

THE ROLE OF BEGALI KASIMOV'S SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN LITERARY CRITICISM AND ITS DEVELOPMENT

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ANNOTATION:

The article explains the study of Uzbek Jadid literature during the years of independence and the role of B.Kasimov's research as a school, as a literary critic, elshunos, nationalist, Jadid scholar a participant in a major social movement called Jadidism and a critical researcher.

Keywords: jadid literary criticism, national idea, elshunos, nationalist, jadid scholar.

INTRODUCTION:

National independence, along with many other areas, has led to great achievements in the field of literary criticism. The idea of independence has provided an objective assessment of the Uzbek fiction, stereotyped, biased and inversely analyzed in the past, as well as a true analysis and interpretation of the national ideological weapon. In particular, there was a new upsurge in Jadid literature, which can be attributed to the end of the evil policy of the former Soviet Union, which historically colonized Turkestan. It is the moral duty of literary scholars to correctly assess the work of intellectuals, writers and poets who fought for national independence in the name of the Jadid movement and to convey it to our people in a pure form. In this sense, Jadid literary critics, who brought up independence, emerged. The objective research on modern literature is reflected in

the scientific research that is being created today.

During the period of independence, a stream of literary critics, such as Ozod Sharafiddinov, Laziz Qayumov, Begali Kasimov, Naim Karimov, Salohiddin Mamajonov, Nuriddin Shukurov, Umarali Normatov, Ibrahim Gafurov, Bakhtiyor Nazarov, Numan Rakhimjanov, has grown up independence allowed the Jadids to evaluate their work and activities fairly. Professor S.Mirvaliev's monograph "Abdulla Qodiriy" is one of the first attempts on the principle of independence. Academician Naim Karimov was one of the first to reveal the features of the development of literature of the twentieth century during the years of independence, in particular, the study of modern Uzbek literature on the basis of the national idea. His books "Cholpon" (1991), "Usmon Nasir", "The last days of Usman Nasir" (1994), "The poet who awakened independence" (2000), "Scenes of twentieth-century Uzbek literature" (2008) are important sources in the study of modern literature.

Professor Naim Karimov, in his book "Landscapes of XX century literature", expresses his literary views on the representatives of modern literature - Behbudi, Hamza to Cholpon, Usmon Nosir, analyzes the work of art in harmony with the life and spiritual and aesthetic worldview of the writer. The Jadid movement of the 1920s, as a result of its study of the birth and development of Jadid literature, such as "The Historical Situation in

the Early Twentieth Century and the Emergence of the Jadid Movement," proves that it is one of the most important figures in Jadid literature. The scholar's literary portraits published under the heading "Istiqloq Fidoiylari" and his articles on intellectuals who were active in the literary environment of the 1920s and 1930s, such as Abdullah Avloni, Botu, Abdulla Alavi, Vadud Mahmud, are the result of his research. provides new information from history.

In his article "Cholpon and Uzbek poetry of the XX century", the scholar notes that Jadid poetry, a new era in Uzbek poetry of the XX century, "reform in the structure of poetry" is associated with the names of Fitrat and Cholpon. Typically, the concept of reform is used as a novelty in political processes. But when we say reform in poetry, the scholar is referring to the fact that Cholpon Fitrat once renounced the Arabic-Persian forms and "wrote in the weight of folk poetry in the language of the living people" as a reform and Cholpon directly continued it. At the same time, Cholpon, as a literary scholar, describes the period from Navoi to Muqimi as "the same, the same, the same" and in the article "The Great Indian" he says that "the soul is looking for novelty" and wants to write in new forms. [6]

While evaluating Cholpon's work, the scholar renounced the old poetic forms and was awarded the nickname Cholpon by Fitrat, Behbudi, Kodiri, Hamza, Avloni, Tavallo is considered to be an artist who "jumped out" of Uzbek poetry and "not only turned it into a weapon of national awakening, but also updated its language and style, form and means." The scope of Cholpon's influence, the use of his traditions, will be divided into five stages. By showing the artistic and scientific features of Cholpon's poetry, he also distinguishes the nationwide features characteristic of Jadid literature. In particular, N.Karimov, one of the leading researchers in the

development of modern literary criticism, carefully analyzed the fact that poetry was closer to the spiritual world of the people, greatly increased the power of emotion in poetry, enriched the new weight with new genres and forms.

O.Sharafiddinov is a critic who began to express his views on the work of Cholpon and Fitrat in the 70s and 80s. During the years of independence, Ozod Sharafiddinov was one of the first to write the book "Cholpon" and later the book "Understanding Cholpon". These appeared as the first deep and meaningful scientific works in the modern literature, which gave an objective assessment of Cholpon's work. The scientist himself was the author of the book "Living Lines", which consists of examples of works of repressed poets.

Until the 1990s, E.Karimov and N.Karimov's articles about Cholpon also showed a positive attitude towards modern literature. In addition, during the years of independence, D.Quronov's scientific researches on a theme "Poetics of Cholpon",

Bahodir Karim's books such as "Jadid Munaqqidi Wadud Mahmud", "The value of the Almighty", "Cholpon and criticism", "Abdullah Qadiri: Criticism, Analysis and Interpretation" are among the scientific studies in modern literature that are nurtured by the ideology of independence.

B.Nazarov's research on the works of Mahmudhoja Behbudi, Fitrat and Cholpon was also published. In them, modern methods of studying the work of the victims of critical repression, their views on new criteria in the evaluation of works. He carried out the work of restoring the biographies of Jadid writers, not discovered in science, on the basis of archival materials, identifying their creative content, sorting, appropriate assessment.

