan Nigmatullin, Akhmetzhan Nigmatullin (Sailaubayeva, 2020a:180). After the February Revolution of 1917, the «Zhardem» printing house was purchased by the Semipalatinsk regional Kazakh committee from the fraternal Tatar merchants Nigmatullin family. This lithographic printing house was brought from Tomsk in 1910.

## Results and Discussion

The newspaper «Kazak Tili» was later published by the Semipalatinsk regional publishing house. Regarding the history of the newspaper's publication, Kaiken Shamkin wrote in an article «Holding hands with journalists»: «In 1917-1919 years, there were four small printing houses in Semipalatinsk. One of them was in the house next to the house of culture of the company «Bolshevichka», next to the shop of the bakery. This is the printing house of the famous Semipalatinsk monopolist Pleshcheev. The second was in the house where today's regional military commissariat is located. The third is a printing house of a rich man named Pechenkin in a house on the present-day Mukhtar Auezov Street. The fourth is the above-mentioned Kazakh publishing house «Yardam». At the end of February of 1922, all of the above printing houses were merged and relocated to the present-day Baurzhan Momyshev Street, 16» (Kordabayev, 1925:2).

From December 1919 to 1922 the newspaper «Qazaq Tili» was published by the printing house «Alashorda» («Zhardem») in Semipalatinsk (Alash), and from the end of February 1922 to the 17<sup>th</sup> of March, 1928 the Semipalatinsk regional printing house was published by the present joint-stock company «Semey Polygraphy». There is a lot of information about the number of times the newspaper «Kazak Tili» was published. One of them states that the newspaper «Kazak Tili» was first published once a week, and later three times. According to the archives of Semipalatinsk, the newspaper «Kazak Tili» was published twice a week. In the first years of its existence, the volume of the newspaper was two pages, later four pages, in subsequent years it was six and eight pages.

The situation with the publication of the newspaper «Kazak Tili» can be seen in the article «More than the five thousand» published in the issue dated on the 13<sup>th</sup> of November, 1923. The newspaper «Kazak Tili» was published at a time when the Kazakh allies (communists) could not be formed. At that time,

there were almost no people among the population who knew about the road design and construction of the Soviet government. It is said «The Kazakh language took a risk and served the Kazakh workers in such a turbulent time» (Bekhozhin, 1981:79). From this we can see that after the establishment of the Soviet government, the Kazakh intellectuals, which had gathered around the newspaper, continued to publish in Semipalatinsk as a successor, despite the closure of the national publications founded by Alash figures.

As for the cover of the newspaper «Kazak Tili», in the middle of the first page there was «Kyrgyz Gazeti», at the bottom of which was the title of the publication and «Kyrgyz Sozi» in Russian. The word «Kazak Tili» was written in Arabic on the right forehead of this page. This seemed to be an internal protest against the mistaken name of yesterday's the Russians «Kyrgyz». The title of the edition «Kazak Tili» is very important. Why the newspaper was called «Kazak Tili»: «The newspaper is the first tool to understand what the people need, grievances or shortcomings in order to be popular, whether it is convenient for the people, or uncomfortable, what is happening in other countries. Everyone uses this tool to their advantage. Not only one person writes in the newspaper, but many people from different places write useful and big problems of life for the people. Therefore, reading, listening to the newspaper, writing words, bring innumerable benefits to the people... In short, the newspaper has become a tool for the poor and workers. Hardworking youth! Do not use your own tools, wake up, not the time for sleeping» (Sailaubayeva, 2020b:180). These statements can be seen from the comments of the edition on behalf of the publishers.

Historian Musatay Akynzhanov in his memoir «Semey morning» – «Kazak Tili» which was the first Soviet Kazakh press, he said: «On the night of the establishment of Soviet power in Semipalatinsk, Muksyn unpacked the newspaper «Saryarka», which had been collected on the other side of the Irtysh, and which had been came by boat that night, M. Auezov, M. Turganbayev and others suggested renaming the newspaper to «Kazak Tili» (Akynzhanov, 1924:1-11). This shows the continuity between the newspapers «Saryarka» and «Kazak Tili». Muksyn Kordabayev was one of the young people who published the newspaper «Saryarka» and typed the first issues of the newspaper «Kazak Tili», Mukhtar Auezov was a prominent author of the newspaper «Saryarka» and editor of the newspaper «Kazak Tili». This step of our honorable persons shows the publication of the first national pub-

lication in Soviet Kazakhstan «Kazak Tili», which followed in the footsteps of the Kazakh-language newspaper «Saryarka» in Semipalatinsk.

