THE ROLE OF THE FIRST NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES IN THE BIRTH OF YAKUT LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT
The publication of the first newspapers and magazines in the native language became a significant event in the cultural life of Yakutia, which influenced the formation and development of social and political thought. More importantly, the first printed publications played a huge role in the birth and development of national literature. The purpose of the research is to trace the history of the creation and publication of the first in the history of Yakutia newspaper Yakutia Krai (Yakut region) - Yakutskaya Zhizn (Yakut life) and the magazine Sakha Sanata (The Yakut Voice), as one of the most important factors in the formation of Yakut literature. Local authors were given the opportunity to publish in their native language, thereby increasing interest in creative work. The first works of the founders and pioneers of national literature were printed on the pages of these publications. Thus, the appearance of the first publications in Yakutia: the bilingual newspaper Yakutsky Krai - Yakutskaya Zhizn (Yakut life) and the magazine Sakha Sanata (The Yakut Voice), as one of the most important factors in the formation of Yakut literature. Local authors were given the opportunity to publish in their native language, thereby increasing interest in creative work. The first works of the founders and pioneers of national literature were printed on the pages of these publications. Thus, the appearance of the first publications in Yakutia: the bilingual newspaper Yakutsky Krai - Yakutskaya Zhizn (1907-1909), the Sakha Sanata magazine (1912-1913) became the largest event in the history of Yakut culture and literature. The birth of journalism and literature in their native language is also associated with this event.

Keywords: press, the first newspaper, the first journal, the origin and formation of national literature.

Introduction
At the beginning of the twentieth century, one of the actual and promising areas of work of intellectuals was the explanation of the importance and distribution of education and culture among the population. In this situation, they teamed up with the political forces in an effort to create a local socio-political newspaper. Thus, the bulletins of the Petersburg Telegraph Agency were published in 1905. They laid the foundation for a legal public periodical in Yakutsk. Soon the founders of the newspaper initiated a new edition: the official publisher, the teacher N.E. Afanasyev, received
permission to publish the newspaper in Russian and Yakut languages on June 18, 1907. The newspaper was published in a private printing house of the teacher of the women's gymnasium V.V. Zharov. The typographic machine, fonts, and paper for publication were purchased in Irkutsk for donations of the well-known merchant-patron P.A. Kushnarev and prominent Yakut intellectual V.V. Nikiforov- Kulumnur.

The first issue of the newspaper "Yakutia Krai" was published on July 1, 1907. It was published as a political, social and literary newspaper twice a week in Russian and Yakut languages, and released agency telegrams in Russian one time a week. The first issue announced "The purpose of the newspaper: 1) To serve the region in print, everything will be the first place in the newspaper to find out the needs and requirements of all sections of the population. 2) To establish a link between Russia and the region. "All major events in Russian life will be reflected in our newspaper." V.M. Iionov, N.E. Afanasyev, V.V. Zharov, S.A. Koryakin, V.P. Tsvetkov, I.I. Rakitnikova, M.V. Sabunaev, A.D. Dobromyslov and V.S. Pankratov entered the first editorial staff. The editor was appointed Cossack of the Yakut Cossack regiment S.A. Koryakin, but the actual editor of the newspaper was the political exile V.M. Iionov.

The newspaper was democratic, progressive and had a huge influence on the formation of public opinion. The publication boldly criticized the actions of the tsarist authorities, local rich people. "The extremely difficult conditions for the existence of the local population, its political deprivation, lack of culture, and deprivation were covered." The newspaper underwent five trials for a year of work. "So the tsarist administration and the court fought against the exposed, general democratic statements of the newspaper, against the participation of the revolutionary part of political exile in it, trying to drown out even any idea of a free, progressive press." The newspaper told its readers about the events taking place in Russia and the world, criticized the arbitrariness of local tsarist officials, which caused a wide resonance among the population.

