УДК 808. 33

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THE IDEA OF ENLIGHTENMENT IN CHOLPON'S WORK

Annotation: This article summarizes the views of one of our modern scholars Cholpon on the issues of spiritual and enlightenment education, including the role and importance of the concept of enlightenment in the life of the nation. The views of the Uzbek people on educational reforms that determined the socio-political life of the early twentieth century are widely analyzed.

Key words: Cholpon, enlightenment, beauty, spirituality, freedom, poetry, literature, ignorance.

The enlightened writer Abdulhamid Cholpon was one of the great people who lived and worked during the oppression. In the poet's poetry, such ideas as love and devotion to the country, hatred of colonial oppression, raising the national consciousness of the people are expressed with great skill. In this sense, the writer's work has a special role in the education of a harmoniously developed generation.

The idea of enlightenment has a special place in Cholpon's art. In his story “Doctor Muhammadiyar”, in the language of Muhammadiyar, he said, How high and beautiful it would be if they stood up for their duties and did their work in an orderly manner and showed the benefit of our people. ” But these dreams remain imaginary because they have no real ground. However, two aspects of the work do not go unnoticed, the first is that Cholpon in the story shows the ignorance and ignorance in the life of Turkestan, urges people to study European culture, and secondly, Uzbeks sing of solidarity with all nations.

The power that governs all of Muhammadiyar’s actions is his love for his people. On the one hand, the fact that our rich people, who earn money and spend their money on gambling and prostitution, and their property passes into the hands of foreigners, the ignorant drunkards quarrel with each other and cannot see beyond their noses, on the other hand, insults and actions make Muhammadiyar suffer. Indeed, in his eyes, the greatest evil that has destroyed the nation is ignorance. As he travels away from his homeland by train, the grandfather, who has seen his great-grandfather, cries out to the mountains. He urges them to open their eyes and keep pace with the times: “O my compatriots! How long is this ignorance? Why aren't you so excited? After all, you are human too! Act like people! What do you not enter without using the fruit of knowledge and enlightenment that comes to mind? Awake from sleep! Try it! Seek knowledge, enlightenment and profession! It's time, maybe it's over! ”

Cholpon expresses his desires and feelings in these words, that is, he calls the people to enlightenment, because the main problem for this period was ignorance.

When Muhammadiyar traveled to Europe for many years and returned to Turkestan, he encountered the same old scene on the train: “The chaotic compatriots who slept in the car and lost their tickets and were beaten by the conductors ... Muhammadiyar could not bear to go to the tanbur. The scenery of the charming homeland strikes the eye. No, these are absolutely no different from Switzerland. And the fertile soils are no less than those of the Americans. The writer here once again expresses beauty and splendor, the hidden beauty must be sung to the world, for which the people must awaken from their slumber, from the ugliness, that is, no less than America or Switzerland.

In general, the main problem in each period is the upbringing of a harmoniously developed generation. For example, in the works of Eastern scholars Al-Khwarizmi, Abu Nasr Farobi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali Ibn Sino, Yusuf Khas Hajib, Umar Khayyam, Ahmad Yugnaki, Alisher Navoi and others, the issues of the perfection of a harmoniously developed generation are also mentioned. In the first part of Alisher Navoi's “Khibatul-haqayiq” about the benefits of science, the harm of ignorance, A. Navoi says, “Knowledge plays an important role in the formation of the person.” Knowledge opens the way to happiness, so be knowledgeable, seek the path of happiness. The learned man is a precious dinar, the ignorant man without knowledge is a worthless fruit. When will an educated man and an ignorant man be equal? An educated woman is a man and an ignorant man is a woman.Enlightenment issues also played a key role in the works of enlightened poets Ogahi, Muqimi, Avaz Otar, Zavqi.

If we pay attention to the work of Abdullah Avloni, one of our modern scholars, the main motive was school and education. School work, the dissemination of enlightenment among the people, formed the main direction of Avloni's activity until 1917. He showed great devotion in this way. In 1913, the work “Turkish Gulistan or Morality” was published. The book was written as a textbook for high school students. However, the significance of this work, which is one of the rare events of the Uzbek Jadid enlightenment at the beginning of the century, is not limited to the school. It also served as a guide for lovers of literature and ethics.

Cholpon, like his followers, propagated the ideas of enlightenment among the people. His famous novel “Night and Day” was also covered with the idea of enlightenment, and Miryokub's meeting with Sharafiddin Khodjaev had a special effect on his mind. Sharafiddin Khodjaev, a trader from Tashkent who travels to Finland, calls himself a “serious”. In the past, Miryaqub had a different opinion about the Jadids, thinking that they were "the worst of infidels." Or rather, they had explained it to him. This is completely different. He thinks about his country, talks about his friends and enemies. The socialists insisted that the children of every nation should be educated in their own language, otherwise it would ruin their upbringing, the land of the rich, the factories of the factory workers would be taken barefoot. On the contrary. Get rich! Get a factory! Fabrika och! Use five thousand, tens of thousands of rabbis! Develop national industry! Gives such ideas, but also

emphasizes the superiority of science and enlightenment in the upbringing of children. From this conversation, the image of Miryokub begins to take a new step, to think about the future of the nation. He opens the eyes of the nation and begins to think that it needs knowledge, enlightenment. He begins to be disgusted with his past. In the image of Cholpon Miryokub, it is as if he is describing himself. Although Cholpon was in the colonial system in his works, he took the ideas of enlightenment as the main motive for the future of his nation.

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