

Study of Begali Kasimov's Activity in Literary Studies and Scientific Biography of the Scientist

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Abstract

This article deals with Begali Kasimov's studies on Uzbek literary studies and modern literature. The author of the article discloses the news through an analytical method.

Key words: *jadidizm movement, enlightenment, jadidizm and Jadid literature, classic literature.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Jadidizm occupies an important place as the first period that laid the foundation stone for the new Uzbek literature. It should be noted that this period serves as a unique bridge between Uzbek classical and new Uzbek literature. From this period, the creative direction of literature, system of genres, principles of artistic image were updated, the world of subjects was enriched. A fundamental investigation of the characteristics of this process, stages of formation and development on a theoretical basis has become a scientific need. Uzbek and world scientists have carried out significant scientific research on Jadidism and Jadid literature. The researches of Begali Kasimov, a literary scholar, who started to study the essence of Jadidism, the emergence of Jadid literature, the activities of its first representatives and achieved great results, serve as the theoretical and practical basis for the work in this direction. From this point of

view, the scholar's activity has always been in the attention of our literary studies.

II. Literature review

His work was noticed not only by Uzbek scientists, but also by foreign scientists. Taking into account these aspects, the study of Begali Kasimov's work in our literary studies can be divided into two stages:

I. The issue of attitude to Begali Kasimov's studies in Uzbek literary studies.

II. International recognition of Begali Kasimov's scientific activity.

As a result of research and analysis, we have classified the attitude to Begali Kasimov's work in Uzbek literary studies as follows:

1. Articles, reviews written in the nature of forewords to scholar's books
2. Literary and critical articles dedicated to scientific activity

3. Brief literary lines aimed at illuminating his creative biography
4. Memorial articles, memos created on the basis of impressions and memories of friends and colleagues.

III. Analysis

International recognition of Begali Kasimov's scientific activity. We can witness that the scientific activity of B. Qasimov was studied, analyzed and researched not only by Uzbek literary scholars, but also recognized, interpreted and analyzed at the international level. Commemorative articles of foreign scientists Sevgi Ahmat, Ingeborg Baldauf, Sadiq Tural, Fatma Okhlik, Bekir Tumen were published about the scientific activity of Begali Kasimov. The scholar has researches on dozens of authors who are the pride of oriental classical literature, such as Yusuf Khos Hajib, Ahmad Yugnaki, Ahmad Yassavi, Atoyi, Sakkoki, Lutfiy, Fuzuli, Muhammad Salih, Babur, Mashrab, Turdi Faroghi, Ogahi. Ahmed Yassavi, Navoi, Zahiriddin Muhammad conducted deep scientific researches about Babur's work. On January 4, 1527, Babur's son wrote to Komron and found and published the letter that was not included in "Boburnoma". In the article published by the scientist in the 1st issue of 1977 of the journal "Uzbek language and literature", the work of Navoi, a representative of classical literature, was analyzed. In the article "Navoi and problem genre" (co-authored with Yo. Khojamberdiev), it is emphasized that the problem as a literary genre is not very familiar to today's readers, that this literary genre is a genre that requires subtle understanding and insight. Also, in our classical literature, especially in the 15th century, the status of this literary genre was very high, Alisher Navoi in his "Majolis un nafois" paid special attention to whether he was

engaged in "problem science" or not. " brings his scientific comments that he paid special attention to this aspect. In 1986, for the first time, he created the Navoi anthology ("Navoi's gaze fell...") and the complex "The Motherland and the Nation are Sacred" (1996, 2000).level and their importance are mentioned and acknowledged. B. Kasimov is one of the scientists recognized not only in Uzbek literary studies, but also at the international level as a scientist who followed his science all his life.

Works related to Jadidism and Jadid literature: Uzbek literary studies of the 20th century cannot be imagined without Begali Kasimov's research. Because after the 60s of the last century, at a time when the shackles of the shura autocrat system had not yet been broken in the field of creativity and science, Begali Kasimov was a dozen of people who proved the true nature of the Jadidism movement, which had not been studied for years, and that the Jadids were not "nationalists" but enlightened people with a sense of national pride. created works, hundreds of scientific articles. He studied the works of many poets, restored the names of about a hundred forgotten poets. Behbudi, Avloni, Ajzi, Tavallo, Sofizoda, etc., fought tirelessly to convey the rich heritage of the great scholars to the new generation. It was not only scientific research, but also a struggle for the celebration of justice and truth.

