



## PRESS AND LITERARY ENVIRONMENT

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**Annotation.** The press played an important role in the processes of the literary environment that began in the 20th century, and writers effectively used it to convey their ideas to the people. This article describes the specific aspects of the literary environment formed in Bukhara, the activities of writers, the news that entered literary processes, and the emergence of the press.

**Key words.** History of Bukhara, literary environment, press, Mirzo Siroj, Ainiy, Fitrat, Bukharai Sharif.

**Introduction.** By the beginning of the 20th century, the social movements that took the form of Jadidism were also connected with the literary environment of Bukhara. Bukhara's literary activism was also influenced by revolutionary realities in the world. Representatives of the literary environment of Bukhara, such as Ahmad Donish, the representatives of Uzbek classical literature, Sadriddin Ainiy, who continued the democratic views of Shamsiddin Shahin, Abdulvahid Burkhanov, Abdurauf Fitrat, appeared on the stage. The struggle for freedom, equality, orthodoxy, and democracy was directly related to the literary environment of Bukhara. In the poetry of the literary environment of the period, the important issues of social life were highlighted after the reality of life.

**Method.** In writing this article, books and archival materials were used to study the history of Bukhara. Complaining about the times, expressing people's pain, social protest, openly criticizing the era prevails. In the works of writers, the image of injustice was presented in a critical and humorous way. The services of representatives of the literary environment in the emergence of the press in Bukhara were incomparable. In the second half of the 19th century, progressive ideas began to enter the territory of the emirate through the press. In particular, Ainiy got acquainted with the newspaper some time ago when he was studying at the madrasa and realized its power of enlightenment [3,59].

The end of my life woke me up.

I'm sorry, my friend.

"Tarjumony" card "The state of the times"

Time is a lesson for me, my friend.

(Content: Life has finally awakened me from a sleep of heedlessness,

I was embarrassed to see myself in this situation.

From my situation "Translator" "Ahvolai zamoni Soyladi",

I saw "Time" as a mirror for myself) [5,158]

The introduction of the press had a significant impact on the expansion of the consciousness and outlook of the local intellectuals, who were aware of the modern reforms. First of all, "Tarjumon" and "Oyina" and "Sadoi Turkestan" press organizations began to publish the enlightening poems of writers. By the beginning of 1912, the reformers, realizing the need to further strengthen mass movements, began to establish a publishing house. At the same time, publishing a newspaper in the emirate was not an easy task due to technical reasons. Despite the difficulties, with the spread of the first newspapers and magazines, the establishment of a printing press began, and the situation with the promotion of modern ideas in the country



improved. Thanks to the efforts and patronage of Muhyiddin Mansurov and Mirzo Siroj Hakim, the newspaper "Bukhoroyi Sharif" (March 11, 1912 - January 2, 1913) was published in Bukhara for the first time in the Persian Tajik language. As an appendix to this newspaper, the newspaper "Turon" in Uzbek was published (July 14, 1912 - January 2, 1913) [3,183]. Although it has been published for a short time, many articles related to socio-economic, literary-cultural and educational processes of the beginning of the 20th century were published. On the pages of the newspaper devoted to articles and news in the direction of education and culture, Sadriddin Ainiy, Abdurauf Fitrat, teacher Ikram, Mahmudhoja Behbudi, Sirojiddin Hakim, Mirzo Jalal Yusufzoda, Samad Mansur, Mirzo Nazrullo, Haji Mirbobu Muhsinzada, Muhiddin Mansurov, Fayzulla Khojaev, Mirzo Sahbo, Hamidhoja Mehriy. the articles and poems of the Jadids were printed. They covered issues such as education, new method schools and their importance in children's literacy, national identity awareness. It should be noted that the Jadids used the press extensively in the implementation of their spiritual and cultural reforms.

Sadriddin Ainiy, an important representative of the Jadidist movement, who actively participated in all the activities of these newspapers and "Tarbiyyi atfol" society, welcomed the closure of the newspapers with joy:

O biographical heart, e page "Toran",

Chun Mahv shudy, mond ba dil dogi farvan.

Toran, the head of Dar ilmu adab,

Imroz ba afnoyi tu Toran is destroyed.

Contents:

Oh biography of the heart, oh pages of "Turon",

You were destroyed and you left beautiful spots in the heart.

You were the leader of Turan in science and literature.

Today, your death ruined Turan. [3,242]

During the World War, the Russian authorities increased their attention to the affairs of the Emirate, the investigation and persecution of the Jadids. Opposition to newspaper reading has revived. According to Aini, "During the war, young people could not do anything visible." Private studies continued among young people, and with the support of the society, the "Marifat" library and the "Barakat company" were established, and new literature and new ideas were distributed to the people.

