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PROBLEMS OF THE LITERARY PROCESS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE XX CENTURY

Abstract: In his works, the creators of this period described the themes of National Freedom, national identity, enlightenment in the curtains. This article covers the issues of historical conditions, the influence of socio-political factors, which played an important role in the development of the process of Uzbek literature-intensive literature of the beginning of the XX century.

Key words: National Revival, Turkistan, cross section of the period, jadidism, Manifesto, time press, literary process, felyeton.

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Introduction

At the beginning of the XX century, which we want to think about, we defined 1905-1917 years as a limit for the literary process in the time press. This range of years is considered by one as the first stage of intensive literature, on the other hand, it is also determined by political processes. This first phase of our literature's turn towards secular content is characterized by the leadership of the spirit of enlightenment, the abundance of accelerated views, the strength of ideological Paphos, the weakness of artistry, and the emergence of traditional types of poetry, as well as embryonic forms of genres such as drama novels[1,23]. The starting point of the new literature is recognized by many experts as the beginning of the 10-is of the XX century[2,3]. The period of national awakening Uzbek literature found its value in the years of independence, which is one of its ideologies, the state of classicism. However, it should not be forgotten that no matter how objectively the literature of the period of Independence, Literary Criticism, the masses of knowledge try to express their opinions, there is no more reliable source of information about the true landscape, peculiarities, main features of the literature of this period than the National Press of that time. The first opinions

expressed by the Jadid intelligentsia about the National Press are directly the starting point of the Jadid literature review. Alternatively, the contributions of foreign publications such as “Vaqt”, “Tarjimon”, “Sho`ro”, “Dirilik” about the National Press and literature in Turkistan, the suggestionis and references of the customers show how the relations of the period were concerning the process of press and literature.

1865-1905 years was the stage of the formation of the accelerated movement. And the announcement of the autonomy of Turkistan on November 27, 1917, was the culmination of this movement. On this pathway, the jadids are as imaginative as they move through the road map that they have drawn up for themselves. Initially, new schools were opened, and the press, literature, and political aspirations came out. Jadids were different in terms of social origin. Those who do not like them are also found enough. As a rule, we conclude that the accelerated movement did not fully justify itself, could not go far. We explain this situation by the fact that on the one hand they are subjected to government pressure, on the other hand to the resistance of local scribes. If we take into account the fact that the accelerated movement takes place on a wide scale and with a short interval of time,

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the salinity of the work they perform is more pronounced. The Jadids, in a word, fought against ignorance, and in this struggle their weapon became enlightenment. Their struggle was a struggle of spirituality, spirituality, nationality. And in such fights, there will be no defeat. Proceeding from this, the process of investigating the accelerated motion requires some objectivity. The course of the National Awakening Movement in Turkestan was closely connected with the timely press. The Press served as a pulpit in the implementation of the program of jadids. B. Qosimov connects the progress of press affairs in Turkestan with the manifesto of October 1905. However, we can not ignore the fact that there is an important role in this issue "Turkistan vilayatinggazeti", which is a government publication. Besides, Z. Abdirashidov stressed that the role of the Usmonli Turkish Muslim Press as well as Iranian, Indian, and Egyptian publications in the formation of modernist ideas in Turkey, especially in Bukhara, is special[3,58]. It should be said that, although the beginning of the XX century the time press has been studied so far in various aspects, the question of its influence on the literary process, the era-the relations of the press-literary process has not yet found a complete solution. This suggests that it is necessary to study the roots of our literary studies in depth.

Main part

Prof. B. Qosimov in essence, compares the accelerated movement with the European Renaissance. Only its only difference from the Renaissance is that the intensity scan is a phenomenon of national self-awareness. Some sources on the history of Uzbek literature relate the development of Uzbek literature at the end of XIX beginning of the XX century to the influence of European culture and literature experiences. Many researchers unanimously argue that the literature of Jadid was influenced by world literature, in particular European literature. In this sense, this period of Uzbek literature was considered as a process of renewal, the emergence of the first drama, novel, story, new poetic forms was considered a fantastic phenomenon in terms of the literary environment of the period. The ideas of specialism were put forward by the views that it received power from European thinking from the Renaissance period to the beginning of the twentieth century[7,42]. The way they chose was to harmonize the eastern and Western traditions on all fronts, not relying only on European experience. During this period, artistic literature, in particular poetry, played a huge role in the promotion of the National idea. Jadid poets first glorified a new science, science and promoted the people to study these sciences and Sciences[5,34]. Poems in the spirit of enlightenment, created in the last quarter of the XIX century, can be obtained as a stage of the formation of jadid poetry.