The scientist, as the first literary critic who fundamentally studied the literature of the period of Jadidism on a scientific-theoretical basis, wrote about the problems of 20th century Uzbek literature and the figures of that period in "Mirmuhsin Shermuhamedov" (1967), "Abdulla Avloni" (1979), "Revolutionary Poetry Pages" (1977), "Rebel heart" (1985), "I searched and found..." (1983), "Hello future" (1986), "Marifat dargalari" (1990), "Revolution and literature" (1991), "Ismailbek Gasprali" (

1992), "Maslakdosh" (1994), "National Awakening" (2002), "History of Uzbek Literature and Literary Relations" (2011), "Enlightenment of the Awakened Nation" (2011), Tavallo, Yusuf Saryomi, Ismailbek Gasprinsky, collected the literary heritage for the first time and published it with excellent scientific explanations. His researches about Jadidism gained attention and recognition abroad. His works were published and reviews were written in the USA, Germany, France, Turkey, Japan, Russia, Korea, Ukraine, Afghanistan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tatarstan, and Bashkortostan. Information about the works of Behbudi, Avloni, Fitrat, Sidkii Khondailiki, Tavallo, Yusuf Saryomi, whose works he rediscovered and studied in detail and published, are included in the curricula of secondary schools and universities today. Today's generation is learning from their creative heritage. It was determined that the names of Siddiqi-Ajziy, Sofizoda, Miskin, Munavvarqori, Haji Muin, Khyslat, Nozimakhonim, Dilshodi Barno, Anbar Otin, Mirmuhsin Shermuhamedov, Mirmulla Shermuhamedov defined the direction of new Uzbek literature at the beginning of the 20th century. Begali Kasimov also studied the works of Ismoilbek Gasprinsky, Ahmad Zaki Walidiy, Abdulla Tokay and Mustafa Chokay.

Scientific studies devoted to theoretical problems of literary studies. Begali Kasimov's research on the theoretical issues of literary studies is reflected in the textbooks, training manuals and important articles he created. In the article entitled "Some theoretical and practical issues of Uzbek classic literature", Khoja Ahmed Yassavi, "the sheikh of Turkestan property", covered the period, environment and views he lived in, and tried to clarify the most important and fundamental issues of Yassavi studies. In this article, the scientist notes that two editions of Yassavi's

hikmats were made. In 1991, I. Hakkulov published about seventy hikmats based on the 1983 "Samples of Wisdom from Devoni Hikmat" by Kamal Er-Aslan, and in 1992 Rasulmuhammad Abdushukurov and Mahmud Hasaniylar published 150 hikmats of the Devoni. It gives valuable information about their preparation for publication based on the Kazan copy of 1836. Most importantly, he expresses his happiness that there are more and more experts who collect and compare different editions and manuscripts of wisdom. We can also learn from this article that today's students are entering the Yasavi spiritual world, getting to know and familiarizing themselves with the sect, and there are attempts to speak about its wisdom. The scientist's articles entitled "Secret of Realizing the Great", "Navoi and the Problem Genre" are devoted to important aspects of Navoi's work. The article "Navoi and problem genre" is significant because it is dedicated to one of the complex genres of Uzbek classical literature.

In the scientist's article entitled "Admonition of Baburshah to his son Baburshah Ghazi tobasarah az Hindustan ba Kandahar firistanid ba farzandi khud mirzoyi komgor" he quotes an excerpt from a letter of advice written by Baburshah to his son: The words of great people are based on their experience. O son, even if you are great, listen to my advice. It is interesting that the letter written by Babur's son Komron was found by a scientist in the library of Kazan and presented to science.

