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PROVISION OF JADID LITERATURE IN PERIODICALS

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ANNOTATION

The article analyzes the periodicals published in the early twentieth century, their topics, the responses of Tavallo (Tolagan Khojamyorov), a representative of modern literature, to the ideas put forward in these publications.

It also analyzes the scope of Tavallo's journalism.

Keywords: *jadidism, journalism, jadid literature, periodicals, debate, enlightenment.*

Until the 1930s, Tavallo was frequently featured as an active artist in the press. "Many writers - Abdulla Avloni, Abdulla Qodiri, Sadridin Aini, Ghazi Yunus, Tavallo ... took part in the first Uzbek literary and artistic magazines"¹.

The artist, whose main activity is trade, did not hesitate to send articles to newspapers and magazines during his travels. That's why place names like Tokmok and Khocham would appear next to his nickname.

Tavallo's poems and articles are mainly published in "Oyna", "Mushtum", "Al-Isloh", "Al-Izoh" magazines, "Turkistan viloyatinin gazetisi", "Sadoyi Turkiston", "Sadoyi Fergana", "Najot", "Samarkand". "In newspapers such as Beginning in 1913, he embarked on an intense creative process.

The "Mirror", which was published on August 20, 1913, has become a real mirror of the nation. "In the beginning it was published once a week, and from the second year onwards in fifteen days, and lasted for about twenty months ... It was the favorite magazine of the Jadids."², recalls Ziya Said. In addition to covering current issues of the time, the magazine regularly provided literature in Uzbek and Persian-Tajik languages. The publication was mainly edited by Mahmudhoja Behbudi. In 1914, during Behbudi's pilgrimage, Haji Mu'in was appointed interim editor.

Tavallo Behbudi, Fitrat, Ajzi, Kami, Saidahmad Wasli, Haji Mu'in, Saidrizo Alizoda, Mulla Fakhridin Raji, Akobir, Mansuri, Qazizoda, Shavkat, Nasridin, Sayyid Wahob, Abbas, Ahmadjon Abdulfayz oglu, Saib Andijani, Safi Andijani, Niyaz Raji as well as other artists.

Each issue of Oyna became an important novelty among the modern enlighteners. The fact that many artists have created works dedicated to the magazine is a proof of our opinion. Tavallo, one of the most passionate authors of the magazine, writes a poem "About the magazine" Oyna "published in Samarkand"³. The magazine went its own way in promoting national identity, so this devotion led to strong protests during the Soviet era.

¹ Abduazizova N. History of journalism in Uzbekistan. - T.: Akademiya, 2002, p.29.

² Ziya Said. Selected works. - T., 1974, pp. 44-45.

³ This ghazal was published in the newspaper "Sadoyi Fergana" on October 31, 1914, issue 78, on page 44 of the collection "Ravnaq ul-Islam".

"Tashkent. Tolagan Khojamyorov" was published in the 10th issue of the magazine in 1913 under the title "Ohu hasrat". In it, the poet wants to draw the readers' attention to the most painful problem of his time. From the very beginning of the poem, the poet, who suffers from the "indifference" of the "ignorant" people of Turkestan, begins to imagine a line of events that embarrass the nation. The poor of this nation are entangled in the ropes of heresy, while the rich are entangled in the chains of so-called aridity, which has never tasted the water of generosity.

Today's people of Movorounnahr, who once cultivated the geniuses who once rocked the cradle of knowledge, are drowning in the swamp of pleasure, at a time when nations around the world are reaching the heights of development, young boys and girls in other countries are seeking knowledge and benefiting their hands.

The main reason for this is ignorance. Why, from a nation that is indifferent to its school, can any light come from children who are shivering from the cold in rooms that are filled with mud when it rains? The first step, both for the development of the nation and for the restoration of Turkestan's former glory, begins with the establishment of secular schools.

