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THE PRINCIPLES OF ENLIGHTENMENT IN AMERICAN AND UZBEK JADID LITERATURE

Annotation

This article deals with the role of Enlightenment in American literature and Uzbek jadid literature. Enlightenment or the development of Enlightenment acts as a socio-philosophical and mass-democratic development shaped in resistance to the arrangement of socio-political viciousness set up within the spiritual educational circles of society. Its reason is to liberate the life of a specific community from philosophical-ideological and spiritual-educational violence and obliviousness and to supply all vital fabric and otherworldly perspectives of advancement through a free considering, progressed spiritual-educational framework.

Key words: Enlightenment, educational development cultural identity, foundations, nationalism, uniqueness, individuality, Turkestan, Jadid literature, Jadid schools.

ПРИНЦИПЫ ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЯ В АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ И УЗБЕКСКОЙ ДЖАДИДСКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ

Аннотация

В этой статье рассматривается роль Просвещения в американской литературе эпохи Просвещения и узбекской джадидской литературе. Просвещение или развитие Просвещения выступает как социально-философское и массово-демократическое развитие, сформированное в сопротивлении установлению социально-политической порочности, установленной в духовно-образовательных кругах общества. Его причина - освободить жизнь конкретного общества от философско-идеологического и духовно-образовательного насилия, забвения и предоставить всю жизненную ткань и потусторонние перспективы развития через свободное рассмотрение, прогрессивную духовно-образовательную структуру.

Ключевые слова: Просвещение, образовательное развитие культурная идентичность, основы, национализм, уникальность, индивидуальность, Туркестан, джадидская литература, джадидские школы.

AMERIKA VA O‘ZBEK JADID ADABIYOTIDA MA‘RIFATPARVARLIK TAMOYILLARI

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada Amerika ma‘rifatparvar adabiyoti va o‘zbek jadid adabiyotida ma‘rifatparvarlikning o‘rni haqida fikr yuritiladi. Ma‘rifatparvarlik davri taraqqiyoti jamiyatning ma‘naviy-ma‘rifiy doiralarida o‘rnatilgan ijtimoiy-siyosiy zo‘ravonlik o‘rnatilishiga qarshilik ko‘rsatishda shakllangan ijtimoiy-falsafiy va ommaviy-demokratik taraqqiyot vazifasini bajaradi. Uning sababi ma‘lum bir jamiyat hayotini falsafiy-g‘oyaviy va ma‘naviy-ma‘rifiy zo‘ravonlikdan, unutilishdan ozod qilish va hayotning butun tuzilishini va boshqa dunyoviy rivojlanish istiqbollarini erkin ko‘rib chiqish, ilg‘or ma‘naviy-ma‘rifiy tuzilma bilan ta‘minlashdir.

Kalit so‘zlar: Ma‘rifatparvarlik, ma‘rifiy taraqqiyot, madaniy o‘zlik, asoslar, millatchilik, o‘ziga xoslik, individuallik, Turkiston, jadid adabiyoti, jadid maktablari.

Introduction. The term "Enlightenment" is usually analyzed in many ways. In a broad sense, this means educating the people and introducing them to public culture, science, and art. Specifically, this term is usually applied to express the spiritual movement that arose during the struggle against feudalism and aimed at its destruction [7].

In the second half of the 19th century, the result of socio-political changes in the country brought the idea of Enlightenment to foster dramatic changes. The new culture brought to Turkestan fulfilled its mission. Enlightened by the new spiritual leaders, intellectuals became passionate promoters of Enlightenment ideals. In the West, the Enlightenment was perceived as the cultural, ideological, and philosophical movement associated with the period of social thinking in the 17th and 18th centuries, when capital was the priority[8]. The concept of Enlightenment is considered a legitimate stage of every developing country. Basically, Enlightenment has national characteristics as well as general characteristics, such as rationalism to the notion that the human mind has unlimited possibilities, democratization of society's literacy, sticking to history and Historical optimism, as a reaction to the past, has always been considered as an initial stage of development in the development of science and society.