The left wing of the Bukhara youths, the revolutionary party "Yosh Bukharoliklar", was founded on the initiative of the youth, and at the meeting on March 15, 1917, the new leadership was appointed to the Central Committee, the chairman - Abdulvahid Burhonov Munzim, the general secretary - Fitrat, the treasurer - Usmonkhoja, as well as Fayzulla Khojaev, Musojon Saidjonov, Otaulla. Khojaev, Muhitdin Rafoat, Ahmadjon Abdusaidov, Hamidkhoja Mehriy were elected members.

Abdurauf Fitrat and Abdulvahid Munzim of the Young Bukharan Party addressed the Provisional Government in Petrograd and sent two telegrams asking for democratic reforms in the emirate. They put forward demands to open new method schools, to give freedom to the press, to establish a people's government. However, the emir, who canceled the decree, made a number of changes in the administrative structure of the country, accused them of being supporters of reformism, and dismissed the officials Nasrullah Koshbegi and Sharifjan Makhdum Qazi Kalon from their positions.



The writer Fitrat, who entered the artistic creation through poetry, first wrote poems under the pseudonym "Mijmar", moved to Samarkand in 1917 and continued working as a journalist. He edited the "Hurriyat" newspaper from the 26th to the 87th issue published on August 10, 1917. This newspaper published articles in the series "Sadness of the Country", "The State of Bukhara", "Incident in Bukhara" and called on the citizens living in chaos to unite. Fitrat contributed to the development of Bukhara's literary movement with his witty poems and passionate articles in the press. In the spring of 1918, along with Abdulvahid Burhanov, Akhmadjon Abdusaidov and others, Fitrat also moved to Tashkent. In 1919, he created the "Chigatoy Gurungi" organization and gathered around him talented, patriotic, nationalistic intellectuals who were loyal to the idea of national unity and independence and published the "Tong" magazine. They actively participated not only in creative, literary and artistic activities, but also in social and political movement.

According to the archive documents, the motto of "Tong" magazine is "Long live scientific, literary, social change!, until the brain changes, other changes will not take root!", Long live the liberation of the East! " was. Abdurauf Fitrat's articles were published in the pages of "Tong" magazine published in 1920. In April 1920, the newspaper "Uchqun" was published under the editorship of Fayzulla Khojaev, whose editorial activity was managed by Fitrat [1,9]. In 1918, there was a split in the party of Young Bukharas, which included many members of the literary environment. The representatives of the right wing of Jadids: Ayniy, Abduvahid Burhanov and Ahmadjon Abdusaidov (Hamdiy) gathered around the Kutulish newspaper, not as party members, but as employees.

**RESULTS.** The second group of young Bukharans united around the newspaper "Uchqun" and - "does intense work together with the communists. This group included Polatov, Usmonkhojaev, Mukommil Burkhanov, Faizulla Khojaev, Muinjon Aminov, Izzatilla Aminov." There were some disagreements between these two groups. But both of them shared the idea of forming a new government with the sole goal of ending the power of the emir.

**DISCUSSION.** On the eve of the Bukhara revolution, Kutulish and Uchqun newspapers were secretly brought to Bukhara and distributed to the people. Undoubtedly, the poems and articles in it played an important role in raising the democratic spirit of the people. In the first issue of the "Kutulish" newspaper published on June 28, 1920, Abdulvahid Burhanov's (Munzim) article "Don't Run" and in the second issue on July 2 "Bukhara Revolution and the Rescue of the East" and a poem were published.

It's time to put God's Will in place.

Confront the oppressors of our nation!

The property of Bukhara was ruined due to oppression.

Free this property from the oppressors.

The time has come to shed the blood of the princes.

It's time to put the ministers in the grave.

**CONCLUSION.** In short, representatives of the literary environment such as Sadriddin Ainiy, Abdurauf Fitratlar, who made a great contribution to the history of the literary environment of Bukhara, left a rich scientific and literary legacy during their creative career. As a poet, he made a significant contribution to the formation and development of the literary environment with his poems, historical and artistic works, linguistics, literary studies. Enlightened people of Bukhara were close to the essence of history and education, taking into account national and patriotic values, and tried to return the essence of history and its reality among the new generations of society, taking into account the national and ethnic roots. They put the interests



of the community and the people above their personal interests. The peculiarity of the literary environment of the period is that writers and poets tried to change the historical fate of the people not only with their creative activities, but also with their political actions. Weeping for the fate of the people, they united on the eve of its invasion by the Bolsheviks, felt the need to fight for their independence and showed courage in this way.

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