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## ANALYSES OF UZBEK POETRY AND TURKISH LITERATURE, IT'S FREEDOM AND NATIONALITY AT THE SECOND PART OF XIX<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY AND AT THE BEGINNING OF THE XX<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

**Abstract:** In the text it's shown freedom, independence, people's unity of Uzbek poetry and of Turkish literature. The scientific analyse of these two nations, the specific features, and creative work.

**Key words:** the poetry of Usman Turk, the literature of "Tanzimat", the generation of "Tanzimat", people's spirit, lyrical hero, the description of nature, freedom, people's unity, feelings, the novelties of literature and progress and philosophy.

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### Introduction

There is an influence between, Tanzimat and "The literary innovation the influence between Turkish Poets on the Uzbek poetry of the second part of XIX Century and the beginning of the XX Century. In Usmonli Turkish Poetry there is a deep philosophy, the main and complex time at that period and to say commonly we may say that there are deep feelings, to express them in simple way was for the Uzbek poets influenced greatly. It's not correct to say that it depends only to Uzbek Poetry but to Turkish Poetry too.

Usmonli Turkish poets such as Ziyo Kukulp, Holid Fahrii, Usuph Ziyo, Umar Saiphuddin, Namik Kamol, Tavphik Fikrat new century presents poetry peculiarities, finding of their searchings, it was the simplicity of the reaching the branches of lyrics.

### Materials and Methods

Usmonli Turkish poetry of the XIV<sup>th</sup> Century the Easten Ismoil Porlatir "New Turkish Poetry" [1.151] in this Article this is repeated.

At the end of XVIII and et the beginning of the XIX Centuries Turkish world was face to face with West French cultural life. In the People's education the opening of military school there appeared many changes. The scholars were brought from France, the

students were sent to Europe, the in 1839 on the 3<sup>d</sup> of November Tanzimat novelty was law declared and influenced to the literature.

"The literature of novelty" representatives, especially, Shinosiy, Ziyo Poshsho, Namic Kamol, Ridgoizoda Akram, Abdulhak Khomid, Sazoii, after them Manamalizoda, Mahmad Tahir, Abdulhalim Mamduh, Alhodge Ibrohim Aphandy, SpaihVasifiy, Fayzi Aphandy, Said Aphandy, Mehmud Tohir, Aphandy – such scholars shaved their skills, and the the content of innovations were the beginners. For example: "The first predisorsers of innovations" of the XIX Century of the 60<sup>s</sup> Turkish literatury was changed, it was rewidened the poems with new trends, new poems, at the same time with such scholars as Shinosiy, Ziyo Poshsho, Namic Kamol they raised the person's importance. They praised not feelings but the person's mind first of all. The following scribbles:

What should I say it: is it a tongue, sense, soul, the personal should think about it and be grateful to it. [1.153]

Together with the God I understand it, I should prey for it. [1.153]



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Oh, my God! Everybody should be pride, I can't imagine it. [1.153]

Oppression and freedom must be calm,  
For that the person should be mental. [1.153]

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Part of XIX Century and the beginning of XX Century – it was developed at the Uzbek Poetry as the role of person, it's behavior developing, these were developed. As Professor K.Yuldashev said: "The literature of the XIX was stepped from God's, man's and love relations to real life of the people and person.

The XX Century at the anniversary of the 100 years literature it was exchanged into social literature. It was shown in the poetry in such famous scholars such as Komil, Mukimi, Zavkiy, Furkat, Avaz and etc." [3.29] the innovations and it's peculiarities were widely shown, it was their main branch,

For example, Avaz Utar's:

There is not on the world such a poor nation as we are .

Under the oppression thousand times there is no nation as we are.

To save one's country for nation to sacrifice should be people.

The world people in order to develop such kind of people one should be divided into pieces those who wait are quickly separated. - [4.382]

At these examples we can see the hardships of the hard times, and they make an effort to survive it. At Avaz Utar's lyric poems this modern subject was shown fully, and openly.

The following lines of the poem from two sights are showing harmness, In the poem it's shown the hero's country, the nation's support they are far away from slavery, they decrease, they put it on the head of the destiny More deeply it's shown in Fitrat's poems.

In 1903 – 1913 Fitrat in the society of humanity in Istanbul he was educated. Especially in, of course the trend of Turkish poetry influenced him greatly in his poem (Rizo Tavfik's poems) Thy the birds Fly!!

