

**This is the story that woke up the nation**

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**Abstract:**

This article talks about Ashurali Zahiri, one of the representatives of modern literature. In addition to his scientific researches, he founded the "El Bayroghi" newspaper and the "Yurt" magazine in cooperation with historians.

**Key words:** contemporary, literary critic, scientific, magazine, school.

The German literary critic Ingeborg Baldauf, who studied the history of Turkestan Jadidism, said that "the more we try to carefully study Central Asian Jadidism, the more it moves away from us, like all other systems, and gradually fades away. This is not surprising. In our opinion, there is hardly anyone who can draw a clear and perfect picture of this social phenomenon that dominated for thirty years in a territory that includes cities such as Kabul and Kashgar, Alman and Almaty, Samarkand and Tashkent, the Ferghana Valley (M. opinion)," he writes.

Therefore, after gaining independence (1991), an objective, fair, scientific study of this era began in history, literature and other disciplines, which is actually called the national revival, "modernism". Freedom from dictatorship, censorship and the influence of the ideology of the former Shura provided a "reservoir" discovered in science for studying this forgotten page of history. In literary criticism, patriotic, courageous, selfless scholars Azod Sharofiddinov, Begali Kasymov, Naim Kerimov, Sherali Turdiev and other scholars were named "Devotees of Istiklal" (1991-1994) under the headings "Heroes of Independence" Behbudi, Fitrat, Cholpon, Avloni, began to publish works Ibrat,

Ashurali Zahiri, who fought for the unification of the Turkic peoples, independence, freedom and freedom, awakened the nation in the 20s and 30s. far behind in science. In particular, you can use the scientific articles of the literary critic P. Tozhiboev ("Literary Heritage" N3. T. 1987), Sherali Turdiev (magazine "Star of the East", 1987, No. 4). Even Begali Kasymov, who left a great scientific and creative legacy to our literature as the last Jadidist, in his book "National Awakening" (T. "Manaviat", 2002), "Obidjon Makhmudov's newspaper "Sadoi Ferghana", "Sadoi was released simultaneously with "Turkestan". One of the activists was Ashural Zahiri (1885-1937). There is no other opinion about Ashurali Zahiri in the book.

At first Ashurali Zahiri studied at the old school. In 1914 he studied at the madrasah of Muhammad Alikhan (Madalikhona) in the city of Kokhan. He deeply studies history and literature. He is fluent in Arabic, Persian, Azerbaijani, Turkish, Tatar and Russian. Since 1907 he has been teaching Uzbek language and literature at the school of the Russian system in the city.

From the beginning of the 20th century, a national press and publishing house was formed in Kokand. In 1908-1909, the newspaper "Kokand leaflet" was published. Both. The first national newspaper "Sadoi Fergana" was created. The editor and publisher of the newspaper was mining engineer Obidjon Makhmudov. The first issue of the newspaper, published on April 3, 1914, published an article by Ashurali Zahiri entitled "Soz boshi", and on the following pages an article entitled "Mother tongue".

On September 8, 1917, in collaboration with the historian Polat Soliev and Ashurali Zahiri, the newspaper El Bairogi was founded. The pages of this newspaper regularly covered news and political events in the cities of Fergana, Kokand, Andijan. However, after the publication of 20 issues, the newspaper was closed. On June 1, 1917, Ashurali Zahiri founded the Yurt magazine. The journal published poems and articles by Cholpon, Shakir Mukhtari and others in

the spirit of the struggle for the idea of Turkestan autonomy. The newspaper "El Bayrogi" published a poem "The Free Turkish Flag", written by Cholpon, who was very happy with the victory of autonomy. There are currently 3 issues of this journal in the Navoi library fund, they need to be studied.

Today, speaking about the journalistic activities of Ashurala Zahiri, we can say that he widely propagated educational ideas among the working people in collaboration with the great Jadids of Kokan, Ibrahim Davron, N. Osmani. He called the nation to freedom. He put forward the idea of independence.

“The newspaper is the translator of every nation, it conveys unknown things, and also conveys the meaning of the nation to others. In other words, the newspaper is the language of every nation. A nation without a newspaper is without a language. After all, a nation without language and literature is not a nation. Just as water and air are necessary for the survival of all people in the world, the literature and press of a nation are necessary for the happiness of the life of every people. (newspaper "Sadoi Fergana", 1914).

It is known that Ashurala Zahiri regularly read the newspaper "Tarjiman" (published on April 10, 1883) by Ismail Gaspirinsky (1895-1914), the father of Jadidism, the "Third Teacher". He also read his book "Muslims of Russia". These works played a big role in the growth of the political consciousness of the patriot, in changing his worldview, in a deep sense of love for the Motherland. The school played a role in understanding the manifestations of such terms as colonialism and invasion of our country. On the occasion of the death of Ismailbek in 1014 Behbudi "Ismailbek and interview", Ashurali Zahiri "What did the late Ismailbek do?" articles named

Corey Niyazi, in his book The School of Life (T.Fan, 1970), mentions that in 1924 he worked as head of the technical school of education and training in Kok. "Teacher Po'latjon (Kayumov), teacher Muhammadjon, O.K. Talented teachers such as Niyozova and Baranov were great." However, Ashurali does

not speak about Zahiri. Because the author is afraid of the oppression of the ideology of the Shura system. However, Ashurali Zahiri was also here as a teacher. In collaboration with the teacher of the Russian-native school Serkiboy Okayav, he created textbooks and newspapers for schoolchildren called "Turkish Reader or Terma Kitab". He was the first to create the textbook "Imlo" for elementary grades in Uzbek. This textbook was published in 1916 in Kokand.

Thanks to his actions, a Russian-Uzbek dictionary was published (1925), containing 835 words. In collaboration with Cholpon, he created an anthology "Literary Fragments" (1925). In the book, the author gave examples of the works of such authors as Alisher Navoi, Babur, Mukimiy, representatives of the Uzbek classical literature, and representatives of the new Uzbek literature of the early 20-20 centuries, such as Abdulla Kadiri, Cholpon, Elbek.

In the 1920s, the years of studying folk art began in Uzbekistan. Initially, this work was centralized in the Uzbek Knowledge Committee of the State Academic Council of Turkestan Education. The chairmen of this commission are Y. Elbek, its member Yunusov, as well as the chairman of the ethnographic committee of the theater V.A. Uspensky collected interesting materials related to various genres of folklore.

Ashural Zahiri also collected works by Ferghana Valley artists. He studied the customs and rituals of our people, wrote down lapars, yor-yor, songs, proverbs and riddles. He announced to the press. Especially "Sunbula" and "Yor-yor" are announced with his preface. This is a cycle of proverbs, such as "Ashulalar" by Elbek, "Our Songs" by P. Momin, "Folk Literature" by Shakir Suleiman (1923), "A few words about Allah" by Rozi Olim Yunusov (1926). had an important ideological and educational value.

Ashurala Zahiri's knowledge, talent and radical views posed a threat to the Shura system. In November 1929, the Batyr Chatterbox organization appeared in Kok.

His goal was to expel Uzbekistan from the Union. He was sentenced to 10 years of exile for membership in this organization. In 1936, he returned from a labor camp, but could not escape political persecution. On September 5, 1937, he was imprisoned for membership in the National Union. December 4, 1937 sentenced to death. It will take place on December 28th.

In conclusion, Ashurala Zahiri's enlightenment in reforming the education system in modern schools, modern press, modern literature, his merits in collecting Uzbek folklore are his courage in awakening the nation.

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