

ANALYSIS OF THE EMERGENCE AND DEVELOPMENT STAGES OF UZBEK JADID POETRY

Xalbayeva Shirinoy

Karakalpakstan State University

Abstract: This article analyzes the Jadid movement that emerged in the Turkestan region at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century, as well as its reflection in Uzbek poetry. The study examines the educational and national revival ideas of Jadidism, the continuity of folklore traditions in the works of poets, and innovations in poetic form and style on a scholarly basis. Through the works of Fitrat, Cho'lpon, Avloniy, and Behbudiy, the ideas of national identity, enlightenment, freedom, and progress are highlighted. As a result, it is concluded that Jadid poetry laid the foundation for the literature of national awakening in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Jadidism, Uzbek poetry, national revival, enlightenment, Fitrat, Cho'lpon, Avloniy, Behbudiy, folklore traditions, press, literary renewal.

Introduction

The Jadid movement, which emerged in the Turkestan region at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century, became the foundation of the Uzbek national awakening. This movement, organized by local intellectuals, aimed to lead people toward science, enlightenment, freedom, and progress. The main goal of Jadidism was to awaken the nation from centuries of stagnation, implement socio-political reforms, and restore national identity. The movement, initiated by Ismail Bey Gasprinski in Crimea, was continued in Turkestan by intellectuals such as Fitrat, Avloniy, Munavvarqori, Behbudiy, and Cho'lpon.

Jadid literature first appeared as a poetic trend calling on the people to enlightenment, free thinking, and national unity. According to B. Qosimov, Jadid poets laid the foundation for new ideological and aesthetic directions in Uzbek literature through their works [1]. Writers such as Fitrat, Avloniy, Cho'lpon, and Behbudiy used their poetry to awaken the nation, resist colonialism, and promote a modern worldview.

As noted by A. Abdug'afurov, the main essence of Jadid literature was to awaken the nation and promote ideas of social justice and spiritual renewal [2]. This process led to innovations in poetic form, style, and artistic expression.

In his work *Adabiyot qoidalari (Principles of Literature)*, Fitrat established the theoretical foundations of modern literature and regarded poetry as a moral force capable of shaping the nation [3]. Thus, Jadid poetry created the foundation for the literature of the Uzbek national awakening, instilling ideas of freedom, enlightenment, and progress in the consciousness of the people.

Methods

The research applies historical-literary, comparative, and content analysis methods. The study explores the ideology of Jadidism, its influence on literature, the reinterpretation of folklore elements in the poets' works, and the role of the press in spreading literary ideas. Poems and articles by Fitrat, Cho'lpon, Avloniy, and Behbudiy were selected as the main analytical sources.

Results

The analysis revealed that Uzbek Jadid poetry developed along several main directions:

Ideas of enlightenment and reform: In the works of Avloniy, Behbudiy, and Munavvarqori, the ideas of literacy, the establishment of new-method schools, and the call for science and education occupied a leading place.

Spirit of national awakening and freedom: Cho'lpon's "*Turkiston*", Fitrat's "*Millatga xitob*" (*Appeal to the Nation*), and Munavvarqori's "*Hurriyatmi, yo istibdodmi?*" (*Freedom or Despotism?*) vividly depict the nation's aspiration for freedom and unity.

Continuity of folklore traditions: In the works of Cho'lpon, Fitrat, and Avloniy, proverbs, epic motifs, and legendary images were artistically reinterpreted with new meanings. For instance, Cho'lpon's poem "*Uyg'on*" (*Awaken*) contains the heroic and exhortative spirit typical of folk epics.

Literary awakening through the press: Newspapers and journals such as *Taraqqiy*, *Sadoi Turkiston*, *Shuhrat*, and *Hurriyat* became the main promoters of Jadid literature. These publications printed the early poetic and journalistic works of Behbudiy, Fitrat, Cho'lpon, and Qodiriy, giving rise to a new literary atmosphere.

Renewal of poetic form and style: Jadid poets moved beyond the classical *aruz* meter by introducing vernacular language, free verse, journalistic tone, and prose elements, making poetry closer to the spirit of the people.

Discussion

The Jadid movement brought new meaning, form, and spirit to Uzbek poetry. Poetry became a tool to awaken the people and call for enlightenment and freedom. By employing folklore elements and folk expression, Jadid poets strengthened national consciousness and historical memory. The Jadid press linked literature to social life, laying the groundwork for the development of literary criticism and publicistic writing.

Conclusion

Uzbek Jadid poetry represents the artistic embodiment of the national awakening period. It led the people toward knowledge, freedom, and self-awareness. The works of Fitrat, Cho'lpon, Avloniy, and Behbudiy made a significant contribution to the modernization of Uzbek literature. Through Jadid poetry, the Uzbek nation realized its cultural identity and entered a new stage of literary development.

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