

LITERARY of BUKHARA IN THE LATE XIX AND EARLY XX CENTURIES**¹Ilhom ESHONKULOV, ²Jum'anazar ESHONKULOV**Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor Termez State University¹, Independent researcher Samarkand State University²**ABSTRACT**

The article deals with the Persian-Tajik literary traditions of the XIX-XX centuries and the influence of the formation of Tajik poetry in the literary environment of Bukhara. The author of the article analyzes and studies the influence of literary traditions of this period and the formation of popular literary environment on the basis of research sources, in particular, primary sources of this period: tazkira, poetic bayoz, collection and poetic devons of poets of the late XIX - early XX centuries.

In this regard, the main topics of the article are the use of certain traditional genres, literary processes, tendencies to artistic traditions, the artistic style of enlightened poets and the emergence of literary processes, as well as issues related to the study of literature in the late XIX - early XX centuries. has important scientific and practical significance for the study and understanding of Tajik literature.

Keywords: *Tajik literature of the late XIX - early XX centuries, influences, literary traditions, the formation of literary processes, schools in a new way.*

INTRODUCTION

Over the centuries, the literature of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries has delivered many speakers in the field of word art, many of whom have written many works of their own. In the literature of this period it is felt that the number of poets and well-known historians with a poetic divan has increased relatively. In this regard, this period of literature can be considered as one of the most productive periods of Tajik literature. Therefore, many word artists and research scholars have effectively contributed to the analysis and research of the literature of this period, starting with Sadridin Aini [1] and later with experts in the field, including Bertels [3], I.S. Braginskiy [4], N. Innocent [6], R. Hodizoda [7], U. Karimov [5], S. Amirkulov [2] and other literary scholars have devoted themselves to the study of the literature of this period.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

From the second half of the 19th century, the Muslim countries of the East - Iran, Turkey, India, Afghanistan and Central Asia - began to show interest in the capitalist system. Socio-spiritual changes in the literature gave rise to the Enlightenment movement. Enlightenment movement and activity in Central Asian Persian-Tajik literature was one of the first in the works of Ahmad Donish, his followers and friends - Qori Rahmatullo Vozeh Bukhari, Abdulkadirhoja Savdo, Shamsiddin Shahin, Muhammadsiddiq Hayrat Bukhari and others. Ahmad Donish's Navadir-ul-Waqoe '[Rare Events], Qori Rahmatullo Wozeh's Savoneh-ul-masolik fi farosix-ul-mamolik, Shamsiddin Shahin's Badoe'-us-sanoe' [Fine Arts] Muhammadsiddiq Hayrat's poems, written in a variety of genres, were powerful in encouraging society to adopt a new social attitude. In the spiritual awakening and expansion of the worldview of the Tajik people, the representatives of the enlightenment movement of Iran and Afghanistan Zaynulobiddin Maraghavi [1838-1910]'s "Sayohanomai Ibrahimbek" [Ibrahimbek's travelogue] and Mahmud Tarzi's [1867-1935] "Sayohat dar se qitai roi" In [29 Journeys to Three Continents of the Earth], the conclusions of these authors, which are the product of their travels to the developed countries of the world, made an important contribution. With such a change and diversification, the influence of classical literary traditions on Enlightenment literature was a priority and sustainable. For this reason,

Enlightenment literature is the conclusion of classical literature, as well as one of the foundations of change and renewal of literature of the new period.

When we get acquainted with the advanced enlightenment ideas and activities of progressive Tajik poets and writers who lived and worked in the XIX century, we see that there are common features between the Russian enlightenment idea of the XVIII century and the Tajik enlightenment idea of the XIX century. Although the intellectuals of this period were socially attached to the ruling class, but in their scientific, philosophical and literary works they reflected the advanced ideas of the time and sincerely defended the interests of the working people.

RESULTS

In the second half of the 19th century, Ahmad Donish emerged as the founder of Enlightenment literature. He was one of the first people in Central Asia to describe and interpret progressive and progressive ideas. In separate chapters of Navadir-ul-Waqoe 'and in his treatise, The Historical Treatise, he criticized many of the socio-political issues of the period and aroused critical thinking and progressive ideas in the minds of the enlighteners of the period. The ideas of the Enlightenment were further reflected in the works of Qari Rahmatullo Vozeh and Shamsiddin Shahin after Ahmad Donish. The enlightenment activity played an important role in the views of these poets and their followers and had a positive impact on many spheres of cultural life of this period.

