

Tatar journalism transformation vectors

Garifullin V., Mingalimov R.

Kazan Federal University, 420008, Kremlevskaya 18, Kazan, Russia

Abstract

This article analyzes the main factors of mass media emergence and development in Tatar language. The classification of national journalism stage development is performed. During the turbulent socio-political upheaval in Russia, namely in the early twentieth century, Tatar journalism declared itself fully. During a short period of time, from 1905 to 1917, 17 cities of the Russian Empire published more than 120 newspapers and magazines in Tatar language. They occupied a special place in the development of progressive social thought during the autocratic reaction, struggled systematically against feudal survivals and a backward clergy of that time. However, they all ceased to exist after the famous revolutionary events of 1917. Their place was taken by newspapers and magazines, promoting only the Bolshevik ideology. A rather diversified system of party-state seal in Tatar language, published in all major cities of the country and covering all segments of the population is developed. And only under the influence of democratic reforms in the late twentieth century a huge mass of newspapers and magazines of a new type, ensuring political pluralism in society appeared again. In different periods of historical development Tatar journalism remains the true one to its primary trend - preservation and enhancement of cultural traditions, spiritual values and native language.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.7813/jll.2015/6-3/44>

Keywords

Journalism, Magazine, Newspaper, Russia, Tatarstan, Typology