

ABDURAUF FITRAT VA UNING JADIDCHILIK TARAQQIYOTIDAGI O'RNI.**Sadullayev Umidjon Shokir o'g'li**

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Annotatsiya. Abdurauf Fitrat XX asr boshlarida Turkistonda milliy uyg'onish harakatining yorqin namoyandalaridan biri sifatida tarixga kirdi. U nafaqat o'zbek adabiyotining rivojlanishiga katta hissa qo'shgan buyuk adib, balki millatning o'zligini anglashiga, ma'rifatga intilishiga undagan ziyoli ham edi. Fitratning hayoti va ijodi o'zbek xalqining o'tmishi, buguni va kelajagi bilan chambarchas bog'liq.

Kalit so'zlar: Abdurauf Fitrat, Jadidchilik, Milliy uyg'onish, O'zbek adabiyoti, Ma'rifat, Vatanparvarlik, Qatag'on.

ABDURAUF FITRAT AND HIS ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF JADIDISM.

Abstract. Abdurauf Fitrat went down in history as one of the brightest representatives of the national revival movement in Turkestan at the beginning of the 20th century. He was not only a great writer who made a great contribution to the development of Uzbek literature, but also an intellectual who encouraged the nation to understand its identity and strive for enlightenment. Fitrat's life and work are closely connected with the past, present and future of the Uzbek people.

Keywords: Abdurauf Fitrat, Jadidism, National revival, Uzbek literature, Enlightenment, Patriotism, Repression.

АБДУРАУФ ФИТРАТ И ЕГО МЕСТО В РАЗВИТИИ ДЖАДИДИЗМА.

Аннотация. Абдурауф Фитрат вошел в историю как один из ярких представителей движения национального возрождения в Туркестане начала XX века. Он был не только великим писателем, внесшим значительный вклад в развитие узбекской литературы, но и интеллектуалом, побуждавшим нацию осознать свою самобытность и стремиться к просвещению. Жизнь и творчество Фитрата тесно связаны с прошлым, настоящим и будущим узбекского народа.

Ключевые слова: Абдурауф Фитрат, джадидизм, национальное пробуждение, узбекская литература, просвещение, патриотизм, репрессии.

Hayoti va faoliyati

Abdurauf Fitrat 1886-yilda Buxoroda ziyoli oilasida tug'iladi. Buxorodagi madrasalarda tahsil olgach, 1909-yilda Istanbulga borib, turk ta'lim tizimi bilan yaqindan tanishadi. U yerda o'qib, o'zbek ziyolilarining o'zligini anglash, milliy madaniyatini rivojlantirish g'oyalari bilan to'ladi. 1913-yilda Buxoroga qaytib kelib, jadidchilik harakatiga qo'shiladi.

Fitrat jadid maktablarining tashkil etilishida, yangi o'quv dasturlarini ishlab chiqishda faol ishtirok etadi. "Turon", "O'zbek ovozi" kabi gazetalarda o'zining o'tkir maqolalari bilan millatni uyg'otishga harakat qiladi. U o'zining "Munozara" dramasi, "Hind sayyohi", "Oila", "Shaytonning tangri haqida", "Abulfayzxon" kabi asarlari orqali jamiyatda mavjud illatlarni tanqid qiladi, xalqni ilm-ma'rifatga, birlikka chaqiradi.

Ijodiy merosi

Fitratning ijodi o'zbek adabiyotining rivojlanishida muhim bosqich bo'ldi. Uning asarlari o'zbek tilining boyligini, ifoda imkoniyatlarini namoyish etdi. Fitrat o'zbek adabiyotiga yangi janrlarni olib kirdi, uning tili sodda va ravon edi. U o'z asarlarida milliy g'urur, vatanparvarlik, insonparvarlik g'oyalarini tarannum etdi.

Fitratning "Chig'atoy gurungi" asari o'zbek tilining qadimiy tarixini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan muhim ilmiy manba hisoblanadi. Uning pedagogik qarashlari ham bugungi kunda o'z ahamiyatini yo'qotmagan.

"O'zbek tili sarfi" (1920): Fitrat o'zbek tilining grammatikasi bo'yicha muhim asar yaratdi.

U o'zbek tilini ilmiy asosda o'rganish va rivojlantirishga katta hissa qo'shdi.

"Adabiyot qoidalari" (1926): Bu asar o'zbek adabiyotshunosligida muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, unda adabiyot nazariyasi masalalari yoritilgan. Fitrat adabiy asarlar tahlili, janrlari, uslublari kabi masalalarga e'tibor qaratgan.