A poem by S. Mikhalevich "Out of captivity" was published in the newspaper No. 7 of January 24, 1908. The authorities interpreted it as an open call for an armed attack against the existing order in the country, and this was the reason for the closure of the publication. Since February 16, 1908, the newspaper has been published under the new name "Yakut Life". The newly-published newspaper announced the following political objectives: "To conduct progressive ideas in the broad strata of the population, highlighting and interpreting the facts of modern reality, creating public opinion, grouping progressively-minded elements around certain public tasks; to stand guard over the interests of all elements suffering from the tyranny and oppression conditioned by the modern system - these are the general features of the newspaper's task for the advanced sections of the population." The newspaper, like its predecessor, boldly exposed class contradictions and the disintegration of the existing system. Thus, it can be said that the newspaper at one time became a freethinking platform.

One of the active authors was V.V. Nikiforov (pseudonym Vasin), who published in Russian a series of sketches of the historical plan "From the recent past." Stories, sketches from the life of Yakut peasants were printed under the heading "The feuilleton". For example, P. Chernyh-Yakutsk (a pseudonym of Yu. Fioletov) in a sketch "Under the sounds of bad weather" described in detail the performance of the olonkho (heroic epic tale) in a poor yurt; Vasin's essay "The Amga Tragedy" told of the tragedy of the peasant Gerontius, who lost his family through the fault of a criminal exile. Poems of such authors as Yu. Fioletov, Voklo, I. Erokhin and others were often printed on the pages of the newspaper.

The newspaper "Yakutia Krai" - "Yakutskaya Zhizn" was published simultaneously in Russian and Yakut languages. Their materials were not duplicated from one language to another. As OD Yakimov notes, there were no analogues in other areas of settlement of the indigenous peoples of Siberia and the

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3 Yakutskaya Zhizn, 16 February 1908. P.1.

Submit Date: 05.07. 2018, Acceptance Date: 22.08.2018, DOI NO: 10.7456/1080SSE/348 Research Article - This article was checked by Turnitin
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Far East. Materials in the Yakut language were printed on 3-4 pages of the newspaper. In total, over 90 issues of newspapers with texts in the Yakut language were published. It can be said that during the tough colonial policy of tsarism, which hindered the development of national culture, the appearance of a seal in the language of "foreigners" was a bold step.

The appearance of the first newspapers in the Yakut language using the national written language is explained by such factors: a) the Yakuts represented a developed community with developed national consciousness and self-consciousness; b) one national Yakut language was formed, which allowed to make attempts to create a national script on its own phonetic basis in the middle of the nineteenth century; c) by the end of the nineteenth century, there was a small section of the national intelligentsia that could be involved (and wished for it) to work on the creation of national periodical buildings; d) it was possible to produce fonts in the Yakut language in St. Petersburg or Kazan, to create an initial printing base without reliance on the finances and material resources of the tsarist administration.

Many researchers believe that V.V. Nikiforov was the direct initiator and editor of the Sakha-speaking section of the newspaper. Thus, the historian N.N. Dyakonova writes: "V.V. Nikiforov was in charge of the Yakut newspaper department, and the Yakut department produced the most acute, topical publications. V.V. Nikiforov also wrote in Russian, especially often raising the topic of abolishing the exile to the region. Special attention of the reading public was attracted to the problems of the aboriginal population, its position, rights, development prospects ". A.Malkova, a researcher of Nikiforov's life, notes: "Nikiforov's tremendous merit as editor of the Yakut section, in the birth of Yakut journalism, the press, and literature, was not mentioned anywhere; Moreover, it was diligently hushed up, as well as the fact that Nikiforov was the organizer and publisher of the first Yakut magazine in 1912 "Sakha Sanata" ("The Yakut Voice"), making it the true cradle of the Yakut original journalism and fiction.

The publication of the bilingual newspaper was of great importance for the development of the self-consciousness of the Yakut people and contributed to the development of the national movement. The Yakut intelligentsia united around the newspaper and began to actively cooperate. The publication of the newspaper collected money from the local intelligentsia, and private donations of ordinary citizens were also frequent. The Yakut section of the newspaper printed a variety of materials: socio-political publications, information from the field and correspondence. Yakut authors, using the fact that the administration did not know the Yakut language, openly denounced the autocracy with its colonial policy, oppression of local rich people, which played a role in raising the self-consciousness of the Yakut people. The Yakut intelligentsia sought the recognition of the people's right to independent political activity, participation in representative bodies of power, self-government, and the provision of land to its full disposal.

