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E-mail id: saarjjournal@gmail.com

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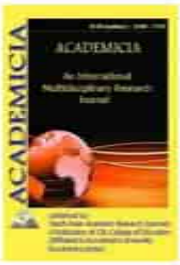
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THE PRIDE OF THE NATION

Umida Yuldoshkizi Rasulova*

*Associate Professor,
Doctor of Philological Sciences,
Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after AlisherNavoi,
Email id: binafsha-84@ mail.ru

ABSTRACT

The article discusses the creative work of Mahbudkhoja Behbudi, a mature representative of the national revival. The role of the critic in the promotion of education and culture, his devotion to the reform of education will be highlighted. During this period, the widespread promotion of science, education, schools, and the pursuit of change in various spheres of social life was on the agenda. At the forefront of the awakening movement in society stood the selfless enlighteners. Through their creative and practical activities, they helped the nation to understand its identity.

KEYWORDS: *Nation, Jadid, Education, Mass-media, Theater, School, Upbringing.*

INTRODUCTION

At the beginning of the twentieth century, in the history of Uzbek culture, intellectuals have stamped the names of jadids with the light of truth, justice and enlightenment. At a time when the preservation of the unique heritage, values, language, literature and art of the Uzbek nation has become a pressing issue, there was a great need for scholars. The resolute, steadfast people who undertook this honorable task in a precarious situation, said, were steadfast in their advice with their worldview and intellect.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

During this period, the widespread promotion of science, education, schools, and the pursuit of change in various spheres of social life was on the agenda. At the forefront of the awakening movement in society stood the selfless enlighteners. Through their creative and practical activities, they helped the nation to understand its identity. Intellectuals, familiar with Eastern and Western cultures, began to make changes in various aspects of social life. Talented figures, whose main criterion was the morality and ideals of the people based on goodness, justice, took the lead in illuminating the psychology of the individual and society. AbdulhamidCholpon's new

poetry, Abdullah Qadiri's rare prose, AbduraufFitrat's literary criticism, MahmudhojaBehbudi's best examples of critical science strengthened his colleagues.

MahmudhojaBehbudi's article "Right is taken, not given" defines the main criterion of human freedoms and opportunities in a just society. Emphasis is placed on strengthening the relations between the Turkic peoples in Turkestan, first of all, calling on the peoples with common religion, history and culture to unite for a common goal. As a religious and public figure, Behbudi always chooses the path of peace and tranquility, trying to explain to the simple, hardworking people the feeling of ownership of their homeland, their land, not to lose their freedom. He boldly raises the issue of establishing autonomy and encourages members of society to prioritize the application of human values, the creation of an independent and prosperous environment. The progressive critic, in his article "The Theater is Rare", sheds light on the role of the temple in human spirituality through an analytical approach. By enriching concepts such as theatrical stage, acting skills, speech culture, which are new to people, they enrich the world of imagination.Explains the principle of educating the audience's taste, consciousness and worldview of the dramatic work.

MahmudhojaBehbudi in his article "We need four languages, not two" reminded that Arabic is necessary for religion, Russian is important for life and the world, and the study of Turkish and Persian is necessary for the further development of science. Necessary instructions are given in the chapter on preserving the purity of each language, correctly defining its potential, not discriminating against other languages, valuing the transparency of the mother tongue. It should be noted that the study of language is still relevant in terms of strengthening literary ties, reviving the dialogue with people of different nationalities and religions, changing the world of thinking. The scholar urges his comrades to carefully master religious and secular teachings and to establish universal values.

In "The Needs of the Nation", the critic's anxieties are expressed on the surface. He worries that a nation deprived of modern science will be trampled underfoot by other nations. The unique role of the school in the future of the nation, the thorough acquisition of secular, Islamic sciences in it, paves the way for the expansion of the network of branches in society.

Enlightener IsmailbekGaspirali and Behbudi lived in pursuit of their worldview, noble intentions, and the highest goal of the country's development. They were united by the nation's pain and future. Behbudi followed the good deeds of the intellectual in the field of educational reform and worked hard to introduce a new school in Turkestan. The wise scholars are determined to inculcate in the human mind that only knowledge and enlightenment will put an end to ignorance. The influence of these on the intelligentsia of the nation, the ability to express public opinion, is pleasing to the people. They occur in the periodical press with effort. The press was a platform for enlightenment, a means of fully covering the environment of the period, thus serving to define its position in the development of literature and culture. Timely coverage of the situation in society, the study of cultural aspects of life, the expression of analytical thinking requires a critical response from the critic.