The rules of classical literature underwent a re-examination. In the Navoiy period, the idea of a perfect person took a social role in the poetry of Jadid. The idea of a perfect person in the Navoiy century was somewhat far from possible. And the idea of a modern science-enlightened man in the works of Jadid was the same idea of a perfect man in classical literature. Uzbek literature began to have a realistic character. Views, ideas were updated, literature fell from heaven to Earth(B.Qasimov). The inconsistency of literature with journalism in the press has increased. Therefore, in the literature of this period, the boundary between the publicists and artistic genres was lost, passed on to each other. This can be seen in the example of a felyeton. On the pages of the press began to see such separate corners as "Felyeton", "Small felyeton". The prose type of literature became the field of basic experiments, updates, artistic discoveries, and research. The jadids mastered the traditions of theatrical art from the Turkish Tatar brothers. Unlike them, they wrote essays reflecting the National Colorite and reflecting our domestic life written in the Uzbek language. According to Jadid literature, not the separation of heroes from the rich-poor began to be divided according to the principles of not indifferent to the fate of the land or indifferent to human character. The value of literature was determined by social activity with social life. The creators switched to the method of expressing their critical views on censorship, pressure, cause of the ban, mask their views on national identity, through the transfer of time and space. The above points can be common signs that characterize the literature of jadid. The creators of Jadid enriched the new Uzbek literature with new genres. The first stage of Jadid literature took place in 1905-1917 years. During this period, Uzbek literature changed its direction dramatically, gained a new appearance. Realism in literature unsurlari has gone from strengthening. The rise of Uzbek literature to a qualitatively new level was closely associated with a change in the social consciousness of the people [7.32].

When you observe the sources of jadid literature, you may not encounter mature samples of fiction. This is definitely relative. There will be an increase in any artistic image. This process of growth is proportional to artistic analysis. In order for the artistic image to be high, the level of the reader and the literary critic of the work must also grow in such away. In the reader's thinking, the level of acceptance of artistic work will be a factor in determining the power of artistic literature. With the aesthetic demand in the current literary process, the demand in the twentieth century can not be compared. The artistic process can not be investigated from the point of view of today's theory and critical point of view. The fact is that our assessments, which we say are artistic Sagittarius thoughts, incomplete literature, are nothing more than a relative, unifying approach. Where there is no strong

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bookstore, there can not be strong literature. The rise of literature is associated with the rise of literary studies. Both are valid for the literary process of 1905-1917 years. The side-by-side artistic analysis was also formed with the artistic image. Real literary criticism in Uzbek literature was born at the beginning of the last century along with the press[9,37]. The jadids recognized criticism as the greatest achievement of century literature. Almost all educators began to talk about criticism. Behbudiy also threw his views on the field with his article "Tanqidsaralamoqdur" and literally recognized as the theorist of Uzbek literature of the 20th century. The first simple definition of criticism we can often meet in the press of the beginning of the XX century. In particular, such definitions as "the attitude of one person to what the second person writes", "the reason for the reform", "the power that motivates the writer to work on himself and educates him as a worthy writer to be recognized separately", show the attitude of the jadids to criticism and how they perceive it. It should be noted that the samples of the initial criticism can not be called in pure literary form. In them, confusion and inexperience are felt. Only after 10-ies of the XX century "criticism" began to be used in the sense of literary criticism as an invasion[10,103]. The penetration of the theater, the works of the stage, and the reviews written on them brought about the literature of criticism in the real sense. The review, an important genre of criticism, was the direction in which the most hands were struck. The jadids accepted the theater as an appearance of culture: "One of the first reasons and basis for progress is theatres, they say,"[11,550]. Behbudiy gives an indication of three types of drama in his views on the theater: "on the scenes of the theater, the works are shown as a tragedy, that is, sorrow, sect, that is, laughter, drama,

that is, a hangover is an event and the event is an image of the crowd." Gradually, drama became the leading sphere of jadid literature. And the reviews written on the works of the stage opened up new possibilities of literature, literary studies.

Conclusions

The Enlightenment, press works, charitable societies activities carried out in Turkestan did not find the same benevolent as the local population. However, the jadids found a way to promote their ideas through the press and literature, little by little they were able to forge a change in the minds of the people. He encouraged Muslims to be active in the affairs of society and to learn modern knowledge[5,38]. In this regard, it should be said that manifesto played an important role in the formation of the Uzbek time press, it was a political impetus. At the same time, one should not forget about the influence of the Turkish-Tatar Press on the formation of the Uzbek time press, of course. All these factors fulfilled their function in the establishment of press affairs in Turkestan, left their effect in the life of Muslims of Turkestan. In the works of the press, in social activity, in the field of school education, there was revitalization. The occurrence, revival of the press will serve as the main pulpit for the literary process. Jadids took a wide spread of their programs with the help of press pages. The experiences of the Usmonli Turkish, Tatar, Egyptian press were mastered. Several literary genres of European literature were imported into Uzbek literature. Literary criticism was formed. The field of literary studies has risen to its new stage. Literature began to live with big goals. The literary process, which took place between the years 1905-1917, genre research, experiments served as an important source for the literature of the later period.

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