

## PRESS OF KARAKALPAKSTAN DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR

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**Annotatsiya:** *Қарақалпақстан баспасөзи атлы мақаласында урыс жылларындағы баспасөз хәм ғалаба хабар қураллары хызметкерлериниң жемисли мийнетлери ҳаққында сөз етиледи.*

**Резюме:** *В статье «Пресса Каракалпакстана» рассказывается о продуктивных моментах деятельности работников печати и средств массовой информации в великой Отечественной войны.*

**Abstract:** *The article "The Press of Karakalpakstan" tells about the productive moments of the work of the press and the media during the Great Patriotic War.*

**Tayanch soʻzlar:** *Баспа сөз, журналистика, текст, мақала, үйрениу.*

**Ключевые слова:** *Пресса, журналистика, текст, статья, обучение.*


**Keywords:** *Press, journalism, text, article, training.*

Famous historians in the history of the emergence and development of the press in Karakalpakstan. dosums, A. Panabergens, I. Kosymbets, I. A. Semenovs, A. Sabirovs and others, we see that they made their contributions from their scientific works and archival materials. It is true that K. Avezov wrote the history of the first career in the history of the press of Karakalpakstan.

besides them, there were many journalists who gave their lives for the sake of the republican press, whose names are also mentioned with respect. The year of the formation of the Karakalpak as Autonomous (1924), in December, two newspapers with the names "Birinishi Adym" and "Erkin Karakalpak" were published in Tortkul and Khojeyli. The first issues of the newspaper contained agitation and propaganda appeal. With the formation of the Karakalpak Autonomous Region, our original newspaper "Erkin Karakalpak" began to be published in our native language. Karakalpak poets showed dedication during these war years, and the different development of our poetry became a natural situation in Karakalpak literature.

If the main theme of the essays with stories before the war years was aimed at describing the life of the Karakalpaks before the revolution, including important





issues of life, then the main theme of the essays with stories during the war years was to reflect the difficulties of the war years and the bravery of our people.

For example, in issue 252 of the newspaper “Kyzyl Karakalpakstan” for 1943, following the example of A. Tolstoy, I. Ehrenburg, L. Leonov and others, Karakalpak poets wrote articles very close to the above-mentioned fascism articles of Russian writers. An example of this is the articles by Zholmurza Aimurzaev “Zhenis Khauazy” and “Tagi da Alga”. In these articles, the author spoke about the victorious offensive of the Soviet army, about the humiliating state of fascism, about the oath to destroy the enemy, about the friendship of peoples, and repeatedly called for defeating the enemy. These articles were published on May 1, 1944 in issue 143 of the Kyzyl Karakalpakstan newspaper. However, drama and prose during the war years were far behind. Only one part of the articles written on it consisted of dry descriptions, limited to highlighting the titles of works. Including novels, short stories, non-sarcastic addresses to essays, unfinished ones, filled with unreliable evidence.

Heroic works of the front and rear, images of some combat situations, journalistic songs, essays and other small genres, works of art that meet the requirements of the intense events of these years were translated from Russian into the Karakalpak language.

In terms of the essay “Tanya” (Nukus, 1942) mentions the exploits of the partisans.

N. Davkaraev’s article “adebiyatimyzdy tagi da korkeyteik” was published in 1944, in issue 216 of the newspaper “Kyzyl Karakalpakstan”.


For example, in the story of Vanda Vasilevskaya “Bir Ozi Altauga Karsy” there is one episode of military operations (“Zhas Kaharmanlar”) (Nukus, 1942), including the names of several journalistic stories by A. Tolstoy called “Ayanbaslyk”. There is talk about the implementation of housing plans for the population of Uzbekistan.

In the story of the former Polevoy “Hujim dawam etpekte” the heroic exploits of the front are told.

I. Ehrenburg in his journalistic story “Bahar” talks about the victory of the fighters against fascism. The newspaper Pravda published two essays entitled “Bizni Ulliy Babalarymyz” (Nukus, 1942), and A. Tolstoy’s “Biz Neni Korgaymyz?” “journalistic article” (Nukus, 1942), article by M. Sholokhov “dushpandy oshpenlilik penen dek koru” (Nukus, 1942), in the article “zhauyngerlik episodichary” (Nukus, 1942) we can find news and stories from an army on the move.

Many poets used genres such as patriotism, lyrical songs, essays, stories, journalistic articles, songs and poems depicting military episodes, which make it





possible to quickly respond to military events. Following the example of central newspapers, the Karakalpak press paid attention to the artistic creativity of growing Karakalpak writers, poets, and journalists.

In those years, the newspapers Pravda and Izvestia published stories, novels, and plays by Russian writers. including on the pages of Karakalpak newspapers during these years we can find many songs, journalistic essays and works of art.

Looking at the media of Karakalpakstan during the Second World War, we can learn from them the story of the courage of the Karakalpak people.

As an example, here is a poem:

Frontqa atlandı xalıq ǵalaba, Elde tartar  
jigit qalmadı.

The year of newspaper "Kyzyl Karakalpakstan" is 1942 and its number 191.

The year of the newspaper "Kyzyl Karakalpakstan" is 1942 and its number 280.

The year of the newspaper "Kyzyl Karakalpakstan" is 1944 and its number 85.

Watan shaqırıp tur, Awıl qalada.

Bir de bawırı pútin adam bolmadı. Hámmede bir tilek,

«Dushpanǵa — ólim!... Azamatlar Anaǵa ant beristi. Watan degen sezim,

Doslıq, Isenim,


Bizge miyras etti Ullı jeńisti...

Journalists from Karakalpakstan made a significant contribution to this great victory. their place in history is guaranteed. and no one can ever undo it.

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