Begali Kasimov states in the article "The problem of periodization of Turkish literature" that the periodization of literature has important theoretical and practical importance, and also that the issue of periodization of Turkish literature should be given special attention. The fact is that any periodization determines the stages of historical development of that

literature. Determining the stages of development is to determine the specific aspects of that literature. These, in turn, are the main factors of learning and teaching, says the scientist.

Scientist's research on textology. It is natural that the experience of studying a text, preparing it for publication requires a lot of effort, patience, endurance, thoroughness and hard work from any specialist. It is possible to get to the essence of the text only by carefully observing each word and phrase. Begali Kasimov experienced such processes as a textologist and publisher, and as a result, "Abdulla Avloni", "Sidqiy Khandayliqi", Mustafa Cho'kai' ugli's "Istiqlal Jallodlari", Abdulla Avloni's "O'son, millat" (foreword), dictionary, edition and introduction), Tavallo's researches such as "Ravnaqul Islam" (he wrote the text and foreword and dictionary), "The Motherland and the Nation are Holy" (complex), Behbudi's Selected Works (text, foreword, dictionary) contributed to the science of textual studies. contributed. Ajzi, Mirmuhsin Shermuhamedov, Yusuf as-Sibai, Yusuf Saryomi, Muqimi, Anbar Otin, Furqat, Avloni, Nozimakhanim, Tavallo, Munavvarqori, Avfi, Abdi, Almai, Abdi, Badri Chochi, Ardasher, Ashurali Zahir, Dilshad Otin through the scholarly dictionary articles. introduced such enlightened creators to the science of literature.

IV. Discussion

In such a situation, the scientist published hundreds of articles on the same topic under the pseudonyms "Murod Muhammad" and "Bek Murad". We have listed some of them below:

- 1) articles in scientific collections;
- 2) magazine articles;
- 3) translations;

4) editorial works;

7. Dissertations defended under the scientific guidance of a scientist.

8. Official opposition works.

It should also be noted that Begali Kasimov wrote reviews for more than a hundred doctor's and candidate's theses. The fact that they were not included in this bibliographic index made it possible to determine from the research works of the scientist in the following years.

This thesis is significant because it compares the scientist's largest research after 2002, "National Revival: Courage, Enlightenment, Sacrifice", co-authored books "Uzbek Literature of the National Revival" with his pre-independence research. It included his activities in studying the activity of a scientist, determining the principles of problem solving, methods of popularizing the works of the great figures of modern literature, and showing enthusiasm in including the creative heritage of these writers in secondary education textbooks and higher education programs.

Articles on modern literature.

Begali Kasimov's mentor G.Karimov, literary scholars A.Gulomov, O.Sharafiddinov, Sh.Yusupov, L.Qayumov, H.Muhammadkhojaev, A.Kattabekov, N.Karimov, literary scholars-scientists such as U.Nasir, A.Majidiy, G'.Ghulam, A.Oripov, R.Parfi, M.Ali, H.Shams, J.Kamal, Yu.Shomansur, Abdulla Sher's researches about poets and writers, literary process problems "Let's help reconstruction", "Current Uzbek A look at the literature", the research called "The Shepherd's Novel" gives us a full reason for such an opinion. The scientist's research on the works of Abdulla Oripov, Rauf Parfi, Sirojiddin Sayyid, scientist Naim Karimov, creators Muhammad Ali, a major

representative of the new Uzbek poetry, expressed his views in the context of modern literature.

V. Conclusion

In Uzbek literary studies, the attitude to the researches of Begali Kasimov, articles in the nature of the foreword to the scholar's books, reviews; literary and critical articles devoted to scientific activity; concise literary sketches or literary portraits aimed at illuminating the creative biography; in memory articles, memos created on the basis of impressions and memories of friends, colleagues; expressed in the works of foreign scientists. The stages of formation, genres, philosophical content and essence of modern literature are covered in the extensive fundamental researches of the scientist based on the criteria of literary studies. Begali Kasimov introduced about a hundred modern writers and their works to his nation, founded the literary column "Heroes of Independence" and "Maslakdoshdas". Under this heading, he prepared and published many volumes of works by Behbudi, Ajzi, Sofizoda, Ibrat, Sidqi, Fitrat, Cholpon, Avloni;

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