The newspaper «Kazak Tili» was born to convey the needs and aspirations of the general public. Thus, the title and content of the publication were intertwined. The article «Five wishes for five years» which had dedicated to the anniversary of the «Kazak Tili» were written: «And here it is, on the 4<sup>th</sup> of December the newspaper «Kazak Tili» will be five years old. There is no bigger Kazakh newspaper than the «Kazak Tili». The Board is preparing to celebrate a five-year anniversary. We intend to start the day with good wishes and slogans. The great task of the five-year anniversary is to increase the importance of the newspaper, to bring it closer to the local people and to bring it to the level of real armaments for the benefit of the country». «...The current motto of the five-year anniversary clock, which were already ticking to a six-year anniversary clock was «The desire to increase the number of the «Kazak Tili» newspaper to five thousand in order to be in line with the times and the epoch. This is our third task.... Trying to fulfill the tasks of the party, the social duty, the work of the state is a major task of all party members for the citizens of the state, social business. It is a common duty to try to fulfill it, and it is hoped that it will help many people», and this clearly shows that the main goal is to meet the needs and aspirations of the people.

The newspaper «Kazak Tili» published many articles on socio-political, socio-economic and cultural issues. As we can see the topic range, the publications on the pages of the edition are mainly in four columns. Socio-political issues are covered in the main articles, while socio-economic conditions, cultural life and advertising are in the next columns. The document from the archives contains various additions to expand the content and importance of the newspaper «Kazak Tili», such as the development of resolutions of the Congress of the Communist Party of Russia (Bolsheviks), the unified farming tax, strengthening the press, methods of farming development, land issues, cooperation, and the fight against old customs, public education, health and cleanliness were in the forefront matter. The intellectuals of the nation, such as Sh. Tokzhigitov, M. Turganbayev, A. Dossov, G. Ismagulov, A. Elshibekov were responsible for overseeing the publication of materials on these topics in the newspaper (Center Documentation of Contemporary History of East Kazakhstan, 1:130). The following information is given about the headings, distribution, responsible publishers of materials published in the

newspaper «Kazak Tili» during the first eight years of the twentieth century. In 1919, the newspaper «Kazak Tili» was the press organ of the Semipalatinsk Revolutionary Committee in Semipalatinsk. Public figures such as M. Turganbayev, M. Auezov, Zh. Aimauytov, Sh. Tokzhigitov, S. Donentaev, A. Dossov wanted to lay the foundation of the newspaper «Kazak Tili», then it was full of writers like U. Zabiroy, G. Iskakov, Dilda Shaikh Sharapiev, T. Uteliyev, M. Beissenov, I. Toktybayev. The first editor-in-chief of the «Kazak Tili» newspaper was Mannan Turganbayev, an enlightened journalist and one of the most prominent figures in Kazakh history. The life and work of Mannan Turganbayev are closely connected with the city of Semipalatinsk. His step in the field of press began with the publication of «Saryarka», «Abai» and continued in the «Kazak Tili». Mannan Turganbayev will undergo a 2.5-month training course for journalists in St. Petersburg as an assistant editor at the «Saryarka» newspaper. In 1918, Mannan Turganbayev was one of 36 people in the «Alash» Regiment.

According to a document addressed to Alikhan Bokeikhanov from the archives of Semey, we see that M. Turganbayev was in close contact with Alash figures such as M. Dulatov, R. Marsekov. In particular, he was a close partner of Zh. Aimauytov, N. Nurmakov, M. Auezov, K. Satpayev, A. Ermekov. It turned out that the issues that needed to be resolved were discussed in consultation. The article «Alikhan's visit to Semipalatinsk» published in the newspaper «Saryarka» once again shows that Mannan Turganbayev has the same goals and interests as the leader of the Alash – Alikhan Bokeikhanov. And it's written that Mannan Turganbayev spoke on behalf of teachers: «Dear leader! Your work is alive, the teachers are hiding the fact that you are a teacher. There were times when you came earlier, when you closed your eyes without showing them. Fearing the blacks, we too were hidden and could not get in front of you. God brought us to meet us in secret. We, the teachers, are ready to spread your opinion and revive your country. Our leader, do a lot, we are happy to see you» (Bokeikhanov, 1994:372).

It is no coincidence that Mannan Turganbayev is one of the founders of the National Alash Party. It was founded in 1918 by Mukhtar Auezov and Zhusupbek Aimaurov. He is one of the leading authors of «Abai» magazine, as evidenced by his valuable article «Ultshyldyk» and «Shezhire». From 1917 to 1919 he was the head of the pedagogical course in Semipalatinsk and a teacher of this course. This position is confirmed by an identity card issued as the head of a two-year pedagogical course, found

in the archives. M. Turganbayev was one of the people who took part in the establishment of Soviet power in the Semipalatinsk region and did much to train new specialists. He was the editor-in-chief and the first publisher of the «Kazak Tili» newspaper, which was born shortly after the Soviet Union came to power in 1919. Mannan Turganbayev, in addition to working as an editor and journalist in the newspaper «Kazak Tili», as a school inspector of the provincial department of education, mainly reorganized the Kazakh school, he was also active in defining its types, defining the content of teaching, improving the skills of teachers. In the article «Heroes of the Kazak Tili» published in the newspaper «Kazak Tili» on the 5<sup>th</sup> of December of 1924 was written that he laid the foundation stone of the «Kazak Tili» and from the first issue the defendant assumed the responsibility of publishing, and Mannan Turganbayev was one of the most famous writers of the «Kazak Tili» who was born to struggle against the revolution. The active writer held this position from the 4<sup>th</sup> of December of 1919 to March 1920, with the writing textbooks and other creative work.