Begali Kasimov, a hard-working scholar who made a worthy contribution to the development

of modern literature, as a scholar of modern literature, carefully studied the heritage of hundreds of dedicated artists of this period and gave life to their dead souls. Prof. According to Ozod Sharafiddinov, the phrase "the last jadid" was very appropriate for him. Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor Begali Kasimov is one of the "enlighteners of the awakened nation" who has truly studied himself rather, he was recognized as an elshunos, a nationalist, a jadid scholar, a participant in a major social movement called jadidism and an inquisitive researcher who studied their activities in depth.

Literary critic B.Kasimov was a selfless scientist who devoted his whole life to the development of the nation's literature. He was born in an educated family in the village of Denov, Kasbi district of Kashkadarya oasis. The scholar, who is interested in the past of his homeland, gives a number of information about the etymology of the word Kasbi in the article "Language and Hand". The profession is famous for its pottery in ancient times, where the largest market of 40-50 villages is located and from early morning the sound of ceramic whistles and whistles painted in different colors shook the surroundings. Even in the 16th century, academician V.V.Barthold's Quotes opinion. The name Kasbi is also found in several historical works, which means that the land where the scientist was born and raised is also ancient and ancient.

In particular, in Muhammad Salih's "Shaybaniynoma", during his trip to Karshi, Shaibanikhan went to Kasbi with the desire to hunt the "murgaki Karshi" described by Babur and fell from a horse and was injured while hunting. At the beginning of 1568, the khan of Bukhara, Abdullah Khan, one of the two emirs of our history, built his residence here before the Khurasan march..." Hafiz Tanish Bukhari states that he gave detailed information about this in his work "Abdullanoma" and that it is

known from such history that the famous place was mistakenly interpreted as "the place by the Caspian Sea". [1] The future scientist, who has been interested in literature since his childhood, is in love with the beautiful nature of Kashkadarya and the clear sky. Growing up in the bosom of such beauty, the artist will show his great love for literature in the future with his scientific potential. His parents also played an important role in his creative development.

His father, Abulqasim Muhammadmuradogli, was literate, educated in religion and secularism, educated in a madrasah and out of a love of literature, practiced poetry was a hardworking man who knew the secrets of animal husbandry and carpentry well. The scientist recalls that in the 1930s, his father was imprisoned twice, along with many intellectuals. Therefore, B.Kasimov tried to show the realities of that time and it is not surprising that he aimed to study the works of enlighteners, whose name was abolished during the Soviet era, in the history of Uzbek literature as Jadid literature. Her mother Himmatoy Aya was also a cheerful and kind woman, well versed in folk tales and songs. Raised in such a creative family environment, B.Kasimov's interests lead him to the Faculty of Philology of Tashkent State University.

In 1958-1963, as a student, he came to the attention of teachers. Under the leadership of Professor Gulom Karimov, he aimed to study the Jadid movement and its representatives, which were dangerous for that period. Hero of Uzbekistan, People's Poet A.Aripov "... With his effective scientific activity he managed to open new paths, unexplored reserves for the history of our nation, for the history of our literature ... Today, Uzbek Jadid literature, in general, any researcher who studies this period can not take a step without referring to the scientific

heritage of B.Kasimov, his books "[2], - admits that the scientific heritage created by the scientist in Jadid literature has reached school level. B.Kasimov's scientific school became the basis for new scientific directions in the field of literature and related fields:

- Modern literary criticism (H.Boltaboev, B.Karimov, I.Ganiev, U.Jurakulov);
- Jadid drama (Sh.Rizaev, U.Saidov);
- Jadid pedagogy (U.Dolimov);
- Jadid press (B.Dustqoraev, H.Saidov);
- New Enlightenment and Jadidism (N.Jabborov);
- Modern historiography (S.Kholboev);
- Jadid poetry (N.Afokova);
- Classical literary traditions and issues of mastery in the works of Jadid writers (M.Tadjibayeva).

In addition, in 2002, Turkish researcher Fatma Achik and in 2008 Tursun Kurban from China defended their dissertations on the literature of this period. [6]

All this proves that the Uzbek national literature of the Renaissance is one of the masterpieces of world literature and the school created by Professor B.Kasimov is recognized in the international arena. It is also appropriate to recognize that the use of the ideas and comments of the scientist in his research on modern studies has ensured the scientificity of the project (projects in the department) and its perfection, and as a scientific school.

Expressing his objective attitude to socio-political and economic processes, Professor B.Kasimov, based on archival materials, evaluates the work of each artist objectively and objectively, thus proving that he is a sharp politician, historian and archivist.

Literary critic K.Yuldashev assessed the scholar's research as follows: "Begali Kasimov, a scholar of national awakening literature, lived in a very difficult period in his works

such as "Fitrat", "I was resurrected for you, mother!", "Independence fighter" and his works are directly related to social reality and political change. With his consistent and logical conclusions about the works of Jadid writers, he made a significant contribution to clarifying the truth about the roots of Turkism and the stages of the formation of a sense of nationhood." [4]

CONCLUSION:

Professor B.Kasimov's "They live in the hearts of the people", "Being a world within the world", "Enlightenment of the awakened nation", "Ismailbek Gaspirinsky and Mahmudkhoja Behbudi", "Munavvarkori and the national awakening movement", "The truth as clear as the sun", "Two destinies", "Tavallo and Haji Muin", "A novel about Cholpon" evaluating the writers and poets who contributed to the renewal of the Uzbek national thought in his articles such as the period of the national awakening is limited to the years 1865-1929 in Uzbek literature. The literature of this period is truly new literature.

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