A STUDY OF JADIDISM IN THE INDEPENDENCE PERIOD

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Abstract

In this article, the observations of literary scholar K. Kahramanov on his assessment of the life and work of modern literary figures who were victims of repression in Uzbek literary studies and criticism of the independence period as a methodological update.

Keywords: monographic studies, renewal processes, artistic work, cultural heritage.

INTRODUCTION

In the first ten years of Uzbekistan’s independence, a lot of research in various directions was carried out on the problems of modern literature. Dozens of monographic studies, pamphlets and collections were published, hundreds of articles were created. As a result, a new modern Uzbek literature based on a new approach and principles began to form. After all, our literary experts began to study the problems of modern literature in the eighties of the last century. Even before independence, many of our scientists began to be active in re-evaluating the cultural heritage, especially the life and creative heritage of modern literature figures.

Therefore, in a short period of time, a new stage of research of qiridology, pastoral science and natural science began. On Cholponism, O. Sharafiddinov’s “Understanding Cholpon”, B. Karim’s “Cholpon and criticism”, “Abdulla Qadiriy”, “Abdulla Qadiriy and hermeneutic thinking” by Bahadir Karim on the science of ability, “Abdulla Qadiriy and hermeneutic thinking”, H. Boltaboev’s “Nature and Jadidchik” on natural science were published. In these studies, the literary studies of authors such as Qadiri, Cholpon and Fitrat are characterized not only by the example of the period of independence, but also by covering the observations of the Soviet era.

At the same time, in the literary studies of the period of independence, studies that are fundamentally different from the studies devoted to modern literature in the Soviet period, based on new approaches and principles, and impartially evaluating the artistic work, began to appear. As a result, there was a need to create studies that define new methodological foundations of literary studies and criticism, different from the Soviet era.

The monograph “Literary Criticism: Renewal Processes” by literary scholar Kurdosh Kahramanov was created as one of the first researches in this regard.

Materials and methods

In this study, the renewal processes, factors, principles, and methodological foundations of literary studies and criticism during the years of independence are consistently researched. One of these principles is the question of a new attitude to cultural heritage. The monograph covers the last century of cultural heritage study. The researcher recommends to separate the cultural heritage of this period into two issues - national renaissance (modern literature) and study of the literature of the Shura period. When the researcher describes the attitude of literary studies to cultural heritage, he cites "reevaluation" as its important principle.
“Another urgent issue that literary criticism has focused on is the issue of re-evaluation of Uzbek literature of the 20th century. After a short but intense debate on this matter, literary criticism for the first time in its more than seventy years of activity approaches our cultural heritage based on the principle of evaluating it as a whole national value.

Observations confirm that there are certain scientific grounds for the scientist’s introduction of the principle of re-evaluation to Uzbek literary studies. Because the works of representatives of modern literature and the works of artists who lived and created during the Shura era were studied in many studies in the literary studies of the past period and were evaluated mainly from the point of view of the Shura ideology. In the literary studies of this period, modern literature, including the works of its leading representatives, Qadiri, Cholpon, and Fitrat, were evaluated from the point of view of Shura ideology and were accused with constant accusations. Therefore, by the time of independence, it became a vital necessity to re-evaluate their work objectively, to remove unjust accusations. The scientist summarizes this vital need with the following views.

“Unbiased re-evaluation of the life and work of the predecessors of 20th century Uzbek literature, including Fitrat, Qadiri, Cholpon, G.Gulom, Oybek, A.Qahhor and H.Olimjon, as well as the literature of the period they belonged to, and the rich literary heritage they left behind, approach as values is becoming one of the important principles of literary criticism methodology. In general, one of the main trends in literary studies and criticism of the next years, especially the Uzbek literature of the 20th century, is to reevaluate it based on today's updated thinking, new scientific concepts and methodological principles, and to draw the necessary conclusions from it for today.