Literature review. The current article uses a wide variety of research and scientific articles to prove the main idea of the Enlightenment and support the given discussions. The main one has been "Encyclopedia of the enlightenment" by Peter Hanns Reill (2004). It is mainly used to emphasize the main significance of the term Enlightenment and its manifestations in literature.

Also, the scientific article by Khudoyorova N "Foundations of Enlightenment Literature Formation "(2020) is a principal source to discover the main steps of Enlightenment literature development. More importantly, the experiments and observations in her article provided obvious examples for my article. Moreover, the book "Outlines of American Literature" by Kathryn Vanspanckeren. (1994) is significant in terms of the stages of the process of Enlightenment literature and the main representatives Of American Enlightenment literature. Ulugbek Saidov explained the development stages of Enlightenment and Uzbek jadid literature: jadid poetry and prose, main works and analysis of jadid dramas in his book "European Enlightenment and National Awakening". Additionally, the book "Uzbek Prose of the Period of national renaissance" by I.Yoqubov (2012) is indispensable to focus on this term and its meaning. He described the development process of jadid literature in Turkistan including formation factors and historical conditions of the new Uzbek literature. Another article, "Freedom of Individuality and Country's Independence in Byron and Chulpon's Works)" by Makhliyo Umarova (2020), is also useful in analyzing the historical novel founders of two different nations, Byron and Chulpon, and identifying the significance of freedom in the lyrics of two poets.

Research methodology. The analysis of the role of the Enlightenment literature and the development of jadid literature can be studied applying a variety of methods, such as compare-contrast, analyzing the results of experiments and surveys and making conclusions with observations. The Enlightenment period

is of great importance in world literature. Enlightenment people put great significance on learning and emphasize that it is possible to change the world with intelligence and thinking. American and Uzbek literature of enlightenment also follows these principles, so in both countries, acquiring knowledge and educating the nation enlightened is considered the main concept.

First of all, the literature of the American Enlightenment corresponds to the period when the country achieved independence, the declaration of independence was announced and the country was fighting for its national liberty, while the literature of the Enlightenment period of Turkestan is called "national awakening" literature, mainly, the focus is driven to the trends of modernization and all the changes that took place in the society found their literary and artistic expression in literature. So, the method of comparing and contrasting is implemented by making reasonable comparisons between studied information that assists to find major issues in learning the American Enlightenment literature and Uzbek jadid literature are suggested as solutions. The Age of Enlightenment in America was not only a time of intelligence but also of self-awareness. People thought more about their feelings, social position, rights and duties, religious status and everything that affected them to a greater extent. Proponents and propagandists of the novel took a great responsibility to renew the literary thinking of the nation as well as to develop the existing literary forms and methods.

Benjamin Franklin is one of the representatives whose advanced ideas of the Enlightenment can be traced as a vivid sample. Moreover, intellectuals such as Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, John Adams, and Thomas Paine made significant contributions to American independence. In the literature of Jadids, we can observe the spiritualist Makhmudhoja Behbudi, Munavarqori Abdurashidkhanov, Abdurauf Fitrat, Abdulhamid Cholpon, Abdulla Qadiri and many other selfless Jadids who worked for the nation.

There are many common aspects of American and modern enlightenment literature, and the works of both countries for the sake of the nation's will and nobility have taken a worthy place in the science of literature.

Analyzing these two sources is helpful to see the certain benefits of this literature and jaded representatives. In this article, reasonable conclusions are made based on observing the statistics, facts and results of experiments.

Analysis and results. As in the period of the American Enlightenment, the process of ideological and educational growth can be observed in all genres of modern Uzbek Enlightenment literature. National literary traditions were one of the factors that motivated the improvement of the direction, topics, and content of the literature of the Enlightenment, as well as the system of literary types and genres. These traditions conveyed a new meaning in the literature of the beginning of the 20th century.

A new spirit, a new idea, entered the literature of the early 20th century. The subject range of fiction has expanded, the content has changed, and that is, a unique side of humor has appeared and developed in fiction. The writers of the period not only raised the nation's grief and its problems but also found a solution; in other words, they explained the necessity of reforming the nation's consciousness and thinking and writing works on this topic.

