

FITRATNING O'ZBEK ADABIYOTIGA QO'SHGAN HISSASI VA UNING JADIDCHILIKDAGI ROLI

Filologiya va tillarni o'qitish yo'nalishi

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada O'rta Osiya jadidchiligining taniqli vakili, o'zbek tarixchisi filolog Abdurauf Fitrat hayoti va ijodini o'rganishga qaratilgan. Maqolada Fitrat hayoti, va adabiy merosi chuqur tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, Fitratning o'zbek adabiyotiga qo'shgan hissasi, jadidchilik davridagi xalqimiz uchun ko'rsatgan bqiyo jonbozliklari ko'rib chiqilgan Fitratning hayotini va uning badiiy merosini chuqur o'rganmoqchi bo'lgan o'quvchilar uchun mo'ljallangan.

Kalit so'zlar: Abdurauf Fitrat, jadidchilik, o'zbek adabiyoti, adabiy meros, jonbozlik, tarix, filologiya.

ВКЛАД ФИТРАТА В УЗБЕКСКУЮ ЛИТЕРАТУРУ И ЕГО РОЛЬ В ДЖАДИДИЗМЕ

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Данная статья посвящена изучению жизни и творчества Абдурауфа Фитрата, выдающегося деятеля среднеазиатского джадидизма, узбекского историка и филолога. В статье представлен углубленный анализ жизни и литературного наследия Фитрата. Также рассматриваются вклад Фитрата в узбекскую литературу и его беспримерная самоотверженность по отношению к нашему народу в период джадидизма. Эта статья предназначена для читателей, желающих глубоко изучить жизнь Фитрата и его художественное наследие.

Ключевые слова: Абдурауф Фитрат, джадидизм, узбекская литература, литературное наследие, самоотверженность, история, филология.

FITRAT'S CONTRIBUTION TO UZBEK LITERATURE AND HIS ROLE IN JADIDISM"

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Annotation: This article is dedicated to the study of the life and work of Abdurauf Fitrat, a prominent figure of Central Asian Jadidism, and an Uzbek historian and philologist. The article provides an in-depth analysis of Fitrat's life and literary heritage. It also examines Fitrat's contribution to Uzbek literature and his unparalleled dedication to our people during the Jadid period. This article is intended for readers who wish to delve deeply into Fitrat's life and his artistic legacy.

Keywords: Abdurauf Fitrat, Jadidism, Uzbek literature, literary heritage, dedication, history, philology.

Abdurauf Fitrat, a prominent figure of Uzbek Jadidism, who contributed significantly to the development of Uzbek literature, was a historian, philologist, poet, scholar, and enlightened intellectual. He was born in 1886 in Bukhara, into a family of intellectuals. He received his education at madrasahs and universities in Bukhara and Istanbul. He thoroughly mastered Arabic, Persian, and Turkish languages and was able to communicate fluently in them. He deeply studied the works of the great scholars of the East.

His father was a merchant and was often away from home, staying in Kashgar until 1918. Fitrat was raised by his mother, Mustafo Bibi (Bibijon), and his mother contributed to Fitrat's development into a mature individual. She read him the ghazals of Navoi, Uvaysi, Zebuniso, Bedil, and Fuzuli, literally laying the foundation for his increased love for literature from a young age.

In 1909, he went to study at Istanbul University and studied there until 1913. While studying there, his intelligence and wisdom impressed the professors, and they gave him the nickname "Fitrat" - Wise. His first collection was published in 1911 under

the name "Sayha" ("Call"). Subsequently, in the same year, "Sayyohi Hindi" (The Indian Traveler) and "Munozara" (Debate) were published. The period Fitrat lived in coincided with a period of increasing revolutionary movements in Turkestan. Like his predecessors, he promoted the ideas of enlightenment. He wanted his people to be enlightened, to emerge from the swamp of ignorance, and he carried out various activities in this direction. His work "Munozara," created in Tajik in 1913, shows that he sought a "path to salvation" by rescuing his people from the swamp of oppression. His works such as "Indian Revolutionaries," "Timur's Mausoleum," "Oguz Khan," "Abu Muslim," and "Turkic Language" put forward free thoughts and liberal views. In Fitrat's works, a striving for beauty and a change in worldview are evident, and are manifested in the following works: "Abulfayz Khan," "Arslon," and "Vose" (in Tajik).

Fitrat is revered in our country not only as a Jadid, but also as a famous philologist. His works such as "Rules of Literature," "Examples of Old Uzbek Literature," and "About Aruz" play an important role in the development of our literature.

On October 4, 1938, Fitrat was executed alongside great intellectuals of our people such as Abdulla Qodiri, Cholpon, Otajon Hoshim, Qayum Ramazon, and Ghazi Olim. Most tragically, the court decision to execute these Uzbek "chinors" (plane trees - referring to important figures) was adopted on October 5, 1938. Did they so desire to cut down these enlightened Uzbek sons, to extinguish the lamps that would lead our country to enlightenment?! Only in 1956 was he acquitted.

In conclusion, I can say that studying Fitrat's life and reading his works is important for everyone in understanding their own history. Every time you read his priceless works, you can discover new meanings. Everyone can draw relevant conclusions for themselves and apply them in their lives. In short, being Uzbek and not knowing about Fitrat, not studying his life, is disrespect for our history and our ancestors.

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