Another poem published in the magazine is called "Hasbu hol"⁴, he is also in the spirit of a call to knowledge and enlightenment. "About cinema in Tashkent (Khiva)"⁵, In his ghazals entitled "Faryodu figon" the poet harshly criticizes the behavior, ignorance, illiteracy, lack of culture of his contemporaries.⁶

The peculiarity of Tavallo was that sometimes he participated in the pages of this magazine with his poems aimed at awakening the people, and sometimes he attracted the attention of readers with his critical articles. "An open letter to my brothers from Turkestan" was one of such articles.

I have chosen to write a word or two to my brothers and sisters who are aware of the current situation around Turkestan. I hope that you will take part in this idea, look at the development of the nation with a benevolent eye, listen to the people with open arms and enter with a generous hand," said the author and urges his contemporaries to achieve the following goals.

First of all, the issue of the publication of magazines and journals, that is, the result of neglect of the press, is mentioned. "Of course it's because of our unemployment and ignorance," he said. If the number and number of newspapers and magazines increased, "our rich people would listen to the advice and criticism of magazines and newspapers, spend their time in vain on caring for their dear children, and strive for the development of the nation. Our scholars were aware of the situation and the times because of magazines and newspapers, and they served the nation and the time." Tavallo wants his brothers to learn from the achievements of other nations, to "help the nation." He sees the solution in ijthad and alliance.

Al-Islah was one of the most influential magazines, such as Oyna. The magazine was published on the initiative and efforts of Abdurahmon Sayyoh and Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhonov on January 14, 1915 in the Orda district of Tashkent in the typography of G.Ya. Yakovlev. The issues of 1915 were published in the same publishing house, in 1916, 1917, 1918 in the lithography of O.A. Portsev. It should be noted that the 5th issue of

⁴ The Mirror, 1914, No. 27.

⁵ The Mirror, 1914, No. 17.

⁶ The Mirror, 1914, No. 34.

1918 was published under the editorship of Askarkhon Pahlavonov. The 1915, 1916, and 1917 issues were 32 pages each, and the 1918 issues were 16 pages, published twice a month.⁷

On the goals and objectives of Al-Islah, the second issue of the magazine, 1915, states: Islah is a magazine that calls Muslims to the Book and the Sunnah. Islah is a magazine that saves Muslims from wrongdoing. "Islah is a magazine that informs Muslims about the necessity of jurisprudence and faith."

It should be noted that all the articles and poems in Al-Islah reflect the current problems of the time. This view is also characteristic of the works of Tolagan Khojamyorov Tavallo. In 3 poems published in the magazine, the poet focused on solving the problems facing the nation. Two of the works are ghazals, one is in the muhammas genre, one is a ghazal and a muhammas ("Munojot" and "Unhappy Nation") is written on an enlightening theme, and another is a ghazal ("On the Hijab") in a purely religious spirit.

The muhammad "Unhappy Nation" published in the 2nd issue of "Al-Islah" in 1918 is characterized in this respect.

Tavallo's point of view is clear. He describes the escalation of social tensions in the country, the almost never-ending drought in those years, and food shortages in Turkestan, as in all of Russia. The poet calls the nation to freedom, lamenting, "Our nation is lost to the savages." He emphasizes that in order to liberate the country from invaders, self-aware, proud people, the true owners of the country, must be educated.

Lying in a sleep of ignorance and negligence, that is, indifference to one's own condition, and not striving for knowledge, which is a factor of progress, is a great pain. The poem urges the nation to get out of the bed of indifference, to rid its body of a disease called illiteracy. It is an impressive expression of the idea that only by doing so can one reach the heights of enlightenment.

The poet joins the interview with the ghazal "About the Hijab" published in the 6th issue of the magazine in 1916. This has to do with the issue of women walking away from the eyes of non-mahrams, more specifically, the controversy surrounding the topic of the hijab.

Tulagan Miyarov once appeared in Al-Izoh magazine, which has managed to spread the word, albeit in a short period of time. In an article entitled "Itijo", the author urges his contemporaries to do good.

It is safe to say that Tavallo's work in the magazine "Mushtum" gave him a completely new creative impetus. From its inception until 1930, Magzawa, Mukhbircha and Mukhbir J became the most active authors.