From March to November of 1920, Zhusupbek Aimaulytov was the editor-in-chief of the «Kazak Tili» newspaper, and only 42 days later was Mukhtar Auezov. At the same time, due to the fact that Zhusupbek was invited to the region and Mukhtar Auezov was appointed chairman of the Semipalatinsk regional committee, the editorial task was again assigned to Mannan Turganbayev. This period is from July 1921 to November 1922. This is evidenced by the article «Umytpadym», which he wrote in his own handwriting in the newspaper «Kazak Tili» on the 1<sup>st</sup> of October of 1922. In the article: «By order of the Commissariat of Education, I was sent to the Semipalatinsk province. Semipalatinsk sent me to Karkaralinsk in May, when the white fugitives were killed and left homeless. After working there for a month and setting up the Government, I returned to Semipalatinsk in July after being invited by Tagzinov, a newcomer to the Central Committee of the Kazakh Central Committee.

I was given the «Kazak Tili» newspaper, which was located at 40, Lenin Street and had stopped due to lack of people. I revived the newspaper. I taught a teacher's course. I held various groups (congresses). After Barlybayev was taken to Orenburg, he said, he was again assigned to work in the Kazakh branch of the Provincial Council of Folk Dances. Further work assigned to me today is a responsible position in the Provincial Council of Folk Dances; teacher at the Provincial Soviet-Party School; defendant-writer in the newspaper «Kazak Tili»; in addition,

the Executive Committee is a member of the cooperation councils; I have never been fired from these positions» (Center Documentation of Contemporary History of East Kazakhstan, 72:242). Mannan's multifaceted activity stems from the demands of the time. Mannan Turganbayev, who paid special attention to the Kazakh press instead, began to revive the stagnant «Kazak Tili» newspaper.

According to the archives, on the 4<sup>th</sup> of July of 1921, at a meeting of the Presidium of the Semipalatinsk Regional Committee of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks), the editorial board of the newspaper «Kazak Tili» was formed, which included Smagul Saduakasov, Nygmet Nurmakov, and Mannan Turganbayev (Turganbayev, 1922:3-4). As the editor of the «Kazak Tili» newspaper, Mannan Turganbayev wrote a letter №89 to the interethnic department of the provincial revolutionary committees on the 11<sup>th</sup> of July of 1921. In the message, he describes the difficulties in publishing and distributing newspapers, asks for help and determines the future of the Kazakh newspaper. According to him, “among the Kazakhs of the steppe there are almost no public organizations, except for the Revolutionary Committees. Although there are very few. The Revolutionary Committees do not take much responsibility for the distribution of newspapers to the population.

- Kazakh bourgeoisie cannot read and use our newspaper because they are illiterate.

-The writers of the private newspaper are ideologically loyal supporters of the Soviet government's platform. Only they can propagandize in the dark and arouse their thoughts to this day. But the number of individuals who subscribe to such a newspaper is very small. There are very few intellectuals. In this regard, we ask you to help increase the circulation of our newspaper to 4000, 3 times a week, 4 pages, taking into account there sources of the Provincial Council of People's Economy, effectively through the relevant authorities” (Tabarikuly, 2002:15). The newspaper experienced a number of difficulties during its publication. However, over the years, the circulation of the publication has reached five thousand copies, which seemed to fill the gap.

Shaimardan Tokzhigitov was the editor of the newspaper from the 1<sup>st</sup> of November 1, 1922 to the beginning of 1924. Mannan Turganbayev, who was the editor of the «Kazak Tili» newspaper from January 1924 to March of the same year, was also named an “editorial board”. Mannan Turganbayev was elected as a member of the provincial revolutionary committee and the provincial executive committee, as well as the newspaper's editor. He

also supervises and teaches in teacher training institutions.

After all, the newspaper «Kazak Tili», one of the first swallows of the Kazakh Soviet press, did not have the opportunity to openly express the work of the main organizers of the publication in the field of culture and education. Mannan Turganbayev, an innocent victim of Stalin's tyranny, was illegally arrested in 1937 and shot dead without trial on charges by a member of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs of «troika». Although Mannan Turganbayev was officially acquitted in 1963, the fact that the truth about the Alash figure began to be published only in recent years is further evidence of this. The articles «Get your Kazakh rights!», «Britain's policy towards Muslims», «I did not forget», «The light of the previous day», «To whom, who can feel» were published in «Kazak Tili». In addition, his most important articles are «In the world of politics», «The problem of the East», «Istanbul-Turkey», «French Turks aspire».