European Enlighteners imagined national customs and traditions as obstacles to true knowledge reflecting the universal laws of nature. The main solution to this situation was deism, or an understanding of the existence of God apart from scriptures, divine grace, revealed religion, prophecy, and miracles. Instead, religious belief was based on reason and natural world observations. Deists valued God as a rational deity. Another idea central to American Enlightenment thought was liberalism, the idea that people have rights and that state power is not absolute but based on the will and consent of the governed. Rather than a radical or revolutionary doctrine, liberalism was a concept based on commercial harmony and tolerant Protestantism adopted by merchants in Northern Europe, particularly Holland and England.

Eighteenth-century America's most memorable writers led the Revolution of 1775-1783, and the founding fathers of

American literature created the Constitution of 1789. None of these creators were fiction writers. On the contrary, they were true philosophers, and their best works were political treatises, whose authors had an Enlightenment belief that they could understand the human mind and human nature. Unlike the Puritans, who saw man as a sinful failure, Enlightenment thinkers believed that man could improve himself. They aim to create a happy society based on justice and freedom. Benjamin Franklin is one of the leading scholar of the Enlightenment period. Thus, the most advanced ideas of the American Enlightenment can be traced in Franklin's work.

The writings of Benjamin Franklin (1706- 1790) show the Enlightenment spirit in America at its best and most optimistic manner. His style is quite modern, and even today, his works enjoy great popularity. Although he strongly disagreed with the opinions of the Puritans, his works show a return to their "plain style". At the same time, there is something "anti-literary" about Franklin. He had no liking for poetry and felt that writing should always have a practical purpose [3]. Due to the geographical position of Central Asia, the possibility of establishing contact with European countries was quite limited, which in turn encouraged Asian countries to act as mediators in Russia, the Near and Middle East regions. In addition, Central Asian intellectuals who went on Hajj and various trips had the opportunity to exchange expertise with intellectuals from Turkey, Afghanistan and other Arab countries. In this way, Uzbek intellectuals got acquainted with European culture indirectly. In Turkestan, the modernist movements, first the founders of Turkey and Arab countries, then the Russian, Tatar, and Azerbaijani modernists, and finally, the Central Asian modernists, began to reform the field of education, to open new schools that teach modern, secular sciences, and foreign languages [5].

As we mentioned above, Jadids were creators of culture and literature as well as imparting enlightenment to the people of Turkestan. In 1914, in the first season of the first Tashkent folk theater in Turkestan, Munavarqori Abdurashidkhanov, in his introduction, recognized the theater artists as "doctors" of the society of the time: "Those who appeared on the stage with flour on their faces or dressed as masqueraders as skilled doctors. "They are similar," he says. So, Abdurashidkhanov emphasizes that the word "theatre" means "place of education", "school of greats".

In the literature of the European Enlightenment, attention is paid to the issues of education. One of the reasons why the 18th century was called the "Age of Enlightenment" in Europe is due to the fact that special attention was paid to the issues of education during this period.

In America, the Enlightenment became a societal achievement or project that never seemed to achieve full success. It was natural for this process to question the past or predict the future. However, people had different views about the past and the future.

Conclusion. This article mainly focuses on the significance of American Enlightenment and Uzbek jadid literature and the main representatives of that period. The main feature of the article is the study of the process of the American Enlightenment movement and Enlightenment in Turkistan at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. This article also shows the benefits of this period and ideas which were proposed in this period. Enlightenment people usually raise ideas that are important for a particular period of time, for the present and the future of society, and they consistently fight to realise these ideas.

It can be concluded that the scope of topics and ideas in the literature of the Enlightenment remain very relevant today. The Enlightenment's emphasis on reason, logic, and empiricism is central to scientific research, academic discourse, and decision-making today. At the same time, debate continues about the limits of pure rationality and the need to balance it with other ways of knowing, such as intuition, emotion, and lived experience.

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