Appearing in the newspaper critical publications about the local administration, liberal editorials made the newspaper in the eyes of the authorities extremely unreliable. The newspaper was finally closed on January 12, 1909 for the publication of articles "Everything is calm on Shipka ...", "National economy and bureaucratic autocracy".

The newspaper "Yakutia Krai" - "Yakutskaya Zhizn" laid the foundation of Yakut national journalism and the national press. Journalist Oleg G. Sidorov said: "The Yakutia Krai", being part of the progressive press of the Russian Empire, gave a tangible impetus to the further development of the national press in the Yakut region and became an example for subsequent newspapers and magazines published in the Yakut language. It is no exaggeration to say that the publication of this newspaper inspired the first Yakut writers to create original and increasingly perfect works of art in their native language.

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The Yakut section of the newspaper laid the foundation for the birth of not only Yakut journalism, but also national literature. In addition to materials of social and political content, the newspaper printed works of art, folklore texts and translations from Russian classics. This indicated an increased increase in the cultural and educational level of the Yakut intelligentsia. E.K. Pekarsky wrote about the role of the local press in the development of literature in the Yakut language: "... an ethnographer and a linguist will find ... a small but interesting material consisting of articles in Russian and Yakut languages, as well as original and translated fiction (drama, stories, legends, poems) in the Yakut language".

About 30 art and folklore texts were published in the newspaper. Artistic folk songs "Song of koumiss", "Song of the Yakut", legends about the ancestors of Ellyai and Tygyn, the legend of "Tygyn" of D.A. Kirillin can be noted from the works of oral creativity. Folk songs were most often published on the pages of the edition from all genres. For example, the composition of the singer-improviser P.A. Okhlopkov-Naara Suoh "Wrong decision, unfair trial" was published on July 22, 1907. In a song dedicated to imprisoning participants of the "Union of Yakuts", the singer criticizes local authorities for their tyranny, expresses his dissatisfaction with the order that exists in society. G.M. Vasiliev noted: "The author was subjected to persecution by the local tsarist administration for his song. The song was a bold and open protest against the arbitrariness of the tsarist authorities and the strengthening of national and colonial oppression. The whole song was sustained in accusatory and indignant pathos".

Such songs, realistically depicting life phenomena, were the first authorized works, printed in the Yakut language and very close to fiction.

The free translation into the Yakut language of the Demon's oath from the work of M.Y. Lermontov, published in the newspaper on April 24, 1908, became the first published work of the founder of Yakut literature A.E. Kulakovskiy. In the next issue, on May 1, 1908, he published his original poem "The Untouched Before the Birth". These works by Alexei Kulakovskiy became the first and highest manifestation of poetic art in Yakut poetry. His works, based on the traditions of native folklore and the achievements of Russian literature, subsequently had a great influence on the development of all national literature.

The feuilletons "The Scamme" and "The Fairy Tale", first works of Yakut artistic prose printed on the pages of the newspapers, were written in fabulous folklore forms, but their content was quite realistic: the most important issues of the national and social existence of the Yakut people were touched upon. The arguments of the heroes about the shortcomings of society, their conclusions, testified to attempts by novice authors to master new artistic principles for them.

The newspaper contributed to the emergence of new genres and genre forms of fiction. A great event of pre-revolutionary Yakut literature was the appearance of the drama "Robber Manchary" by V.V. Nikiforov on the pages of newspapers. This was the first dramatic work in Yakut literature, published under censorship indulgences due to the revolution of 1905-1907, where the author put his secret thoughts, philosophical views and political convictions in the mouth of the hero. For the first time in the Yakut literature, problems of social inequality, protest against oppression, human freedom were raised in this work.

