



## A BRIGHT REPRESENTATIVE OF MODERN LITERATURE – CHULPAN

*University of Business and Science*

*Student in the Uzbek Language Program*

***Tuychieva Muqaddas Asrorjon kizi***

*Scientific supervisor: Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in History,*

***Mirkhakimova Feruza Xoldorjon kizi***

**Annotation:** *The Jadid movement played an important role in the national awakening of the peoples of Central Asia at the beginning of the 20th century. It was not only a reform in the field of education, but also a whole socio-enlightenment awakening. Jadidists fought to develop the national language, culture and consciousness, to educate the people and achieve national unity. This movement united many prominent intellectuals, and their activities had a great influence on the future of the peoples of Central Asia. Chulpan occupies a special place as the most vivid representative and artistic expression of the Jadid movement. His creative heritage - collections of poetry, dramas, novels - artistically express Jadid ideals. Chulpan used literature as a means of social activity and awakened, enlightened and united the people through his poems, dramas and novels. His life path is a symbol of courage and loyalty.*

**Keywords:** *Jadidism, Chulpan, Enlightenment, Turkestan, literature, national awakening, usul-i jadid, literary heritage.*

**Introduction.** Chulpan's legacy has not lost its significance even today. During the period of independence, his works were republished, his legacy was studied and promoted. Chulpan was recognized as a symbol of national consciousness, thought and patriotism. His legacy is an integral part of Uzbek literature and culture and will remain an important example for future generations. The Jadidism movement and Chulpan's legacy teach an important lesson. They show



that the future of the nation depends on its enlightenment, consciousness and unity. Jadidists and Chulpan thought and acted about this in their time. These ideas are still relevant today. Enlightenment, consciousness and unity are necessary for the future of the Uzbek people to be even brighter. This guiding star, which began with the Jadidists and Chulpan, will remain.

**Main part.** The beginning of the Jadid movement. At the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries, the territory of Turkestan was experiencing complex socio-political processes. A period occurred when the conquest of this territory by the Russian Empire, the crisis of the traditional feudal system, and the introduction of Western culture intertwined. In such conditions, the conscious layers of the local population began to think seriously about the future of their people. They saw the way out of this period in national revival, the spread of enlightenment, and the reform of society.[1 P.15] It was during this period that the Jadid movement arose and opened a new page in the history of the peoples of all Central Asia. The Jadid movement got its name from the Arabic word “jaded”, which means “new way”. The founders of this movement set themselves the goal of establishing new schools, providing modern education, and spreading the ideas of independence. Jadidism was not only a reform in the field of education, but also a whole socio-political and cultural movement. Within the framework of this movement, literature, theater, press and public activities were revived, the issue of the national language and alphabet was raised, women's rights were protected. Through their activities, the Jadidists awakened the national consciousness of the peoples of Central Asia and called on them to think independently.

The life of Chulpan. One of the most vivid representatives of this movement was Chulpan. He artistically expressed the ideals of Jadidism and encouraged millions of readers to national awakening. His life path and creative heritage demonstrate the human and artistic image of the Jadidism movement. Chulpan is recognized not only as a poet and a poetess and writer, but also as a symbol of



national consciousness and free thought. Today, his legacy is an integral part of Uzbek literature and culture.

The role of Chulpan in the Jadidism movement. Chulpan occupies a special place in the Jadidism movement. As an active participant in the movement, he not only spread theoretical ideas, but also put them into practice. His work is considered the most vivid and attractive expression of the ideals of Jadidism. In his poems, Chulpan awakened the people through national awakening, patriotism and freedom, calling them to a new life. For Chulpan, literature was not only art, but also a means of social activity and awakening the people. Chulpan also supported the ideas of Jadidism in the issue of literary language. He used the folk language in his works. He criticized this traditional literary language and proposed creating a literary language close to the folk language. Chulpan fully supported this principle in his work. He brought literature closer to the people and made it understandable. This approach of his made a great contribution to the development of the Uzbek literary language. [2 P.35] Chulpan also actively participated in the issue of national consciousness and unity. In his works, he promoted the ideas of the unification of all Turkic peoples, the creation of a common culture and language. These ideas were a continuation of the Jadidist traditions that began with Ganspirinsky. Chulpan enriched these ideas with new artistic expression and adapted them to the modern context. In his poems, he wrote about the common history, culture and future of the peoples of Turkestan.

Awakening in Chulpan's works. Chulpan's collection of poems "Awakening" is the best example of his creative maturity. This collection contains many poems on the themes of national awakening, freedom and patriotism. For example, in the poems "To the Motherland" Chulpan sings a poem about his Motherland and calls for a fight to liberate it. The following lines of the poem fully express this:

"Motherland, yours - Fire in the heart,  
Tears in the eyes, sorrow in the chest.



Living for you - This is my duty,  
Dying for you - This is my glory!"

