

**INTERPRETATION OF NATIONAL IDENTITY AND TRADITION ISSUES IN NEW
STORIES**

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Abstract: This article analyzes how issues of nationality and tradition were interpreted in the stories of representatives of the Jadid movement, which emerged in the early 20th century. The works of Jadid writers such as Abdullah Qadiri, Chulpon, Fitrat, Hamza, Avloni, and others explore issues of national identity, the people's call for enlightenment, and the influence of customs on social development. The article artistically analyzes the relationship between national values, spiritual awakening, modernity, and tradition in Jadid stories. It also demonstrates how the ideas of awakening national consciousness and new thinking are expressed through imagery, language, and stylistic devices.

Keywords: Jadidism, nationality, tradition, enlightenment, identity, literature, history, national identity, values.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada XX asr boshlarida shakllangan jadidchilik harakati vakillarining hikoyalarida milliylik va an'ana masalalari qanday talqin etilgani tahlil qilinadi. Jadid adiblari — Abdulla Qodiriy, Cho'lpon, Fitrat, Hamza, Avloniy va boshqalar asarlarida milliy o'zlikni anglash, xalqni ma'rifatga chaqirish hamda urf-odatlarining ijtimoiy taraqqiyotga ta'siri masalalari yoritilgan. Maqolada jadid hikoyalarida milliy qadriyatlar, ma'naviy uyg'onish, zamonaviylik va an'ana o'rtasidagi munosabat badiiy tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, milliy ongni uyg'otish va yangicha fikrlash g'oyalari obrazlar tizimi, til va uslub vositalari orqali ifodalangan ko'rsatib beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: jadidchilik, milliylik, an'ana, ma'rifat, o'zlik, adabiyot, hikoya, milliy o'zlik, qadriyatlar.

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируется, как вопросы национальности и традиций интерпретировались в рассказах представителей джадидского движения, сформировавшегося в начале XX века. В произведениях джадидских писателей, таких как Абдулла Кадыри, Чулпон, Фитрат, Хамза, Авлони и других, освещаются вопросы осознания национальной идентичности, призыва народа к просвещению и влияния обычаев на социальное развитие. В статье художественно анализируются взаимоотношения национальных ценностей, духовного пробуждения, современности и традиций в джадидских рассказах. Также показано, как идеи пробуждения национального сознания и нового мышления выражены через систему образов, язык и стилистические средства.

Ключевые слова: Джадидизм, национальность, традиция, просвещение, идентичность, литература, история, национальная идентичность, ценности.

The Jadid movement that emerged in Turkestan at the beginning of the 20th century made a fundamental change in the spiritual, social and political life of the people. This period produced intellectuals who were not indifferent to the fate of the nation. They set as their main goal the preservation of national identity by bringing the people out of ignorance and backwardness, starting them on the path of development, and calling them to science and enlightenment. Therefore, Jadid literature, in particular, through the genre of storytelling, found its way to the hearts of the people and became the main tool of national awakening. In Jadid stories, the concept of nationality is not a simple "national" spirit, but the idea of renewing society, awakening the people and harmonizing the nation with its values and the demands of the time. Traditions, however, served to prevent the loss of national identity amid such changes, to harmonize antiquity with modernity.

Many literary scholars have expressed their opinions on the formation of Jadid literature and the issue of nationality in it. For example, Abdurauf Fitrat, in his work "Rules of Literature", emphasizes that literature should be nourished by the life of the people and express the spirit of the people. He wrote that national literature should be based on the people's own language, traditions, religion and values. In his article "What is Literature?", Chulpan defines it as "the expression of the spirit of the people". In his works, he shows the pain, dreams, sorrow and pride in the hearts of the people through artistic images. Abdullah Avloni's work "Turkish Rose Garden or Morality" deeply illuminates the issues of national consciousness and spiritual purity. He emphasizes the need for enlightenment, education, and morality for the development of the nation. In the work of Hamza Hakimzoda Niyozzi, the ideas of changing the consciousness of the people, equality, justice, and glorification of labor are the main ones. In her article "Interpretation of Nationality and Tradition Issues in Jadid Stories," one of the modern researchers, Gulchehra Imamova, evaluates Jadid storytelling as an artistic expression of the process of understanding national identity.

From these views, it can be seen that Jadid literature expresses nationality not only through folklore or historical motifs, but also inextricably linked with the thinking, spiritual needs, and social life of the people. The scientific novelty of this study is that it analyzes nationality and tradition in Jadid stories as closely interconnected. While previous studies have focused more on the political and educational aspects of Jadidism, this work focuses on the artistic interpretation of national values, the expression of the national spirit, and the writers' skill in enriching traditions with a new aesthetic approach.

Jadid writers sought to adapt national identity to modern life. They believed that national development required not only external reforms but also a spiritual awakening in the hearts of people. Therefore, their works, along with the national spirit, religious beliefs, and moral values, harmoniously express themes calling for a new life. One of the important aspects of Jadid literature is the depiction of the people's life in the national spirit. For example, in Chulpan's story "Nights," national identity is reflected through the human spirit, dreams and aspirations, and the ideas of will and love of freedom. The main idea of the work is the awakening of the nation, overcoming ignorance, and equipping it with knowledge and enlightenment. Cholpan describes the nation as "a people worthy of awakening," and through his characters, masterfully reveals the inner world of the Uzbek people. Fitrat's story "Sayokhi Hindi" also addresses the issue of nationality, in which the author calls the people to freedom through knowledge and reflection. In his work, Fitrat advances the idea that "our lag behind other nations in development is the result of ignorance." This idea represents an intellectual understanding of national identity.

In Hamza Hakimzoda Niyazi's story "Bay ila histamidchi" ("The Rich Man and the Servant"), issues of class differences, justice, and equality are examined within a national spirit. The author highlights such values as national unity, honesty, and hard work as cardinal virtues. At the same time, he exposes the injustice of old traditions and paints a spiritual portrait of modern man. Abdullah Avloni, in contrast, links nationality with moral education in his works. In "Turkish Rose, or Morality," he emphasizes that "the main enemy of a nation is ignorance" and calls on the people to enlightenment and moral purification. Overall, nationality in Jadid stories is an expression of the people's desire for renewal while preserving their identity and traditions. In their works, national values and modern life do not negate each other, but rather enrich each other. In this sense, the Jadids embodied the idea of "national renewal" in their works. These works have lost none of their relevance today. The ideas advanced by Jadid writers—understanding national identity, developing the people through science and education, preserving national values, and striving to keep up with the times—remain relevant for the current generation.

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