It is influenced to Fitrat's literary carrier, The poem "To Mars stars" the lyric paid attention to the stars, the poem is began with the feelings and etc. This thoughts and feelings are connected with the real events in Turkistan. In 1919 the restored people, were bloodshed and this was depicted in poems, in Fergana

Do you have such people as we are double-faced who broke the work the devils, who drank friend's blood, the leeches who drunk their blood, the wild dogs who bit their relatives. [5.26]

(Fitrat "Mars star")

The words in the poems independence at that time, the poetry shows how Uzbek state became in a difficult place, unreal, unloyal policy. The enemies

of the society, the betrayers, double – faced people, the devils, in the way of richness, are ready to sell their country. These were depicted in the works of writers, poets and etc. They betrayed their friends, the animals who bit their friends – everything was shown and written in the works of famous poets.

The man of letters, "A. Sabirdinov" levels it with Aybek's and Turkish poetry and investigate, shows the nature and he agrees to this. Between them Fikrat was among them was sincere and noble poet. [5.35]

Abdulkhamid writes about it: Uzmonlilar's new literature", it's master and the founder Tavfik Fikratbek shows this new origin of Turkish heartly wonderful, beautiful and shimmy and tender, poetry.

It's broad thinking, monotonous and easy depicted was admired everybody. Tavfik Fitrat "Rubai's sorrows" was famous at that time, "Tarixi Karim" – also, here it's shown the great changes in people's feelings. [6.49] Thus, it is appeared in Turkish Poetry the content, the rhythm, the melody at the Poems were shown. These new lines, stitches, they all were influenced to the 2<sup>nd</sup> part of XIX Century and the beginning of the XX Century. They were influenced by Fitrat, Cholpon, Aybek. For example, Tavfik Fitrat's "Hasta choshuk" poem, it was a new kind of poem long and shot lines, their syllables, they look like when they are connected to each other. Tavfik Fitrat "the Sailors", "Nisrin", "Saphush", "Bigger", "The alms of Rmadan", "Front in of one mother's" poems – are shown little life of a poor person's Tragedy. The poet "Lisoni poem". "The language cleaning" – these articles are about the clearness of stones is depicted.

He says: "... the language is very important, you can't change it, without books, without rules, examples, it will reach itself. It hasn't the end. You know more than others, why you don't use the books, you will improve the language this way?! Can you clean the Turkish language between other languages!?

He rejected this way Fitrat about: Fitrat's thoughts: "In the article: "Our language" he says: "What is the main unhappy language in the world? Do you know– Turkish.

In the world the Turkish language is the richest, the reason of the poverty of the language under the SSSR, at that time we didn't know the real language "Poem and Poetry" in this article he stopped at this article he stopped at this question the new age needs the new style, "It is said:" The Favourite art needs every nation its special style and every time has it's own style and syllable and thus Cholpon about love, divorce, parting shows these styles. He wrote the following lines:

You drop me to the sacred eternity,  
I left with my surrows.  
Begin with the songs of parting  
With crying instruments together.

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With me love experiences,  
Straight to the Heaven flying,  
My beloved are falling to the hands of enemies.

East and it's influence, the Turkish literature influenced to Uzbek poetry in it's, own way developed the Uzbek literature Tavfik Fitrat (1905) in his poem "Old History" showed the lovely past, and the future "Mothers legends we were put to sleep, we are shown the ways of beauty and right. The indifference of the future we were taught. The wrinkles and thousand years of our forehead their head is in History their side in the false the infinite at the end the History is." [7.310]

Six thousand years in the past the power was in the hands of unreal life. Fitrat "East" poem created. The poem maybe divided into 2 parts. In the 1<sup>st</sup> part it's shown the beauty, and the pride, the proud gardens, and mountains, the East was shown.

But "The country is western part, it was shot in the heart. The poet showed in his poem Uzbek nation, by the West he described the invaders, the ideologists of the natives, then it is explained in the following poem:

Look at the bird,  
What is there to be.  
The villages in the fire,  
Many died men and running blood in the rivers.

