



THE NATIONAL REVIVAL PERIOD IN UZBEK ENLIGHTENMENT LITERATURE

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Article history:	Abstract:
<p>Received 28th April 2021 Accepted: 10th May 2021 Published: 7th June 2021</p>	<p>The Jadid literature that emerged against the feudal system in Central Asia is the basis of the social movement that emerged as a result of the reforms. There are objective and subjective processes in the formation of literature based on the events of the period. The fact that the literary criteria of Europe have entered the literature of the East is an objective reason why the place of tradition is incomparable.</p>
<p>Keywords: Jadid literature, Uzbek Enlightenment period, era of Jadidism, social movement, social movement</p>	

INTRODUCTION

The advanced representatives of the Enlightenment literature are a subjective factor. In his article titled "Jadidism in Turkestan and its End", Boymirza Hayit did not lag behind the Jadid movement in Turkestan in creating its own literature. He argues that a new era in the history of Turkestan literature began with Jadid literature. [1]. Agreeing with Boymirza Hayit, Turkestan, along with the development of education, cultural enlightenment societies, press and journalism, art, created a modern literature of the national renaissance.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A new literature was born that had its own content and essence that was radically different from classical literature. While classical literature is religiously superior to secularism, we see that Jadid literature is mutually exclusive in terms of secularism and religiosity. Jadid literature includes artistic genres such as novel, essay, drama, story, and finger-weight-based poetics in Western literature. Prose and journalism emerged. Jadid scholar Begali Kasimov says about Jadid literature: "The first samples of this literature are not so high in terms of art, the ideas are given clearly. Slogans and calls are conspicuous. Jadid literature became a full-fledged literature only in the late 1920s and early 1930s." [2] The socio-political situation of this period, when it was not so high, was aimed at freeing the people from colonialism and raising the people's ideology of freedom, prosperity and enlightenment. Because the literature of each period arises first of all from the social, political, spiritual and enlightenment features of this period. We can know this through the works and poems of writers, poets, scientists and scholars who created during this period. The writer of each period tries to reveal all the features of the period in which he lived and worked. Numerous creators, scholars and fuzalas of the literature of the National Awakening in Turkestan: M. Behbudi, Fitrat, Munavvar qori, Avloni, Vasli Samarkandi, Vadud Mahmud. The contribution of such intellectuals as Hamza, Muqimi, Furkat, Cholpon, A.Qodiriyto the development of modern literature is invaluable. In the works they wrote, the life of the oppressed people was reflected. Concepts such as social activism in the works, national spirit, freedom of the nation have found important meaning in modern literature. Hamza's 1911 poem "Bu falak" describes the socio-political and moral views of the oppressed people, such as national inequality and class:

It's an interesting boxer under the wheel of the universe,
Everyone's capital is ready in the hands of grief.
Lek is cheap hard work, pleasant cash is high,
The ruler of so much guilt was the deceiver of death.

Through these sentences, Hamza likens the world to a market in which human labor and dignity are cheaper than a yellow coin, but a pleasant rest is so precious that ordinary people cannot afford it. The tricks of high-ranking government officials can be compared to those of the speculators who have forgotten the conscience of this market.

Jadid literature is the product of a new era, the era of Jadidism. This period is a period of awakening, a period of striving to establish a new one instead of the old social propaganda. With this we see that the journalistic tone prevails in the literature. "Jadid literature has created and shaped historical conditions. It is a bridge between classical literature and new literature." [3] Rahim Gulshan in his research. This literature is the product of a period of national awakening.

The literature of the National Awakening period includes several literary environments, which belong to a certain place, it is immortal works of social life, praising the masterpieces. Literary environments are those that have their own unique creators and patterns. The role of Fitrat in the formation of the Bukhara literary myth, Behbudi in the formation of the Samarkand literary environment, Munavvar Qori in the literary environment of Tashkent, Feruz in the literary environment of Khiva, and Cholpon in the literary environment of Fergana is unique. Each literary world has its own unique works of modern literature. The formation of the literary environment in the literature of the National Renaissance I. Gaspirinsky's role is unique, because almost all of our Jadid literary critics considered him a teacher because of his literary behavior. For example: the founder of the Bukhara literary environment, an enlightener, an intelligent person - M. It is good. He is the enlightener who opened up to the playwright in Jadid literature. His play Padarkush, an illiterate, uncle, ignorant child, could be the killer of his father, and he covers this in a drama. Behbudiy creation professor Naim Karimov "Padarqush" as a work of drama from the new Uzbek literature [4]. The question arises as to why Behbudi created this work in the drama genre? Behbudi realizes that it is possible to enter the human heart, the most delicate experiences, the psyche through the stage. He wants to convey the consequences of ignorance, ignorance, ignorance in his drama "Padarkush" to the people through the theater. In 1913, this work was first staged. This has a positive effect on the consciousness of the people of that time. Naim Karimov Behbudiy creative ideas, said: "Padarkush" Drama all Turkestan, theater and saw the people that teatr- this spring, while the spetakl this stage of works to be realized in their " [5].

Academician AN Samoilovich said about the literature of the national revival period: "New literature has appeared in Turkestan. This was expected of me ... The center of the new literature in Turkestan is probably Samarkand, and the main inspiration of young writers is the mufti of Samarkand Behbudi. " [6] He expressed his views on modern literature and M. Behbudi . .

The role of Fitrat, one of the great representatives of Jadid literature, is incomparable. Rahim Gulshan Professor B. According to Kasimov's opinion that Fitrat is one of the unique phenomena of our literature with many aspects (even contradictions) of his literary and artistic works, Fitrat puts man at the center of social ideology. If Fitrat in his works on enlightenment speaks about the education of the individual, the nation, in his other works he expresses the idea that he covers other socio-economic issues of society. Fitrat knew the history of the East, the history of Turkestan. He was interested in everything to do with the East and tried to study it perfectly. Inspired by the philosophy of the ancient East, he created the works "Debate", "Statement of the Indian Tourist" and "Family". Research on the national renaissance of the twentieth century literature professor who Dilmurad oxytocin nature "Talk" as a Riga says: "Discussion of the work of journalistic character, which is built in the form of discussion and debate so that history up to today's story plays konkretilik" [7] says. It is said that the essence of Fitrat's work is to open the eyes of the people, to create labor, to study and to fight.

CONCLUSION

Professor D.Kuronov commented on the above: "It is a fact that history is somewhat specific in Fitrat's lyrical heritage, but due to the nature of lyricism, this is not directly reflected in the works. The reference to history can also be seen in the work of our enlightened artist Cholpon, whom we consider to be Fitrat's mentor. While praising the past in his poems, he praises the people for their hardships, the nation's desolation, the despair that the country is in disarray.

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