These lines deeply express the themes of patriotism, national consciousness and courage. [3 P.22] In Chulpan's poetry, the Motherland turns from an individual subject into a national-cultural subject. Symbols and images play an important role in Chulpan's poetry. In his poems, he uses natural symbols such as the sun, dawn, spring, and flowers. These symbols represent national awakening, renewal, and life. For example, in the collection "Springs", the spring is a symbol of enlightenment and innovation. Through these symbols, Chulpan conveys complex ideas in a simple and understandable way. His poetic language is close to the vernacular, but artistically rich and expressive. The novel "Night and Day" is considered Chulpan's most important and complex work. The novel consists of two parts: "Night" - represents the traditional way of life, "Day" - a new way of life. The main character Miryakub is a man caught between these two worlds. He thinks about the future of his people, but faces difficulties in implementing them in life. [4 P.34] The image of Miryakub is a symbol of an entire generation, an intelligent young man who is looking for new ways for his people. There are several important images in the novel. Miryakub is a symbol of this generation, an intelligent young man who is looking for new ways for his people. His father, Mahmudkhodja, represents the traditional way of life, who does not understand and rejects his son's new ideas. Ormonkhon is the image of a new woman who fights for freedom, education and equal rights. The novel reflects the complex processes in Turkestan society through these images. Each image is a symbol of different forces and ideas. The novel "Night and Day" is considered one of the best examples of the realism trend in Uzbek literature. The novel truthfully reflects life, raises social problems and seeks solutions to them. The novel, expressing the ideas of Jadidism in an artistic way, opened a new page in Uzbek literature. This work is still considered one of the most important monuments of Uzbek literature.



Chulpan's contribution to the Uzbek literary language. Chulpan and the Jadid movement made a great contribution to the development of the Uzbek literary language. Jadidists criticized the previous literary language - the Chigatay language and proposed creating a literary language close to the vernacular. This language should be a language that ordinary people understand and use. Chulpan fully supported this principle in his work. [5 P. 54] He used the vernacular in his poems, dramas and novels, and ordinary conversational language in his dialogues. This was a sharp contrast to the traditional literary language and greatly contributed to the development of the Uzbek literary language. Chulpan contributed to the development of the literary language in several ways. First, he brought the poetic language closer to the vernacular. The traditional poetic language chose a complex and understandable language. Secondly, he used elements of the national language in the literary language, and emotional expressions in the patriotic theme. Thirdly, he developed and enriched the literary language. He introduced new words, phrases and expressions. Chulpan's contribution in this area has not lost its significance to this day. The current Uzbek literary language is a continuation of this process. The language reform initiated by the Jadidists and Chulpan was continued and improved by subsequent generations. Today's Uzbek writers learn from the Chulpan language and are inspired by it. Its language, close to the folk language, understandable and rich, continues in today's literature.

Expansion of literary themes. The Jadidist movement and Chulpan's work significantly expanded the themes of Uzbek literature. Traditional Uzbek literature was dominated by religious, philosophical and romantic themes. Jadidism introduced socio-political themes into literature. National awakening, freedom, enlightenment, women's rights, ignorance - all these became literary themes. This change marked the beginning of a new era in Uzbek literature. Chulpan was considered the best example in this area. The themes of national awakening, patriotism, freedom and enlightenment prevail in his poems. He used poetry as a means of social activity. Poetry became not only an expression of beauty, but also a means of thinking and



change. This approach marked the beginning of a new era in Uzbek literature. Chulpan's poetry also influenced other poets and inspired them to write new themes. [6 P.18]

Chulpan's contribution to the development of theater and stage. Chulpan's dramaturgy also made a great contribution to the expansion of themes. His plays raised contemporary themes such as women's liberation, enlightenment, and national unity. When these plays were staged, the audience thought about these themes and tried to put them into practice. Jadidists considered theater an important part of social life and used it as a means of educating the people.

Revival of national heritage during the period of independence. Chulpan and the heritage of Jadidism were forgotten and criticized during the Soviet era. The repressions that began in the 1930s destroyed the Jadids and their followers. Chulpan was assassinated on August 14, 1938. He was criticized as an "enemy of the people" and a "national bourgeois", his works were banned and forgotten. Most Soviet citizens did not know who Chulpan was. This period was tragic for the heritage of Jadidism. Many Jadidists were executed, their works were banned, and their names were erased.

After Uzbekistan gained independence in 1991, the Jadid heritage began to be rediscovered. Chulpan and other Jadidists were acquitted, and their works were republished. In the mid-1990s, Chulpan's poetry collections, "Evening and Daylight", were republished. Researchers began to study the Jadid movement and the Chulpan creative movement. The period of independence was the beginning of a new life for the Jadid heritage.

**Conclusion.** Today, Chulpan is recognized as one of the national heroes of Uzbekistan. Streets, schools and libraries are named after him. Writers and poets are studying and developing Chulpan's heritage. In the Uzbek literature of the period of independence, Chulpan's heritage is gaining new significance. He is recognized as a symbol of national consciousness, free thought and patriotism. His life path is a symbol of patriotism and courage in the struggle for the ideas of Jadidism. The



Jadidism movement and Chulpan's heritage have taught us an important lesson. They show that the future of the nation depends on its enlightenment, consciousness and unity. Our Jadidists and Chulpan thought and acted about this in their time. These ideas are still relevant today. Enlightenment, consciousness and unity are necessary for the future of the Uzbek people to be even brighter. This path, begun by our Jadidists and Chulpan, will remain an unfading star guiding the way for today's and future generations, that is, for us young people.

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