

Research by Anqaboy Quljonov On Jadid Literature

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Abstract: This article analyzes the scholarly research of the prominent literary scholar Olim Anqaboy Quljonov on jadid literature. It explores the author's views on the jadid movement, its enlightenment ideas, literary-aesthetic concepts, and the stylistic methods used to express them. A. Quljonov's in-depth analysis of the works of prominent jadid writers such as Abdurauf Fitrat and Hamid Olimjon is discussed, highlighting their role and significance in the period of national awakening. His research evaluates jadid literature not merely as a historical phenomenon, but as a crucial source that continues to influence contemporary literary thought. The article also examines Quljonov's assessments of key Jadid figures and their place in today's literary process.

Keywords: Jadid literature, style, character development, means of expression, literary skill, stylistic potential.

Introduction: Jadidism was a movement that promoted scientific, cultural, and social renewal in Turkestan and Central Asia at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries. This movement primarily aimed to acquaint Muslim society with modern ideas and assimilate Western science. Jadid literature, as the cultural expression of the jadidist movement, developed new methods and scientific-cultural views. In the historical development of Jadid literature, new language, literary forms, and methods were introduced. The works written during this period were directed toward promoting education, enlightenment, and social reforms.

One of the scholars who brought a unique perspective to the study of Jadid literature is Professor Anqaboy Quljonov. He studied the development of 20th-century Uzbek prose and the artistic skills of writers. Throughout his academic career, Professor Quljonov published over 30 books, including monographs, educational-methodical manuals, and brochures. The first chapter of his Selected Works is titled "Fitrat's World". In this book, the literary scholar investigates the life and creativity of Fitrat, who was both a writer and a statesman. He studied Fitrat's journalistic and literary works—such as Debate, Confession of an Indian Traveler, Doomsday, True Love, Indian Revolutionaries, Abulfayz Khan, Satan's Rebellion Against God—based

on primary sources. From the content of the book, one can notice the scholar's profound respect for Fitrat's genius. He writes: "In my humble opinion, among 20thcentury Uzbek artists, it was first Fitrat who revered literary criticism as highly as artistic creation, producing numerous works in this field; and second, Oybek. He initiated and became one of the founders of Uzbek literary criticism of the European type without severing ties with the traditional Eastern literary scholarship." This high praise emerges from Quljonov's thorough research and deep analysis of Fitrat's life and work. A.Quljonov held the Jadids in high esteem. He even expressed aphoristic judgments about them in places: "A.Qodiriy, Cho'lpon, Fitrat—these figures were the pride, symbol, and beauty of the nation, and they shall remain so."

The fifth chapter of his Selected Works is titled "Masters of Green Talent". This book contains passionate, intense discussions and analyses of the creativity, individuality, and artistic mastery of Chingiz Aitmatov, Hamid Olimjon, Abdulla Qahhor, and Odil Yoqubov. It includes in-depth analysis of works such as Doomsday, Ulughbek's Treasure, Mirage, Sinchalak, and Muqanna.

Quljonov writes about Hamid Olimjon: "The pronounced romantic expression method in Hamid Olimjon's work serves to enrich the traditions of Uzbek

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poetry. Recognizing his innovation, studying the layers of his original poetry, researching the dominant folkloric elements in his creativity, and understanding the essence and development stages of centuries-old Uzbek poetry help deepen our grasp of literary styles. Our research should be seen as one attempt toward this great goal."

According to Professor Angaboy Quljonov, "In the actions and character of the protagonists portrayed in literary works, heroism is shown as a leading force alongside elevation of spirit, determining the individual's direction of will. Furthermore, due to its aesthetic nature, heroism and tragedy stand close in the direction of personal will. Because a heroic character is revealed through intense conflicts, struggles, and sharp confrontations, literary authenticity in conveying the aesthetic richness of a new human character is a difficult and complex task. It requires great skill from the writer." In other words, the individuality and complex inner worlds of literary characters can only be fully revealed by a true artist.

One of the unique aspects of Professor Anqaboy Quljonov's research is his method of thoroughly studying the creative figures and their works through historical sources and nearly all scholarly opinions expressed about a specific work—articles, monographs—before presenting his own conclusions. Therefore, his scholarly-theoretical findings are well-grounded and relevant.

His monographic studies are especially important due to their analysis of writers' biographies and creativity, the rare facts he has explored, and his original approach to literary analysis and interpretation.

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