At that time in the 20<sup>th</sup> of the XX Century Turkistan was fully met by the bloody landscape and nature. Now the content of the nation is paid a great attention in the Turkish poetry and literature. Namik Kamol writes: "As the child is beloved, as the children love their place, as the sanatoriums, as the happiness of the newly born child as the love of the parents, as the love of the people of their country – these all are shown in the poetry Abdulla Avloni: "Turkish Gulistan – oh my God morality. – in this poem he writes: "lity". As we love deeply our country, so the Arab like their soil, sandy places, lakes, ancient North... sides, and cold snow, and icy places and other places are beloved. If they didn't like it, they would go abroad. "Nation" (1918) in this poem he praised the anniversary of Turkish people's description: "if the boarders are closed I never forget my country, In our speech, language we are all, I didn't forget my country - all, my village, the same religion, the same unity and love to the country brightly are depicted in the poem. Sidkiy Hondailikiy in the poem about country is said:

What is Motherland? It's a birthplace, my place of being. Where I grow up, where I go and play. Who relly saw much from his motherland, seeing it's roots, wherever. I'll, wherever I go, wherever I'll stand, where my eyes are played.

My motherland is my body. My native Motherland, My native land is my soul as I see it I forget my birthplace. [8.70]

Shinosiy wrote: XIX the second part and the beginning of the XX Century looking, glancing at Turkish nations writes:

One from Europe was known to Turkistan he found fame and found a shelter. [9.153]

Abdulla Avloniy: at the text book "Gulistan school" he wrote that we should have an experience from Europe

The mountains of Turkistan are full of blood, it's body and appearance are full with bread and meals. From the darkness we say to him he is a stone. Silver is in the gold.

Boiling in the alcolgol, oil, coal, cotton, soap, in the Mountains, the copper and rink, sorrowly we forget our science and culture are forgotten.

He writes in this poems about the famous Europe, from the leading countries. But the lasting independence shows it's results and reasons. But ...

The richmen began to do weddings spending much money, spend their times luxury, and the people was under sleeping. And they thought something should be done, because the accident maybe happened.

He opened many questions, his stiches are about the main and generation is famous, the current questions should the ways of their thoughts will reach Turkistan. He waited with pleasure these changes "Don't lie" – in this poem he wrote....

He showed here the freedom, sincerity, the development of lyric heroes. He calls the people to awake from their deep sleep.

From Behbudi till Avloni, Fitrat and to Hamza, they all shows that the religious and scientific views should be developed, and the same thoughts have Turkish poets Niyezi "Darmon istariz" poem:

Oh, Muslims! We awoken from our sleep, we are looking for the moon in such a weather we are the future generation of our Motherland!"

We want to be devoted to Islam's religion.

It was shown in his poem. The ideas of developing minds the current views of the people.

H.H.Niyezi Ziyo Kokalp's poem

The God is good for us,

We trust in him there is.

Not other roof before us,

For God's sake we trust him.

There should be one person.

In orede to sacrifice, there is no one to have a sincearity,

For God's sake!-[10.20] in his poems he created a half created 6 pieces of poems.

Shortly speaking: we may characterized the XIX (it's second part) and XX Century as the Usmanli Turkish poetry and our Uzbek poetry change the content of poetry, they entry to the new stage and have the advanced steps in literature . If in Turkish literature we see the feelings of nations, and freedom of nation out, at Uzbek literature we see

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nations development, the freedom of nation, and it's fight for freedom.

### Conclusion

In this article it is studied the common ways of the second part of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Century and the beginning of the XX<sup>th</sup> Century the poetry of Uzbek and Usman – Turkish poetry. The judidism in the uzbek poetry, “Tanzimat” representatives is compared with them. The ideas of freedom, the national unity, their ideas are made the main ideas of these two nations. The dependence of tasks of the Turkish poetry to the variety in them, the rythms of the poetry and they were the main tasks.

In 1869 on the 3 of November in “Tanzimat” rule there were the last scholars in literature: they are: Ziyó Posho, Shinosiy, Namik Kamol, Abdulhak Khamid, Sazoij the representatives of the XX<sup>th</sup> Century, the famous representatives of judid

literature Abdulla Avloniy, Suphizada, Hamza Hakimzoda Niyoziy, Avaz Utar and others they were compared. Besides it, the two nations were generally common in religious, enlightening they were devoted to it.

Especially, the nation, the people should be educated, the upper class of educated people, they were founded in the way of socio – political relations.

In the 2<sup>nd</sup> part of the XIX<sup>th</sup> Century and the beginning of the XX<sup>th</sup> Century the lyrical heroes of Turkish and Uzbek poetry began to think in other ways, they were fighting for the better life, they fought openly and they told about their destinies.

From this point of view they are separated from other period of poetry. Here it is opened the nation's fight for their freedom, for their political laws, against the society, it became in memorial light of the history of our nation, it is the evidence of that time.

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