In the research, the issues of re-evaluation of the modern literature are studied mainly in the case of qidiri studies, cholpon studies, and natural studies. Researches and articles published in recent years are analyzed and their main directions are determined. As the issues of Qadiri science are being researched Along with older scientists such as M.Koshjanov, B.Kasimov, U.Normatov, A.Aliev, S.Mirvalie, B.Karimov, I.G'aniev, H. The contributions of relatively young scientists such as Lutfiddinova to the science of ability are studied.

In the study, the researches of B. Kasimov, an in-depth researcher of the national revival movement and modern literature, including his large-scale research entitled “National revival: courage, enlightenment, selflessness” (2002) are analyzed. Evaluating the critic’s contributions to Jadidism, the scientist emphasizes that he conducted scientific research on this subject even during the years of Soviet rule, and published many articles and books. In his research, B.Qasimov provides clear information about the term “jadid”, its meaning, history, those who laid the foundation stone of the Turkestan jadidism movement, he conducts his observations based on the principles of objectivity and historicity, and the book contains separate scientific articles about sixteen prominent representatives of jadidism. based on analysis. According to the scientist, the most important aspect is that “...in this study, the formation, history, sources, aspects related to the social-political, cultural-literary movement of the Jadidist movement were studied in detail and summarized”.

Main body

Analyzing the scientific researches in which the life and works of the representatives of the Jadidist movement are covered in the book, the scientist evaluates them as the core of B.Kasimov’s book. The author concludes that the analysis of the facts and dates related to the life and activities of these dedicated figures and writers in harmony with the works they created deserves to be defined as the leading principles of the Jadidist movement - Courage, Enlightenment and Selflessness - the National Awakening Movement.

In the research of Q.Kahramanov, the re-evaluation of modern literature based on a new approach in the literary studies of the independence period is considered as a methodological update. He considers it a methodologically correct approach to pay great attention to the life and works of Kadiri, Cholpon and Fitrats as leading figures in this research. “Because, - writes the scientist, - the works of Qadiri, Fitrat and Cholpon were persecuted and oppressed by the Soviet government for 70 years, were accused of various accusations by the ruling political elites, and were turned into a constant topic of controversy”. That is why, according to the critic, in the late 80s and the first decade of independence, he paid great attention to restoring the full truth about these artists, and relied on advanced methodological principles typical of world literary studies in intense scientific and creative research. The researcher notes that modern figures such as Qadiri, Cholpon, and Fitrat have been studied in several directions. As the first direction, it is shown that the resources related to the life and work of the figures of modern literature, which were kept secret from the people or not disclosed, and the root causes and factors of their becoming victims of repression, are organized. While explaining the activities of literary studies in this regard, the researcher, in the scientific researches of the scientists, studied archival materials that were kept secret from the people during the former Soviet era and investigative
materials kept by the state security service and restored the original truth based on this, as well as searching for and publishing unpublished works, memories, articles or speeches of the moderns. focuses on the organization of very urgent issues. Based on the analysis of the articles published in this regard, certain conclusions are presented. In particular, Naim Karimov's articles and essays, such as "Qadiri's head - a New Year's gift", "Cholpon khuthu kishan", "Mavlano Fitrat", Nabijon Baqi's "Kathnoma", Khabibulla Qadiri's "Last days of Qadiri", belonging to the series “Executioners of Uzbek intellectuals” are evaluated as important documents exposing the heinous acts of Shura politics. Analyzing the article dedicated to Qadiri, the writer dwells on the tragic moments of his life, in particular, the episodes of his imprisonment on New Year's Eve. It is emphasized that the exposure of the tragedies of the Soviet era through the episodes of Cholpon's personality and worldview, his imprisonment, and their confrontations during the interrogation is emphasized. When thinking about the importance of such articles, the author noted that the role of Jadid writers in illuminating the terrible fates was very large, “... our people, who had just gained independence, were aware of these facts at that time, and that it was not by chance that we achieved freedom, but that our selfless intellectuals sacrificed their lives for our freedom, was able to get acquainted with the sources proving that independence was won through hard and difficult struggles”, states the conclusions.