Thus, the bilingual newspaper Yakutia Krai - Yakutskaya Zhizn played an important role in the formation of the emerging Yakut literature. Thanks to the publication of the newspaper in their native language, local authors were given the opportunity to publish, thereby increasing interest in creative work. The first works of the founders and pioneers of the national art literature of A.E. Kulakovskiy, V.V. Nikiforov, M.N. Timofeev-Tereshkin were printed on the pages of the newspaper. According to academician P.A. Sleptsov, the newspaper also contributed to the development of the literary language: "Since the opening of the Yakut divisions, great attention was paid to improving and processing the
language of printed material in order to attract readers' attention not only with the content but also with the form of Yakut publications”

In 1912, a group of Yakut intellectuals consisting of A.E. Kulakovskiy, A.I. Sofronov, I.N. Eversstov, N.G. Solovyov, K.M. Struchkova conceived the idea of creating a "Club of Yakut Literature" with the aim of developing literature in the Yakut language. The founders were tasked with: a) collecting works of folk art: songs, fairy tales, proverbs, legends, riddles, etc.; b) to promote the emergence of artistic, publicistic and scientific works in the Yakut language; c) assistance in the translation of Yakut works in the Yakut language from other languages, as well as the translation of Yakut works into Russian; d) publication for sale of works listed in the previous paragraphs. However, the Yakut regional administration did not support the initiative and refused to approve the charter, arguing that the founders are exclusively Yakuts and that the society has its mission to serve the interests of the exclusively Yakut population. The initiators did not give up and started another business. Having united in the group "Yakut", they published a monthly socio-political and literary-art magazine "Sakha Sanata" in their native language in 1912. The organizers headed by V.V. Nikiforov-Kulumnur received the official permission of the authorities. The governor Kraft notified the main department of the press about the publication of the magazine in Yakutsk: "... On August 21, I issued permission to the publishing association, under the firm "Yakut", to publish a monthly magazine "Sakha Sanata" (The Yakut Voice) in the Yakut language.

The publication of the first journal in the native language became a significant event in the cultural life of Yakutia, which influenced the formation and development of the socio-political thought of the local population. The magazine played a huge role in the birth and development of national literature. Due to the fact that the publishers and many authors of the magazine were subsequently repressed, this event left its mark on the history of Yakutia for a long time.

One of the first works devoted to the journal was the article by S. Dmitriev "The First Yakut Journal". Dmitriev considered issues of the history of the creation of the journal, touched on the problems of some of the published works. The ideological and thematic content, genesis of certain genres of texts are reflected in the article by G.V. Popov. The author noted the historical importance of the first journal in his native language and assessed it as a bright phenomenon of Yakut culture. Special attention should be paid to the thesis of H.Sleptsov, a graduate of Yakutsk State University. The author conducted research on attribution (identification of authors). Some issues of the history of the journal were touched upon in the studies of O.D. Yakimov, the main direction of which was the restoration of the history of the periodical press in Yakutia. O.G. Sidorov made a worthy contribution to this issue. He dealt with the problems of the appearance of periodicals in the national languages of Yakutia.

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The peoples of Siberia. Syromyatnikov G.S., Toburokov N.N. considered the content and genre variety of prose, printed in the journal, in the monograph "The history of Yakut literature (mid XIX - early XX century)".

The volume of the journal was 40-50 pages, the number of copies was 500. The annual subscription to the magazine cost 6 rubles, six months subscription - 3 rubles 50 kopecks, one month subscription - 70 kopecks. Readers signed a subscription in the book house G.G. Igumnov and the editorial staff of the newspaper "Yakutskaya okrana". The magazine was published in the printing house of A.K. Novokreschenov.

The question of the main editor of the journal remained controversial for a long time, since in the time of strict censorship such a phenomenon as "dummy editors" was typical throughout Russia. Thus, D.M. Nikiforov, known subsequently as a bone carver, was listed as the editor in four issues of the journal for 1912, and N.G. Soloviev was editor in three issues of 1913. Although the researchers of G.M. Vasiliev, I.S. Clirina pointed to the enormous and decisive role of V.Nikiforov, only in 2000, it was possible to establish that the organizer and the actual editor of the journal was the influential liberal figure of pre-revolutionary Yakutia V.V. Nikiforov, whose name was rehabilitated in the 90s of the twentieth century. V.V. Nikiforov wrote in the article "Literary creativity of the Yakuts": "There was an idea to publish a monthly magazine in the Yakut language. The permission to publish such a journal with great difficulties was obtained in 1912, and it began to be published under the name "Sakha Sanata" ("The Yakut Voice"). All the best literary forces of the Yakut people took part in it". In 1927, filling out the prisoner's questionnaire, he noted: "I published a magazine in the Yakut language of the Sakha Sanata in 1913.

