

UNKNOWN ABDULKHAMID SULEYMAN SON CHOLPON

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ABSTRACT

This article presents the life and work of the educator Jadid Abdulhamid Suleiman son of Cholpan. The identity of Cholpon, whom we do not know, will be analyzed. This information is explained

Introduction

The end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century was a period of sharp turns in the development of world civilization. During this period, there were deep reforms, the First and Second World Wars, and fundamental qualitative changes in the development of science. The complete influence of a society by a foreign society made a revolution not only in life, but also in the philosophy of people. At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, in Central Asia as well as in other regions, representatives of a different way of thinking and a new vision were formed.

In the second half of the 19th century, the socio-economic system in Central Asia was backward, the lifestyle of citizens was extremely low, and the influence of Islamic religious leaders was strong in their cultural and spiritual life. In a situation where the desire to restore the traditions of Sufism in

people's worldview is growing, differences with the opposing forces have arisen.

"The 19th century is the period of the last and the beginning of the next century in socio-philosophical, religious-ethical, political and cultural development, and is distinguished by the variety of formation of ideological-theoretical and ideological views. Before the emergence of the Jadid movement in Turkestan, there were various spiritual-ideological and ideological currents of ancientists, reformers, Bedilists, Mashrabkhans, as well as various forms of thinking, socio-philosophical content and direction, which were relevant to the Turkic peoples of Central Asia. [1, 155]. In the same period, a strong layer of enlightened people was formed. This layer entered history under the name of "jadidlarr". Famous representatives of Jadid: Abdulhamid Sulaiman son of Cholpan, Abdulla Qadiri, Hamza Hakimzada Niazi, and other great figures were formed. They helped the people by widely promoting the concepts of literature, science, and enlightenment. Through his words, he helped the people to strive for manhood.

Especially "Teshavoy" according to the research of Naim Karimov, the son of Abdulhamid Sulayman, Cholpon. That's what they called him in the neighborhood. Because when he was young, he was stabbed with a tool that pierced the navel. The son of his father Mullah Muhammad Yunus was a wealthy merchant. But Cholpon's father created a scientific field for his creativity. Because he is interested in the field of literature. Devon arranged and created under the pseudonym "Rasvo". Right from the beginning, his father wanted him to become a teacher and wanted him to study at a madrasah. He studied at a madrasa, and later, after the love of enlightenment ignited in his heart, he took a step into literature. His first work was published at the age of 16 under the name "To our brothers from Turkestan". From the beginning of his work, he clearly proved that he felt the pain of the people with literature and words. At the age of 14, he could easily speak about the public interest among officials. At the age of 15, Mahmudhoja Behbudi invited him to Samarkand to write the history of Turkestan. At the age of 16, he was noticed by the great talent Nazar Eshanqul. His first poems were published under the pseudonym Abdulhamid Sulaymani, his literary pen name is Cholpan. This pseudonym is the pseudonym of enlightened scientist Munavvargari Abdurashidkhanov. The meaning of the nickname is "morning star". Cholpon's mother, Aysha Aya, enjoyed her son with folk tales and folk oral works, and greatly contributed to her son's interest in the field of literature. The poet's sisters were Fazila, Komila and Faiqa Sulaymanova. At first, he tied the knot with a girl named Saliha for a certain period of time. He broke up with Saliha due to life's trials. Thanks to his friend Tashmuhammedov, he meets a Russian girl Yekaterina. A certain period of friendship led to the unification of ties. Based on Naim Karimov's scientific research work, it can be said that Cholpon started a family with a Tatar woman named Mihriroya for a while. So, Cholpon's theory is different in the matter of family. But Cholpan's children are not cited in any source. In some

sense, Cholpan resembles the great figure Alisher Navoi.

Abdulhamid Suleiman's son Cholpan also contributed to creativity by cooperating with other artists. What form will it take? Chorpon Hamza Hakimzada corresponded with journalists and publishers such as Niyazi Yoldosh Mavlavi, Ghaziyev, Ismail Gaspirinsky, Sharofiddin Salahiddin Oglu. His letters include "Letter to Bashkortostan", "Letter from Andijan", "Letter to Moscow", "Protest". Cholpan managed to create works together with poets of other nations. He created the drama "Attack" together with the Russian writer Vasily Yan. In the drama, the fate of a woman is presented as a social tragedy.

Another Russian writer Esinin wrote a tribute to Cholpon's poem. This proves that the poet's poems are so beautiful. Raup Parfi expresses the following thoughts about the poetry of Cholpan: "Cholpan poetry of Abdulhamid Sulayman embodies the values of the entire 20th century."

Cholpan woke up the drowsy compatriots like a morning star. . The summary of his 40-year life is as follows: more than 300 poems, more than 60 literary-critical articles, several dramas and one novel. One of Cholpon's poems became the basis for an anthem during this period. This poem is called: "Free Turkish holiday".

Over time, the artist's works were published, and his literary heritage began to be appreciated. The science of Cholponology was formed, and Cholponologists grew up among our people. For example, Bahram Rozimuhammad's pamphlet "Cholpon tong stari" reflects his pedagogical views. Hamil Yakubov's work "Cholpon and Navoi" shows that Cholpon was influenced by Navoi's work. In the educational novel "Cholpon" by Naim Karimov, the life and work of Cholpon is artistically expressed on the basis of concrete evidence. Dilmurod Kuronov's work "Cholpon's Prose Poetics" is devoted to the analysis of Cholpon's novel "Night and Day". "Cholpon is one of the most famous representatives of Uzbek literature of the 20th century. His life and creative work constitute one of the brightest pages of our literature. He was engaged in almost all types of artistic creation. He created poems, stories, novels, dramas, criticisms, and translations. But, first of all, he entered the field as the founder of new Uzbek poetry," says scientist and literary critic Begali Kasimov.

Abdulhamid Suleiman's son Cholpan saw violence, tyranny and the games of politics without knowledge in his time. That is why another great enlightener poet Abdulla Qadiri called Cholpan "crying". This can be a clear proof of our words. His life and work will be a school of life for representatives of Uzbek prose. There are also some of his works that have not been found. "Kecha" part of "Kech ava Kunduz" and poetry collection "Jo'r". His etude "Bahor Uvalari" has not yet been presented to the literature. Cholpon has his creativity and personality that we don't know and haven't studied. Until now, among our people, "steppe experts" have grown up. By 1990, honoring Sholpon justified his name. Cholpong was awarded the Alisher Navoi state award in 1991, and the Order of

Independence in 1999. His statues were also installed in the cities of Tashkent and Andijan.

In conclusion, it can be said that the famous Jadid representative, Abdulhamid Suleiman, son of Cholpon VATAN, embodied the rights of the country, the freedom of the people, and the rights of women in his poems. His theories about literature created a space for the formation of our new literature. As Cholpon said: "Literature is truly dead, withered, extinguished, to give spirit to the wounded heart, not only to our body, but to clean the black mud that has penetrated to our blood, a sharp heart. We need the clean water of enlightenment that washes away the dirt, the spring water that makes our cloudy glasses bright and clear, and the spring water that cleans our eyes full of dust and dirt.

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