It seems that when analyzing articles of this type, the critic focuses not only on their scientific value, but also on their educational value, which is compatible with the ideas of independence..

As the second direction, it is studied that the works of modern writers are analyzed from the point of view of poetic skill, and it is defined as a separate direction. In particular, when analyzing the sources related to the science of qidism, the principles of compatibility and complementarity are determined as the most important aspects based on the principle of historicity. That is, some capable scholars, while re-examining literary works, brought the truths that were overlooked or impossible to say during the Shura period into scientific circulation and began to re-evaluate them based on new criteria. "This feature is characteristic of the work of critics such as M. Koshjanov, S. Mirvaliev, A. Aliev, U. Normatov, who contributed to the study of the power of the Shura period. As a result, the hitherto undisclosed aspects of the writer's biography are filled with new facts and information, previously unknown facts, manuscripts, documents, archival materials were put into scientific circulation, and certain conclusions were drawn. Previously studied sources and interpretations were re-analyzed", it is written about it. While studying the question of the rediscovery of the poetic world of the writer in the analysis of the scientist, in this regard, special attention is paid to the studies of M. Koshjanov's "Uzbek's identity" and U. Normatov's "Miracle of Power", the author's worldview, style and skill in using words, and his skill in revealing the psyche of the hero are highlighted..

In the research, scientists such as M. Koshjanov, U. Normatov, O. Sharofiddinov, H. Boltaboev, D. Kuronov, and other scientists, will cover the well-founded analysis of the radical renewal of 20th century Uzbek literature. In particular, while researching M. Koshjanov's "Uzbek identity", U. Normatov's "Qadiri's garden", "Qadiri's miracle", they are treated as examples of a valuable approach. That is, the work of the writer is considered to be a shining example of glorifying our national values.

When studying the analysis of "The Past Days", the critic knows that the achievement of the work is that the experiences of the heroes of the work, Otabek and Kumush, are expressed as a whole, without separating them from the plot and composition of the novel.

As for the originality of the critic's observations about the novel, it is noted that the aesthetic interpretation is leading, and at the same time, the social approach is not alien.

"Aesthetic analysis is the priority in the book, but social analysis is not neglected", writes about it. According to the scientist, it is difficult to find a "pure aesthetic analysis" in the evaluation of an artistic work, especially in the analysis of prose works, because "... in the novel, the hero directly interacts with the external environment, social existence in a certain way. So, in the analysis of the work, the critic is obliged to think in terms of social life .

The book also contains the author's arguments with M. Koshjanov. For example, while objecting to the views of the scientist that the oppressive social system and old traditions such as "parental dream" are the cause of the tragedy of Otabek and Kumush, he points out that it is not correct to look for all the blame from external factors, but the real essence of this is from internal factors, that is, from the logic of the characters of Otabek and Kumush puts forward the view that it is necessary to evaluate based on. Otabek and Kumush have such a heart that there is no place for Zaynab between them. After all, the period reflected in the novel and its Muslim customs and lifestyle do not deny polygamy. Therefore, Otabek's marriage to Zainab in Tashkent is considered natural. Therefore, the researcher's approach to the tragedy in the novel not only from the point of view of the social environment, but also from the beauty of the souls of the characters can be evaluated as a renewal in scientific thinking.
In the monograph, the observations of U. Normatov and B. Karim on the literary work are also studied based on these criteria. It is emphasized that the issues of creative integrity, ideological-aesthetic goal, worldview and aesthetic ideal are the priority in the analysis of scientists. Accordingly, attention is drawn to the fact that in the study of the social, artistic and aesthetic concept of the writer's work in the literary studies of the independence period, the basis of the principles of historicity began to strengthen.

In another article of the scientist entitled "The Power of the Artistic Word", M.Koshjanov and H. Sultanov's observations on the formation of national values such as shame - concern and morality are analyzed as the moral basis of the novel "Gone Days". M. Koshjanov's analysis of the problem of creating a knot in the poetics of the novel and its solution from the point of view of his writing skills is studied. In this, the "Parent's dream", "Sunday calamity", Hamid's knots, highlighted by the scientist in the novel, are analyzed, and the glorification of deep human beauties through the love of Otabek and Kumush is based on the background of the events caused by the knot.

The article discusses how the concepts of shame and andisha put forward in the essay "Andisha" by the talented writer K.Sultanov fulfilled the main poetic tasks in revealing the spiritual and moral images of the heroes of the novel.

In support of these opinions, the author also presents his analysis of the poetic power of the accusation of "shameless", which was unjustifiably used against Otabek in the novel. In particular, the word "shameless", which was mentioned several times with insults and insults in the letter addressed to Kumush's lover, who received the fake "divorce letter" organized by Hamid, turned into a terrible accusation that insulted Otabek's honor, pride and nobility as a young man and caused him endless suffering. His unconscious mental experiences when he was kicked out from the doorstep by his father-in-law Mirzakarim Kutidar saying: "There is no place for shameless people in my house..." are also evaluated as the artistic power of the word. The important thing is that the scientist notes that this word is not only the basis of the hero's mental anguish, but also serves to determine the plot and composition of the work, and writes the following: "Otabek is offended by this insult of Kutidar and leaves his fate at the discretion of the horse under him. In the course of the events, the writer creates the basis for the tragedy of Master Alim, who is in some sense in tune with Otabek's love story, who makes friends with a stranger like himself, learns about the actions of Hamid and his comrades, who is considered to be his great friend by chance, and takes revenge and ensures the ceremony of justice.... After taking revenge on his enemies, exposing their secret, and proving his innocence, Otabek returns to Tashkent without going to Gutidor's house, no matter how longing he is. Kumushbibi, who knows all the secrets, follows Otabek to Tashkent in search of the bird of happiness. As a result, the work creates a basis for depicting a new plot direction, new aspects of conflict and tragedy.

The monograph also explores the issue of studying the works of Fitrat and Cholpan. It will be explained that this issue became hot in the 80s of the last century, and many of our scientists tried to reveal the sources of these artists who were victims of repression. Young researchers such as H. Botaboev, D. Kuronov, I. Ganiev, N. Yoldoshev joined scientists like O. Sharafiddinov, B. Kasimov, E. Karimov, N. Karimov, Sh. Turdiev, and many articles about Fitrat and Cholpon and it is noted that pamphlets have begun to be printed. The scientist studies these scientific researches in several directions. Noting that in the early published materials, more biographical researches of Cholpon and Fitrat were prioritized, for example, the reminiscences of contemporaries, the publication of some archival and investigative materials. Accordingly, in pre-independence literary studies, the works of these artists were carefully evaluated, the issue of their worldview was put on the agenda, and later they were put forward to the position of the Soviet. It is more important that scientist G.Rahimova rose to the level of a writer who denied the dogmas of religion and fought in the position of intellectualism throughout the works of Fitrat, reacting to his views, and evaluates this situation as an attempt to adapt to the Shura ideology, which is dying and decaying on the eve of independence.

The book examines many issues, such as the fact that on the eve of independence, interest in the personality and work of Cholpon increased, many articles, memoirs and other materials related to the poet's life and work began to be published, the creation of a special commission to study the full acquittal of artists such as Fitrat and Cholpon, who were victims of repression, and the return of their work to the people. Certain conclusions are drawn. For example, "Bahorni soginib" (prepared for publication by I.Hakkulov 1991), N.Yoldashev's bibliography dedicated to the life and work of Cholpon (1992), O. Sharafiddinov's "Understanding Cholpon" (1994), B. Rozimuhhammad's "Cholpon is a tone star" (1997), the publication of pamphlets such as N. Karimov's "The poet who awakened the independence" (2000) indicates that it is time to perpetuate the image of the Jadids in the years of the occupation and enjoy the people with their creativity. Interest in the life and work of Cholpon in the late 1980s, the activity of young literary experts Z.Eshonova and N.Yoldoshev is highlighted in the publication of various articles on their personality.
Cholponology, which became one of the leading directions of Uzbek literary studies and literary criticism during the period of independence, began to rise to a new level in the years before the independence of Uzbekistan. The last years of the crisis of the Shura regime - 1988-1991 have been recorded in the history of Uzbek literary studies and literary criticism as the period when such efforts intensified. For example, in a short period of time, the pamphlets "Cholpon" by Azod Sharafiddinov, "Cholpon" and "Cholpon's life and work" by Naim Karimov, a collection of research articles called "Cholpon's world", "Understanding Cholpon", "Interpretation of the Spiritual World" were published in the press. many articles of mature literary experts were published.

In the article entitled "A bright star in the distance" published in 1990, included in the collection "Fidayilar", Eric Karimov emphasizes that along with all the representatives of modern literature, Cholpon's work has not been evaluated impartially during the Soviet period. At the same time, according to the scientist, "in our social and spiritual life, the principles of transparency and democracy are becoming more and more developed and strengthened today, and today, the conflicting events and activities of individuals that appeared on the stage of history due to the revolution are being re-evaluated based on the principles of social justice and are taking their rightful place in the history of our culture." , all of which are bucking the fallacious tendency toward a one-sided approach to cultural heritage that emerged during the recession. These words also apply to the works of Cholpon (1897-1937)". Based on this basis, the scientist aims to introduce the poet's life and socio-literary activities while thinking about the poet's creative work. It was natural to set such a goal on the eve of independence. Because all the truths about Cholpon have not been revealed yet, his introduction to the people was just beginning. In this sense, this article by Eric Karimov is concise, but it gives a correct idea about the personality of Cholpon, the formation processes of his worldview and the leading concept of his work before the revolution.

In his articles, Azod Sharafidinov showed himself to be a mature connoisseur of Cholpan's work. On the eve of independence and in the first years of independence, the actively sought-after scientist published several studies on the personality and work of Cholpan. In 1991, on the eve of independence, he published a pamphlet entitled "Cholpon", which collected these articles. Cholpon's biography, literary heritage, personality, outlook and creative method were objectively analyzed in the scholar's research. It is known that during the past 70 years, various accusations were made against Cholpon, his name was mentioned in black lists as "nationalist", "pan-Turkist", "enemy of the people". Even in the 80s, this situation caused great obstacles to give a positive opinion about his work. Consequently, at the end of the 80s, when there was an opportunity to return Cholpon's work to the people, his worldview and belief, creative method, and defining the ideological content of his works became critical issues. That's why, despite their will, the critics, using every opportunity, tried to reveal the thesis that Cholpon, like Kadiri and Fitrat, served the Soviet ideals, bringing them closer to the Soviet ideology.

Therefore, in a number of articles and pamphlets of Azod Sharafiddinov, Naim Karimov's articles and pamphlet entitled "Cholpon", Ahmad Aliyev's essay on Cholpon in the manual "Independence and Literary Heritage" and many other articles and pamphlets published during this period, the poet's worldview was interpreted in a manner similar to the ideas of the period.

The manual "Cholpon's Life and Creative Heritage" (1997) published by the then young Cholponologist Dilmurod Kuronov became one of the most important researches after the treatises of Azod Sharafiddinov and Naim Karimov on Cholpon's life and work based on rich evidence sources. Consisting of three main parts, this guide clarifies some of the inaccuracies in existing sources regarding Cholpon's biography and creative legacy.

Conclusion

In this study, it is a priority to evaluate the fact that an important direction of literary studies and criticism during the years of independence and the years of independence is scientific research on the life and work of writers and poets who were victims of repression - the active participants of the Jadidism movement, as an important methodological update.

REFERENCES