The organizers represented the publication as a monthly, progressive and independent journal in the Yakut language with the task "to awaken the national self-consciousness of the Yakut tribe and to attach it to the world culture and progress." The publishers set the following goals and objectives in the Preface of the journal: "... The Yakut people should have their own written language, then life will be better, then the people will learn a lot, write about their problems ... We distribute our magazine among like-minded people, so that the Yakuts have such opportunity. First, we want to develop education and the Yakuts become literate. This can be achieved only when schools are opened and our children will receive primary education here in their native places, they will go to other cities to get higher education with our total material assistance, called a scholarship. Secondly, we would like the law to triumph in our lives, and then there will be less offended and exploited people. Thirdly, we will try to unite all knowledge and opportunities, in order to facilitate the lives of people so that they live as best as possible. Fourth, we will strive to make people morally. Fifth, we will try to talk about the ancestors of the Yakuts. Also we will not forget about entertaining reading at leisure ...

The magazine aspired to provoke interest in important social and cultural issues with its publications, and raised acute and pressing questions about various aspects of society's life. "Sakha Sanata" brought a considerable contribution to the awakening of the people's self-awareness, propagated the ideas of enlightenment. One of the permanent topics in the journal was the topic of development in the Yakut region of education. The journal gave extensive information about public education in Yakutia: the

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articles revealed the importance of education, talked about the opening of new schools, requirements for the teacher and called for nationwide support of the students.

The magazine, responding to the burning issues of life, tried to give an accessible interpretation to all readers of the processes taking place in society, to form a critical attitude to the surrounding reality. Various information materials, correspondence from places, journalistic articles were published. The active correspondent was V.V. Nikiforov- Kulummur, who, under the pseudonym Tylbaaschyt (Translator), acquainted the readers with the work of the Yakut congress held in the fall of 1912 in three issues. In the article "On the shore of the Arctic Ocean", the author raised problems that are urgent in our days, like the construction of a railway in the Yakutsk region, the laying of a telegraph line to Vilyuyusk, and so on. The magazine responded vividly to many events in the political and cultural life of the country. Employees of the publication, raising important social issues, attempted to go beyond the narrow scope of the provincial edition. In the heading "Abroad", Kulummur wrote about the news of politics, covered the course of the Russian-Turkish war, and acquainted the readers with the life, traditions, religion of other peoples.

Articles of other local authors told about the urgent problems of the Yakuts of the early 20th century, such as land use, land allotment, cattle breeding. Also readers were interested in articles on elections to the State Duma, the development of trade. The topic of health and medicine in the journal occupied an important place. The main attention was paid to explaining the harm to the population of alcohol, preventing infectious diseases like syphilis and smallpox. In addition, the magazine published logical tasks, proverbs, riddles, news from the regions, ads, advertising. Thus, "Sakha sanata" tried to cover all spheres of people's life.

The journal "Sakha Sanata" played an important role in the development of the Yakut literature. Along with the best examples of folk art, the first works of A.E. Kulakovsky, A.I. Sofronov, V.V. Nikiforov, K.O. Gavrilov and others were printed on the pages of this magazine. The journal made a significant contribution to the translation business: its pages printed poems, stories, fables, plays by Russian writers in translations of the pioneers of Yakut literature. A.E. Kulakovsky wrote on the significance of translation in the emerging literature: "The intelligentsia should take the mission of creating Yakut literature, without which the spread of literacy among the Yakuts, and consequently, education is not possible. The first and essential step towards the creation of the Yakut literature should be translations from Russian into Yakut."