"Chig'atoy adabiyoti namunolari" (1927): Fitrat o'zbek adabiyotining boy tarixini tadqiq etib, o'tmishdagi yirik adiblar ijodini o'rganishga chaqirdi. Bu asar o'zbek klassik adabiyotiga bag'ishlangan muhim tadqiqotdir.

"Shayboniyxon" dramasi va unga yozilgan so'zboshi: Fitrat o'zining dramatik asarlari orqali milliy tarixni o'rganishga undagan va bu yo'nalishda ilmiy izlanishlar olib borgan.

Tanqidiy maqolalar: Fitrat o'z davridagi adabiy jarayonlarga faol aralashib, turli adabiy hodisalarga tanqidiy munosabat bildirgan. Uning tanqidiy maqolalari adabiyotning rivojlanishiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatgan.

2. Tilshunoslik:

O'zbek tili grammatikasini tadqiq etish: Fitrat o'zbek tilining fonetikasi, morfologiyasi va sintaksisini ilmiy asosda o'rgangan. Uning "O'zbek tili sarfi" asari o'zbek tilshunosligi uchun asos bo'lib xizmat qilgan.

Tilning tozaligi uchun kurash: Fitrat tilning begona so'zlardan tozalanishi va o'zbek tilining o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini saqlab qolish uchun kurashgan. U tilning rivojlanishi va takomillashuviga katta e'tibor qaratgan.

Terminologiyaga e'tibor: Fitrat yangi ilmiy atamalarni o'zbek tiliga kiritishga va ularni ommalashtirishga harakat qilgan. Bu orqali u o'zbek tilining ilmiy til sifatida rivojlanishiga hissa qo'shgan.

3. Tarixshunoslik: Milliy tarixga e'tibor: Fitrat milliy tarixni o'rganish va targ'ib qilish tarafdori bo'lgan. U o'zbek xalqining o'tmishdagi boy merosini o'rganib, uni xalqqa yetkazishga harakat qilgan.

"Temur sag'anasi" va "Shayboniy" dramalari: Bu asarlar orqali Fitrat milliy qahramonlar va tarixiy shaxslar obrazini yaratib, o'zbek xalqining milliy o'zligini anglashga yordam bergan.

Tarixiy asarlarga munosabat: Fitrat o'zbek tarixiga oid yozma manbalarni o'rganib, ularga ilmiy baho bergan. Uning tarixiy tadqiqotlari o'zbek tarixini chuqurroq anglashga imkon bergan.

4. Falsafa va Pedagogika:

"Hind sayyohi bayonoti" asari: Fitrat bu asari orqali o'zbek xalqining ma'rifatga chanqoqligini ko'rsatib bergan va odamlarni bilim olishga, dunyoqarashini kengaytirishga chaqirgan.

Pedagogik qarashlar: Fitrat ta'lim-tarbiya masalalariga katta e'tibor qaratgan. U maktablarning isloh qilinishi, yangi o'quv dasturlarining yaratilishi va milliy o'qituvchilarning yetishib chiqishiga harakat qilgan.

Ma'rifatparvarlik g'oyalari: Fitrat ma'rifatparvarlik g'oyalarining yorqin namoyandasi bo'lib, xalqning bilim olishi, o'zligini anglashiga va madaniy yuksalishiga katta hissa qo'shgan.

Fitratning ilmiy merosining ahamiyati:

O'zbek adabiyoti, tilshunosligi va madaniyatining rivojlanishiga katta hissa qo'shgan.

O'zbek tilining ilmiy asosda o'rganilishida muhim rol o'ynagan.

Milliy o'zlikni anglash va milliy uyg'onish g'oyalarining shakllanishida katta ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan.

Yangi avlod ziyolilarining shakllanishiga ta'sir ko'rsatgan.

O'zbek adabiyoti va tilshunosligi tarixini o'rganishda muhim manba bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Fojeali taqdir

1938-yilda Abdurauf Fitrat sovet tuzumining qatag'on qurboni bo'ldi. U millatchilikda ayblanib, qatl etildi. Uning asarlari uzoq vaqt davomida taqiqlab qo'yildi. Faqat mustaqillik yillaridagina Fitratning ismi va asarlari oqlandi, uning millat oldidagi xizmatlari e'tirof etildi.

Xulosa

Abdurauf Fitrat o'zbek millatining faxri, buyuk adib va millat fidoyisidir. Uning hayoti va ijodi yosh avlod uchun ibrat maktabi bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Fitratning asarlari o'zbek adabiyotining durdonasi bo'lib, uning o'lmas merosi kelajak avlodlar uchun ham bebaho boylik bo'lib qoladi.

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