The publication of a number of Uzbek newspapers and magazines in Turkestan not only brought news to the social and cultural life, but also created a field of opinion on topical issues. IsmailbekGaspirali, the founder of the Jadid movement, and the "Tarjumon" newspaper, which he founded, has played a significant role in the emergence of such newspapers as Taraqqiy,

Khurshid, Shuhrat, and SadoiTurkiston. MahmudhojaBehbudi's cooperation with Gaspirali marked a turning point in the reform of science, enlightenment, art, school and education. Efforts have been intensified to raise awareness of the nation, which is devoid of modern science, and to encourage them to learn other languages.

Along with the development of national literature, the periodical press also became a platform for the development of Uzbek criticism. The periodicals began to give reviews of published works of art and translation on their pages; these reviews paved the way for the development of literary criticism. The fact that the reviews began to be published in the newspaper under the heading "Criticism" allowed for an objective study of the events of the literary process. Reviews and articles emerged as the first reaction to the idea of a poetic, prose, dramatic work, and compositional feature, artistic level, which was published at the same time, and played an important role in the development of thought.

MahmudkhojaBehbudi, Munavvarkori, Abdulla Avloni, SadriddinAini, Hamza HakimzodaNiyazi, MuhammadsharifSofizoda, SaidrasulAzizi made great changes in the field of school education. They opened schools, wrote textbooks themselves, sought to increase the knowledge of the children of the nation, to keep them informed of modern knowledge. Influenced by Turkish, Azerbaijani, Russian literature and art, the first examples of genres such as essays, feuilletons, short stories, short stories, novels, and dramas began to appear in Uzbek national literature. Hardworking writers began to work in many ways as publicists, poets, writers, journalists, critics and educators.

Enlightenment has become a leading principle of modern literature, and unique masterpieces of national Uzbek literature have been created. The idea of progress, science and freedom became the main principle in the works of artists of this period. Transparency and objectivity began to determine the direction of the Uzbek national literature. Realistically describing the existing social order of the time, giving it a deeper spirit, reflecting the will of the people has become a major theme in the literature.

During this period, a number of Uzbek newspapers began to be published in Turkestan. The influence of IsmailbekGaspirali, the founder of the Jadid movement, and the "Tarjumon" newspaper, which he founded, is invaluable in the emergence of such newspapers as "Taraqqiy", "Khurshid", "Shuhrat", and "SadoiTurkiston". In 1913, thanks to the efforts of MahmudkhojaBehbudi, the newspaper "Samarkand" was published. Behbudi reminded the newspaper that "articles and messages written in Turkish and Persian for the happiness and reform of the Islamic nation and the use of modern sciences by Muslims" will be given to the newspaper, emphasizing that good deeds have begun for the future of Islam. The newspaper is characterized by fans and experts, a review of the newly written work of art, its translation into Russian, a review of its role in cultural life. Founded in 1913 at the initiative of Behbudi, the magazine "*Oyna* – Mirror" has become a necessary platform for the Uzbek people to express their identity, rights and interests. As each society desires a word artist from a reality that embodies the ideal of the generation, a product of event expression, new original images emerge to be worthy of it. It is important for human happiness to follow the spiritual and moral precepts, not to harm the being, to keep the heart pure.

Behbudi created the first example of Uzbek drama and called it "Padarkush". The author fills the leading theme of universal literature, such as family, upbringing, morality, with a new event,

image. A wise man who deeply understands the painful point of this period will be able to show his spiritual poverty in a realistic way. Ignorance, indifference, and indifference, which are the root causes of the father-child relationship, create drama. Through the comparison of materiality and spirituality, a reference is made to the tragedy of a weak, vulnerable generation. Moral depravity is expressed in a series of events that first destroys the family and then society. This work is noteworthy for its profound enlightenment of the realities of life and its awareness of ignorance and evil.

Criticism of theatrical works and articles dedicated to the stage itself play an important role in the literary process. A new view of literary criticism is seen in the question of writing reviews of stage works in general. The periodicals also paid special attention to theater criticism in their pages. Cholpon's objective reviews of Fitrat's dramas, his views on World Theater and culture came to the attention of intellectuals. Fitrat's reviews also raised the issue of raising stage culture. The review of the drama "Padarkush" also noted the art, language and composition of the work. Importantly, the work on the promotion of national culture and art has intensified. The critics made valuable comments on the role of stage works in the development of literature, emphasizing the issue of real, effective coverage of everyday events. The author of the articles did not tell the plot of the drama, but focused on the characteristics of the genre, which is a new approach, which is aware of the impetus for evaluation. It is clear that the future development of fiction is directly dependent on the periodical press and literary criticism.

CONCLUSION

The activity of modern enlighteners played an important role in the Uzbek periodical press, the emergence, formation and further development of literary criticism. In literary criticism, it is clear that objectivity, honesty is achieved by showing the beauty of the work of art, its aesthetic appeal, its originality. MahmudhojaBehbudi's wise and just actions in promoting universal values will always be an example for generations. His great contribution to the enrichment of the spiritual treasury of our nation will forever be remembered.