The famine of 1921 of the Kazakh people did not go unnoticed by the writer. Many other works intended for in the interests of the nation, the preservation of the nation, the protection of the nation, such as, «Fight the famine», «Help the hungry, don't forget the next day!», «The country's grief will not be suppressed», «Unified peasant tax», «Kazakhs need health», «In the protection of the peasantry», «Kazakhstan's territory issues», etc. Through the works of Mannan Turganbayev, we can see the vitality of Kazakh society.

Mannan Turganbayev's creative article «Fight the famine» was published on the 12<sup>th</sup> of September 1921 on issue of the newspaper «Kazak Tili». The author tells the Kazakh people who suffered from the famine that the task of the day: «The people of the province are obliged to comply with the decrees of the commission before the law, and our Kazakh people have seen and often suffer. The famine of 1917-18 years in the Syrdarya and Semirechye occurred in Aktobe, Kostanay, Uralsk and Bokey provinces. Famine is one of the most memorable disasters in Kazakhstan. Today's starving Kazakh provinces are also included in Russia's umbilical cord commission to help the hungry. The Soviet government treats people fairly. He does not intend to pull the seed. It is impossible to say that the Kazakh people will be able to manage a lot of work on their own, if they do not act in accordance with the general trend, the big lake. We test the truth of this statement in practice everywhere. The task of the Kazakhs, who are now surviving the famine, is to provide generous assistance, to help their fellow citizens, whose citi-

zens have joined the commission and are dying of starvation» (Turganbayev, 1921:2-3). In 1919, the Turkish Turks gathered their last forces to save their present homeland and defend their independence, and under Atatürk's leadership, they began the «Life or Death» struggle. This liberation struggle ended in 1922 with a national victory. Thus, in the autumn of 1923, the modern state of the Republic of Turkey was born. Alash lion Mannan Turganbayev propagated the ideas of Turkism at that time. Mannan Turganbayev's Islamist and Turkish personality is evidenced by his valuable opinions published in the press.

In the article «Istanbul-Turkey» published in the «Kazak Tili» in 1922 by №86: «There are no whirlwinds that can be divided into a fundamental nation. This last act of the Turks: to defeat Ronan and drive him into the river, the movement in Istanbul, to be a burden on world politics today is only because they are real Turks. The Turkish army would not have been able to show such great strength if it had had a different ethnic group (like Iran). Turkey has gone through many historical events. It gained a lot of experience. Today, it is no longer a large developing Turkish state, but a compact, realistic, small Turkey. From now on, Turkey will have only this land. Blooms Turkish seeds. It only wants to increase its power on the water and on land and not to let the enemy into its small territory. The Turks must preserve the Turkish nation, small Turkey, leaving behind the old fantasies of defending Islam and attacking the honor of Muslims. Only Turkey should be developed. Today, the real Turkey is like an European country, and in terms of politics and information, it is on a par with the advanced nations» (Turganbayev, 1922:2-3). He expressed his condolences to the brotherly Turkic country. Mannan Turganbayev is a prominent figure of the national intellectuals, who mourned the loss of the Kazakh people in the early twentieth century, raised the national liberation movement to a new level, and devoted all his knowledge and efforts to bring the country to the world civilization.

## Conclusion

Prominent figures who contributed to the growth and prosperity of the newspaper «Kazak Tili» were M. Turganbayev, M. Auezov, Zh. Aimauytov, Sh. Tokzhigitov, S. Dumentaev, A. Dossov, I. Moldazhanov, Zh. Naimankozhauy, Zh. Tattibayev, U. Zabi-rov, G. Iskakov, Dilda Shaikh Sharapiev, T. Uteliev, M. Beissenov, I. Toktybayev and others had a clear

understanding of the role of the press in the cultural and spiritual life of our people, and focus on education, language, health, Kazakh women, freedom, equality, political and social issues.

If we look at the history of the newspaper «Kazak Tili», we can see that many historical people were brought up. One of these veterans is a well-known poet of the Kazakh nation Sabit Donentayev, who sang about the life of the working people. He was born in 1894 in Aksu district of present-day Pavlodar region in a poor peasant family. His father,

Donentai, was alive person, hardworking, alert, and careful.

Alash figures, poets, writers, journalists, active authors, who were the organizers and the first editors of the newspaper «Kazak Tili», worked hard in the newspaper to raise the voice of the country and the land.

It is a great task and a great responsibility for future generations to continue the path laid by the patriotic citizens who served the interests of our country in order to find the right path.

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