"Turkistan Region Newspaper" is one of the publications that pays special attention to Tavallo's work. T.Khojamyarov, who took part in it both as a publicist and a poet, was able to publish works, sometimes written at the request of the regime, and sometimes depicting the deplorable state of Turkestan.

First of all, about the newspaper. The Turkistan Region Newspaper, which was published in Tashkent in 1870, was the first example of a local press in Turkestan. Although the newspaper was edited for some time by local Tatars such as Sh. Ibragimov (1872), H. Chanishev (1881) and Uzbeks such as I. Khudoyorkhanov (1893), its original owner and guide was N. Ostroumov. Therefore, it was impossible for it to be a national newspaper. "Turkistan Region Newspaper" is one of the publications that pays special attention to Tavallo's work. T.Khojamyarov, who took part in it both as a publicist and a poet, was able to publish works, sometimes written at the request of the regime, and sometimes depicting the deplorable state of Turkestan.

⁷ See the National Library of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi. Department of Rare Publications and Historical Manuscripts, inv №226 - 23; UzRFASHI.Inv № 5938,5997, 1086, 1085, 1575 and Oybek House-Museum. Inv № R-1 is stored under numbers PV-276; Sirojiddin Ahmedov. Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhonov. Selected works. T.: Manaviyat, 2003. - pp. 32.

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"The newspaper tried to publish more works on various topics of Turkestan life," Jalolov wrote. -

But the interesting thing is that the newspaper goes through a "thousand lines" of every work that "tarnishes" the reputation of Russia, the "white pasha", its policies, the Russian authorities in Turkestan, and even persecutes the authors who wrote them. slandered. As a result of a careful analysis of the Turkestan regional newspaper, we were convinced that its pages contained an article or poem, material, or even a small amount of information that contradicted Russia, its colonial policy in Turkestan, or even pointed to it. We haven't seen it published "⁹.

Indeed, on the eve of the first bourgeois revolution, its literary content expanded a little, and more and more articles and poems on enlightenment, science, and fiction began to be published in its pages. There were specific reasons for this. First of all, NP Ostroumov tried to gather the Turkestan intelligentsia around him and take their "reins". Second, through them, Russia sought to spread its policy more widely in Turkestan. Third, he sought to increase the newspaper's popularity among the people.

During the First World War, the direction of newspapers and magazines published in Turkestan also changed. The subject of war entered the periodicals and periodicals. N. Ostroumov gave "orders" to Uzbek artists to write works wishing Russia victory, praising and glorifying the "white pasha".

As a result, a number of "ordered" poems appeared in Uzbek literature. The level of "Order" works was very low in terms of art, they consisted mainly of a collection of simple rhyming words.

Poets who wrote such poems, firstly, because they wrote on a subject they did not know well, were far from artistic, and secondly, because artists such as Avloni, Mirmuhsin, Tavallo wrote these "orders" against their will.

The enlightened and progressive poet Tavallo also takes an objective approach to the major events and happenings in Turkestan and tries to reflect the life of the people in a realistic way. However, he also wrote poems in praise of the White Pasha, the Governor-General of Turkestan N. Kuropatkin. At a time when the Tsarist government was recruiting young men to work behind the front lines, Tavallo also wrote a series of poems urging the people of Turkestan to go to work. These poems should be studied and evaluated in the light of the current conditions in colonial Turkestan at that time.

Under the influence of the people's national liberation movement in Turkestan, the poet's work was cleared of such contradictions and shortcomings, and progressive, popular ideas began to take precedence in his works.

⁸ Qosimov B., Yusupov Sh. , Dolimov U., et al. Textbook of Uzbek literature of the national awakening period, T.: Manaviyat, 2004.-pp 209.

⁹ Jalolov A. The process of development of Uzbek enlightenment literature (late XIX and early XX centuries) dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philology. - T., 1994, pp. 23–24.

From 1914 to 1916, T. Khojamyarov published more than 10 journalistic articles and six poems in the "Turkistan Region Newspaper".

One of the most important aspects of his journalism was that Tavallo was one of the most controversial artists in the national press after M. Behbudi.

