

FORMATION OF MILITARY JOURNALISM DURING THE SOVIET PERIOD

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ABSTRACT

The Second World War was a responsible period for the development of military journalism and its full expression of content. Doctor of History, Professor N. Abduazizova writes, "During the 1941-1945 war, the press network, like all fronts, was somewhat reduced, the size and number of copies of a number of newspapers and magazines decreased. During this period, a military periodical press was also established in Uzbek in the territory of the former union, where military operations were taking place. During these war years, a total of 14 military newspapers were published in Uzbek."

Keywords: "Outskirts", "Red Star", Soviet politics, Central Asia, "Suvorovchi", "Soviet warrior", "The truth of the Red soldier", "For the honor of the motherland", "Forward against the enemy", "Victory flag"

INTRODUCTION

Some issues of the newspaper "Krasnaya zvezda" were analyzed in order to further clarify the purpose of the military publications published in our country during the Soviet period. In the September 17, 1922 edition of the newspaper, in the "Red Turkistan" column, it was written, "In the villages of Fergana", that the political propagandists of the Red Army are conducting rallies and campaigning among the population. In this way, attention is focused on inculcating the ideology of the councils in the minds of the local population.

Based on the analysis of the materials in the newspaper "Krasnaya zvezda", it can be said that the first military newspapers published in Uzbekistan during the Soviet period try to instill the following into the minds of the local population:

- to make sure that the policy of the Soviets is correct;
- to create a feeling of obedience to the regime, as an example of the expanding role of the Soviets in the international arena;
- to inform about the important work of the Soviets to strengthen the regime in Russia and other subordinate countries;
- to form a negative opinion against the enemies of the Shura;
- to urge the population to fight against the movement of printing (in fact, national liberation, author's note);
- to arouse a feeling of hatred towards the devotees of the nation who are fighting against the regime;
- to justify the massacres of the Red Army with the fact that it was an effort to preserve the peace and well-being of the people;
- to threaten those who are in a hostile mood with military tribunals and punishments imposed by the regime, etc.

From February 1938 to June 24, 1992, "Frunzevets", which was published as a newspaper of the Turkestan military district, along with other military publications, continues on the path

determined by the Soviet ideology. We studied some issues of the newspaper published in the second half of 1991, which are stored in the National Library of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi. It is noteworthy that about ten special issues of the newspaper were published in 6 months. "Afghan Islam"¹ (Special issue prepared in cooperation with "Frunzevets" and the International Fighters Association of Uzbekistan). It reflects the creative approach of newspaper reporters to provide diverse information for the publication segment, covering everything from socio-political to entertainment topics. The skillful preparation of materials in informational, analytical and artistic journalistic genres is a proof of the formation of professionalism in editorial military journalists. However, the ideology of the Shura, following the path set by the political party, shows that the military publication does not serve our national interests.

The Second World War was a responsible period for the development of military journalism and its full expression of content. Doctor of History, Professor N. Abduazizova writes, "During the 1941-1945 war, the press network, like all fronts, was somewhat reduced, the size and number of copies of a number of newspapers and magazines decreased. During this period, a military periodical press was also established in Uzbek in the territory of the former union, where military operations were taking place. During these war years, a total of 14 military newspapers were published in Uzbek"².

During the Second World War, frontline newspapers had a special place. Front newspapers are printed in mobile printing houses in military units or at the front itself. Front newspapers were considered a special type of military periodicals, which not only provided information about the progress of the war or military operations, but also served to raise the morale of the soldiers. Doctor of History, Professor R. Shamsutdinov's book "The Second World War and Front Newspapers" written by Professor N. Karimov, Doctor of Philology states in the foreword: under this front, newspapers in Uzbek, Kazakh, Tajik and Turkmen languages began to be published, they were published twice a week, in the half format of standard paper, with 4 pages. The total number of newspapers of 10 fronts and 22 divisions published in national languages during the war was more than 100.³

According to R. Shamsutdinov, the newspaper "For the Motherland" was published in Uzbek from October 29, 1942 on the North-Western Front and later on the Third Baltic Front. The newspaper mainly contains articles, reports, letters, and memoirs about the lives of Uzbek soldiers, their battles, and events in Uzbekistan. Also in the book "Suvorovchi"⁴, information is provided about frontline newspapers published in Uzbek, such as "Soviet Jangchisi", "Kyzil Askar Haqiqat", "For the Homeland's Honor", "Forward Against the Enemy", "Victory Flag". The official newspapers published in Uzbekistan during this period also specialize in the topic of the front and war and publish materials based on the requirements of the ruling ideology to inspire the population to victory. In particular, "Kyzil Uzbekistan" and "Pravda Vostoka"

¹ "Фрунзевец" газетаси, 1991 йил 4 июль.

³ Шамсутдинов Р. Иккинчи жаҳон уруши ва фронт газеталари. Иккинчи китоб. – Т.: Академнашр, 2017. – Б. 5.

⁴ Ўша манба, - Б.131.

newspapers publish materials and letters sent by professionals, that is, writers, poets, journalists who went to the front, and amateurs, that is, fighters at the front.

The tasks performed by today's military journalist were carried out by special people in ancient times. Historians show them as examples of people who walked next to generals in battle and wrote down everything they saw. For example, in the army of Alexander the Great, there were specially trained people who wrote down the details of the war⁵. According to information on the Internet, such special people in the army wrote down the battle, tactics and strategy, heroism, and all the important details. Such activity can be compared to today's military journalism. The goal:

record the details of military campaigns;

glorification of heroism, bravery, courage;

influencing the enemy with false information;

arousing temptation among civilians through incitement and slander.

There are also reports that in the past such special people were used in the active implementation of information wars. In this, attention is focused on spreading rumors, disseminating false information, and demonstrating military superiority.

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⁵ <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki>