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## A Perfect Example of Jadidism in Uzbek Literature

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**Abstract:** The article analyses the ideas of independent presses Jadidizm on the basis of A. Fitrat's publicist activity and idea directions of his artistic work are shown. An attempt was made to create the portrait of A. Fitrat as a publicist, and is studied his relation to the real life. The analysis of his ideas on national independence in creative activity of the publicist was carried out to meet the present-day requirements.

**Keywords:** poems, journalistic articles, national independence, legacy, royals, poet and scientist, novelist and dramatist, teacher and enlightener.

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The concept of national independence as a concept held by the people did not emerge abruptly or quickly. We find various interpretations of the concept of national independence in our legacy, which spans at least three thousand years. Press interpretations of the Jadid legacy, which includes national independence royals, were particularly prevalent. The importance of Abdurauf Fitrat's influence in Jadid journalism cannot be overstated. Poet and scientist, novelist and dramatist, teacher and enlightener Abdurauf Fitrat occupies an important place in the history of our press. It is difficult to imagine the history of the Jadidlar press without Fitrat. Fitrat studied in an old-fashioned school, then in Bukhara and Istanbul madrasas, and learned Arabic, Persian, and Turkish languages perfectly. As the writer's father was busy with trade, he mainly admired the works of Navoi, Fuzuli, Bedil, Umar Khayyam, Zebuniso, Uvaisi under the upbringing of his mother Bibijan. In his case, the life of Turkey is of great importance. He works in "Bukhara Educational Education" association established in Turkey. It serves the improvement of modern schools founded by Behbudi.

The first collection was published in 1912 under the name "Saikha" ("Crying"). Such works as "Traveler's Hindi" and "Munozara" were also published in these years. In the work "Munozara" created in 1913, it can be felt that he raised his people from the mire of oppression and searched for a "salvation path". In 1909-1913, while studying at the Faculty of Medicine of Turkey, his intelligence and knowledge surprised the professors and teachers. They give him the nickname Fitrat, that is, the wise. From the years of studying in Turkey, mourning for the fate of the country and the people formed the basis of Fitrat's entire activity and creativity. Until 1917, his views were mainly led by Enlightenment ideals.

As for Fitrat's social and political activities, he headed the left-radical wing of the "Young Bukhara" movement. In 1919-1921, he was the leader of "Chivatoy Gurungi". He worked at the Moscow Institute of Oriental Studies, the State Scientific Research Institute of Uzbekistan, the Samarkand Pedakademy, the Institutes of Ukituvikov in Bukhara and Tashkent, and the Institute of Language and Literature under the Science Committee.

Fitrat also created a number of works as a great scientist and publicist. His journalistic works are inspired by the spirit of rebellion against people's pain, problems, ignorance of the times. In particular, in 1917, "Muslims, do not be loyal!" published in "Hurriyat" newspaper. In his article, the publicist said, "The City Duma will take care of the things necessary for the

cleanliness and well-being of our city, the development and discipline of our schools, the education of our children, and the peace of our people. It wants to spend the money that it brings to the treasury from our city in these ways. This city дума before us is not like the city dumas of the old government. People over twenty are elected by the will of the entire city. Juhud, Russian, and Muslim representatives sit in this city дума. And spokespeople for city affairs. In which part of the city hospitals should be built, in which part of the city should the roads be repaired, and in which part of the city should be built how many schools, and they would like to do these things by the decision of the "majority of representatives". If the majority of the representatives decide to fix the lands of your old continent, then there is no other way, this is what will be done. If the majority of the representatives want to build more hospitals in the new continent, it will not be possible.

Realizing this, every community, every nation strives to send a representative of its own to the city дума, tries to take over the majority of the дума," the local people urge their representatives to nominate for the Дума.

The importance of this journalistic article is that Fitrat emphasizes the need for Muslims to know their rights by calling on them to fight for the glorification of the nation, its values, and pride in order not to be violated: it is necessary, in order to get the majority of the City Дума, the Muslim election day is necessary. No, on election day, everyone sits at home; if others become a majority and transfer the majority of the Дума to their side; at that time, we will not be able to achieve any of our rights, and we will remain without rights as before; and we can't see the pleasure of our own people in our own city like before.

That's why I say more loudly, Muslims who do not want to put their people under the feet of others! Do not be careless on the election day, try to be the majority." Fitrat welcomes the October coup with joy. However, the sparks of hope born as a result of the February revolution and the October coup did not prove themselves. However, it was his dream to see the motherland - Turkestan as nationally independent, and for our people to be among the developed nations of the world. That is why he connected all his activities with these intentions.

As a publicist, he criticized the organization of "Shurai Islamiya" and its cooperation with the Russian "Homeowners" faction as well as every faction participating in the elections in "The Mistake of Shuroyi Islamiya". The article was published in the Hurriyat newspaper on September 5, 1917. They talk about the elections to be held in Samarkand and the distribution of votes to the candidates.

"In this election, let the Shura community get two thousand Muslim votes for its own list. Thirty-five gallons of the "Homeowners" party will fall. Now, from the union, the Shura community itself will get twelve thousand Muslim votes from those thirty-five gallons; "homeowners 24 gallons" " party was given eleven galos for two thousand Russian sounds! However, when there was a separate list, "Shuroyi Islam" would get 30 galos for twelve thousand Muslim sounds, and the "homeowners" party would get five galos for two thousand Russian sounds. Here is the calculation The resulting union of Shuro society is harmful to Muslim rights, because the husbands of six Muslim girls will be transferred to the Russians. I was shocked when I heard these accounts from my friend. "I wonder why Shuro Jamilti doesn't understand this?" I said and came out. If the Council does not understand this issue, let the nation itself understand and decide which list should be voted for."

Fitrat considered it a supreme duty to open the eyes of the people and realize their identity with his wave works. This did not suit the authoritarian regime, and due to the pressure from the distant center, various coups were organized by the leaders who were loyal to the land. One of his journalistic articles is called "An open letter to the Minister of Bukhara, Nasrullah Bey Parvonachi Efandi" (O Ministry, we need a new order)". The article begins with a heart-

wrenching pity for the state of the country and nation: "It is clear that no nation has ever been like ours. His country was not affected by such evils as ruin, people's disaster, lowliness of the people, corruption of office people, blood-sucking of tyrants, foreigners' swindles, difficulty of prospects! We have brought the whole country and nation to this situation, and people living in the worst and most anxious days in the world are saddened by our situation and crying. No matter how much you close your eyes and ears, this is the cry of the ancient Islamic nation and you cannot help feeling sorry for the ruin of this holy country. But what is the use of this silent pity?"

How long will such a perfect person like You continue to remain passive and passive in the midst of these successive calamities?"

In his article, Fitrat condemns the minister's indolence with a series of questions directed at him...

As a result, he was executed on October 4, 1938. After Uzbekistan gained independence, Fitrat's works, including the tragedies "Abulfayzkhan", "Indian revolutionaries", poems, journalistic articles, pamphlets "History of Amir Olimkhan", "The Story of an Indian Tourist" were published.

On September 25, 1991, Abdurauf Fitrat was awarded the State Prize of the Republic named after Alisher Navoi for his services in the development of Uzbek dramaturgy.

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