The play "The Power of Darkness" (1886) by L. Tolstoy was the largest of translated works. The researcher A.Malkova noted: "The admirer of the writer's talent, V.Nikiforov, decided to make the work of the great classic a property of the Yakut people. First of all, his attention was drawn to the plays "The Power of Darkness", "The Fruits of Enlightenment", "The Living Corpse" by Leo Tolstoy. He translated the first play almost all of 1912, it was published in the journal "Sakha Sanat".

Translation of works of Russian classics into their native language is a great school of mastery for a novice writer. A.I. Sofronov, one of the founders of the Yakut literature, began his career with translations: his translations of the fables by I.A. Krylov "Peasant and Bear", "The Dragonfly and the Ant" were printed in the journal No. 3 (1913), under the pseudonym Alaa ychata.

All representatives of the first generation of the Yakut intelligentsia dealt with literary translations from Russian into Yakut. Thus, the works of L.N. Tolstoy, A.Pushkin, M.Yu.Lermontov, N.V. Gogol, I.A.Krylov were successfully translated. It should be noted that: "People, who just embarked on the path of literary creativity in conditions when there was almost no possibility to publish works in the national language, translated into their native language is not random works. Undoubtedly, they chose..."
what they liked, what most appealed to their ideological aspirations and aesthetic tastes. The poem "The Great Fire-breathing Boat" by A.E. Kulakovsky, praising the power and speed of the ship, the mind of its creators, was printed in 1913 in the magazine № 1. The first work of A.I. Sofronov, the poem "Homeland", published in the magazine No. 4, which was perceived by the Yakut reader as a direct protest against the colonial yoke of tsarism. The novice poet took as a basis the well-known poem of V.N. Nemirovich-Danchenko "Native land", published in 1900 in the collection "Duma, my thoughts". Ideological idea of the poem was close to the heart of the Yakut poet, preoccupied with the fate of his native people, who suffocated under double oppression. He used the plot outline, composition, images created by the Russian poet, but he got a deeply original poem, which to this day is considered the original creation of the author. The poet entered the Yakut literature with a poem, which high citizenship, democracy, humanism testify to the poet's mastery of the traditions of Russian classical literature. Also P. Chernykh-Yakutsky, known Russian poet, wrote works "Song of Sologub", "Winter", "Spring's coming" for publication in the magazine.

The journal of "Sakha Sanata" laid the beginning of Yakutian prose. The story was first formed as one of the most active and popular genres on the pages of this magazine. In the stories published in the newspaper Yakutskaya Zhizn, the current sociopolitical problems of the society were reflected in the veiled form of fairy tales; in the pages of the "Sakha Sanata", the plot and the composition of the narrative closely approached reality, the life of the people.

The life of the Yakuts, their desire for knowledge were widely shown in the stories published in the journal. K.O. Gavrilov was the most active member of the journal, whose stories truthfully reflected the psychology and life of the Yakut poor. The problem of the exploitation of the poor was put in the story "A Miserless Scoop of a Shattered Spoon". The hero of the work understands that the rich increase their wealth by oppressing the poor and illiterate people. Images and the poetic language of folklore were widely used in other works of Gavrilov "It is a pity that the boy was not born," "The time of early calving," "The family rejoices with the spirit of fire". Strongly expressed social problems of stories, coverage of the interests of ordinary people testify to the people's democratic character of the emerging Yakut prose.

CONCLUSION

In total, seven issues were published from September to March. In March 1913, the magazine ceased to exist for censorship reasons and due to financial problems. It is indisputable that the first socio-literary magazine "Sakha Sanata" in Yakutia played an important positive role in the development of the socio-political and cultural life of the society, in the emergence and development of national literature.

Thus, the appearance of the first publications in Yakutia: the bilingual newspaper Yakutsky Krai - Yakutskaya Zhizn (1907-1909), the Sakha Sanata magazine (1912-1913) became the largest event in the history of Yakut culture and literature. The birth of journalism and fiction in the native language is associated with this event. The newspaper also played a huge role in educating and enhancing the national consciousness of the Yakuts, in the struggle against the vices of society, in the development of the artistic consciousness of the people. A. Kulakovsky, A.Sofronov, V.Nikiforov, K.Gavrilov, who printed their first original works on the pages of these publications, later became the founders and classics of Yakut literature.

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