In the works of the representatives of the Tajik Enlightenment literature there is a peculiarity of artistic image and philosophical thinking, which is the most exemplary tradition of Persian-Tajik classical literature and a logical continuation of this traditional direction.

Ahmad Donish followed in the footsteps of Persian-Tajik classical literature and chose a new creative path and artistic and philosophical style in the description and interpretation of the idea of enlightenment. His creative skills and innovative style are first and foremost in his life and philosophical stories collected in Navadir-ul-Waqoe ', including The Story of Haji [The Story of Haji], Mardi Ajamiy [Ajamluk Male], The Adventures of Mullo Hol and Shukurbek "[The past of Mullo Khol and Shukurbek] and other stories. In these stories, the author's artistic images and philosophical thoughts are depicted in an interconnected way. Such a traditional view can be seen in Qari Rahmatullo Vozeh's Savoneh ul-Masolik.

The ideas of enlightenment are artistically expressed in the works of Shamsiddin Shahin. It is known that in "Tohfai doston" [Gift of friends]] the features of moral masnavi in classical poetry, and in "Badoe'-us-sanoe'" the influence of philosophical symbols and fables is vividly reflected. But his lyrical poetry is arguably the highest example of Enlightenment poetry.

In the second half of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century, such enlightenment ideas in the field of literature were expressed through literary genres. In the works of enlightened writers and poets of this period, many important vital issues, political, social and moral views were put to a general discussion, both by means of artistic imagery and through the discussion of philosophical thinking.

Enlightenment ideas had a positive and significant impact on the content and content of the literature of this period, the development of styles and directions. Many poets and writers who wrote during this period became acquainted with the artistic and philosophical works of Ahmad Donishi and became critical of the old system of statehood and ignorance and backwardness. In their works of poetry and prose, they described real-life events in a way that was understandable to the masses. However, the enlightenment ideas of Ahmad Donish were not clear to most of his followers and admirers, so the ideas of enlightenment did not develop in their works. Due to

this, Muztarib, Isa-Makhdum, Ashiq, Haji Abdulazim Shar'i, Mirzo Abdulazim Somi and other poets and writers who lived and worked in this period, although belonging to the progressive literary trends, were far from expressing the ideas of enlightenment in this period. Literary genres such as ghazal, rubai, qita and qasida play an important role in the works of poets of this period. At the same time, artistic creation was also often mixed with philosophical and historical considerations. New genres have emerged in the field of prose, the most important examples of which are Ahmad Donish's Navodir ul-Vaqoe, Shamsiddin Shahin's Badoe' ul-sanoe, Qori Rahmatullo Vozeh's Aqoid un-niso, and Abdulkadirhoja Savdo's Muzhikot. Philosophical works such as [Laughter] can be enumerated.

DISCUSSION

In the literature of the early twentieth century, the progressive and progressive ideas of poets and writers of the second half of the nineteenth century played an important role. During this period, a group of brilliant scholars, poets and writers continued the themes and traditions of the past, including Sharifjon-Makhdum Sadri Ziyu, Naqibhon Tugral, Muhammadsiddiq Hayrat, Abdurrahman Tamkin, Tashkhoja Asiri Khujandi and others. The people of this science and literature, through their works of art, tried to explain the flaws of their time and show ways to reform it. They followed in the footsteps of the traditions of past literature in terms of artistic form, style and direction, as well as the creation of artistic means of expression. In particular, the language of fiction written by progressive writers of this century was extremely simple and popular. In this way, the language and style of Sharifjon-Makhdum Sadri Ziyu's works are noteworthy.

The progressive direction of literature in the early twentieth century was reflected in the works of poets and writers of this period, which had its own characteristics. Most of the poets and writers of this period were aware of the political, social, and economic events of their time, and they sought to correct and eliminate the flaws in their works. Among them, a new literary trend emerged in the literature of this period, which reflected the cultural achievements and the attitude of intellectuals to these topics. At the same time, the leading topics of this literature are devoted to new methods of schooling and education, the new method of education has brought about significant changes in the spiritual and cultural life of the people. Representatives of this new literary direction Sadriddin Aini, Tashkhoja Asiri, Mirzo Sirojiddin Hakim, Siddiqi Ajzi, Mirzo Abdulvahid Munzim, Muhammadsiddiq Hayrat and others are the organizers of the new school ["school method jadid"], as well as the authors of textbooks and literature for these schools, and were great poets and writers of the period.