It is well known that the debate over the word "sart" in the press began in 1911 and lasted a long time. After the colonization of Turkestan, the local people were called "Sart". N. Ostroumov's book of the same name is well known. Giving such a name to a nation with a long past and glorious history has provoked protests from many vigilantes, and the relationship has begun to take its place in the press. In 1911, Bahrombek, the translator of the Emir of Bukhara, wrote to the magazine "Shuro": he asks. In the 19th issue of the magazine, Behbudi's answer is published: "The word Sart is unknown" (This article was republished in the issues of "Oyna" in issues 22-26, 1915). In the 24th issue, Bakakhoja from Samarkand published an article entitled "The word Sart is original." 2-3 years later, the debate resurfaced. In the 30th issue of "Sadoyi Fergana" in 1914, Mulla Abdullabek's article "The word Sart is known" was published. In response to this article, Behbudi published an article in the 39th issue of "Oyna" in 1914 entitled "The word Sart was not known."

Tavallo will argue with Haji Mu'in and Fuzayl Jonboy over the Oyna magazine in the Turkistan Region newspaper.

The first article was published in the March 16, 1914 issue of the newspaper "Etizor". It tells about the closure of the Samarkand newspaper and the good deeds of the Oyna magazine, which was organized by its editor. At the same time, the author states that he is upset that the poems and articles sent by him were published too late. At the same time, the attitude of other publications to the daily life of Turkestan is analyzed.

Opinions about the magazine "Oyna" in the article provoked a protest from a teacher from Tashkent Fuzayl Jonboy, who published an "Open Letter" in the March 30, 26, 1914 issue of the newspaper. In the article, the author considers Tavallo's territory to be inappropriate and concludes that "the writers of our current newspapers and magazines have fallen into the trap of passion instead of love."

Haji Mu'in will also take part in the debate¹⁰. An article in the newspaper, April 10, 1914, entitled "Truthless Afro," was Tavallo's response to both creators. The debate continues: on April 24, 1914, in issue 32, in the column "Otvot Khadjamiyarovu", Fuzayl objected to Jonboy Tavallo. The answer to this objection will be published in the Turkestan regional newspaper on May 1, 1914, No. 34, pages 3-4.

Also, "Feleton"¹¹ "Impressions of our ignorant people from the theater"¹², "Isn't it time to learn a lesson?"¹³ and his other articles were like a mirror in the face of the elements that were shackled at the feet of the Enlightenment on the path of the nation's development.

"Sadoyi Turkiston" newspaper also promoted the idea of national awakening from its first issues. It soon became a newspaper with a much sharper journalistic orientation, surrounded by all the progressive-minded intellectuals of its time. Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhonov, Abdulla Avloni (Indamas), Tolagan Khojamyorov (Tavallo), Saidnosir Mirjalilov (Turkestan), Hamza Hakimzoda, Homid Said, Abdulhamid

¹⁰ See: Turkistan Province Newspaper, March 30, 1914, No. 26, p.

¹¹ "Newspaper of Turkestan region", March 27, 1914, No. 25, pp. 2-3.

¹² Turkistan Province Newspaper, April 3, 1914, No. 27, p.

¹³ Turkistan Province Newspaper, April 3, 1914, No. 27, p.

Sulaymon (Cholpon), Muminjon Muhammadjanov, Abdulla Ergoziev Nushiravon Yovushev, Siddiqi, Lutfulla Olimov, Mullah Said Ahmad, Vasli, Fuzail Jonboev, Muhammadjon (teacher), Badriddin Alami, Haji Mu'in, Shukur Rahimi and others.¹⁴ Tavallo took part in this edition, mainly with examples of poetry. His poems such as "Ramazan Obiisi-la", "Munojot", and "Savqi Taraqqiy" were first published in this newspaper and received a well-deserved grade.

Although Tavallo's "grass" verses were few, they were also published in such newspapers as "Samarkand", "Sadoyi Fergana", "Najot", and "Haqiqat".

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¹⁴ See: Abduazizova N. History of Turkestan press (1870-1917). - T.: Akademiya, 2000, p.124.