The propaganda of the Western science and education system also played an important role in the works of poets and writers of this period. According to the writers of this period, secular science and enlightenment are essential for the development of society. At the same time, he explained the importance of teaching Russian and the languages of developed foreign countries to young people. Mirzo Siroj Hakim's work "Tuhfai ahli Bukhara" [Gift of the people of Bukhara] serves as an example in this regard.

In the literature of the early twentieth century, the description of the subject and the issues of the period played an important role, including the poems of Sadriddin Aini, Tashkhoja Asiri Khujandi, Mirzo Siroj Hakim, Mirzo Abdulvahid Munzim, Muhammadsiddiq Hayrat, Sharifjon-Makhdum Sadri Ziyu and others.

Thus, a new era of Tajik literature began in the early twentieth century and continues to our time. For more than a century, Tajik literature has entered a new stage of development, and it is clear that this change is due to the cultural and literary development of the Tajik people.

In this regard, there is a need to classify the historical stages of the new Tajik literature. The deep focus on cultural life and literary trends, at the same time, vividly reflects the attitude of fiction towards the political and

social movement of society. Consequently, the classification of historical stages of the literature of the new period, extensive analysis and monographic research, the causes and ways of the evolutionary [evolutionary] development of literature, the content and methodological changes of writers' centuries, and literary relations create new opportunities.

In particular, some of its representatives have linked the critical direction of this literature with the service of the times. The revolution itself created a new perspective, allowing such a direction to develop. The criticism was also politically motivated. It was in this direction that a realistic theory was formed, which then led to a crisis of literary principles and took the original literature out of the process of actual development, as well as lowering its ideological and artistic value.

Results and discussion. From this general analysis of the subject comes the following conclusion:

The patriotic and nationalist propaganda of the Enlightenment literature of the early twentieth century continued even after 1917 and changed their content. The most important goals of this movement were the promotion of Soviet schools and education, social activism, the freedom of women, and the struggle to build a classless society.

According to literary scholar Muhammadjon Shakuri, "Enlightenment propaganda and agitation ideas quickly disappeared during the Soviet era and were replaced by political propaganda and open revolutionary propaganda. and mobilized as an idea against the nation [8, 113].

Many representatives of Jadid literature fell into this whirlpool, moving away from their original ideological and artistic goals and later falling victim to Stalin's repressive policies. Therefore, it is possible to express in depth the literature of this period, its classification into periods, as well as several views on the poets and writers of this period.

As we have noted, contrary to the opinion of Sadriiddin Ayni, we considered the idea of the beginning of the new Tajik literature as the second half of the XIX century, and gave several proofs of this. If we look deeply into the essence of literary events, we see that the literature of Jadidism in the twentieth century emerged on the basis of the idea of enlightenment in the works of Ahmad Donish and his followers in the late nineteenth century.

The spiritual image of Ahmad Donish is an unchanging image. He was at the forefront of the need for renewal in the next era through his thinking, his literary achievements, and his reformist ideas. In particular, the role of his service in the emergence of a new literature deserves special attention. This, in turn, led to the emergence of new literary trends. The demands and proposals for state reform, written in Navodir ul-Waqoe ', prove that he had a high social taste in the field of art and sociology. Ahmad Donish was a supporter of the reformist idea of the renewal of literature and society in both poetry and prose. Importantly, Ahmad Donish's experience was effective for later trends in literature, particularly Jadid literature. Even one of the figures of Tajik literature, Sadriiddin Aini, applied this experience in his work.

CONCLUSION

The analysis of this part of the study leads to the following conclusions:

1. The ideological content of the Enlightenment literature played an important role in the ideological struggle against the ruling politics;
2. Thanks to the works of the Enlightenment literature and the Jadid movement in the poetic and prose genres, the scope of the subject of works of art expanded, artistic ideas and images, closer to the realities of life and real time, and simplified artistic style, language and means of artistic expression;

3. The influence of Enlightenment realism is felt not only in the content and content of literature, but also in the artistic style and means of artistic expression. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, regardless of the complex political and economic situation, the literary environment in the Emirate of Bukhara developed and reached its peak of development.

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