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**TOWARDS STUDIES ON CHULPAN'S POETRY BY  
FOREIGN RESEARCHERS**

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**Abstract:** In this article, the reviews done by the foreign critics in the recent period of foreign literature on Chulpan's literary creativity have been drawn into analysis.

**Key words:** History of literature, literary criticism, literary attention, intellectual, literary environment, jadedism, socio-political, cultural and educational, foreign cholpanism, jaded literary, attitude of literal aesthetics, socio-economics, literary of jadid, theory of education, talented, socio-analysis, environment, critics, nationalist, ideology.

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The interest of the foreign scholars to Jadid literature, especially to Chulpan's creativity, began in the twenties of last century. Initially, the scholars in Turkey and Germany, and later in America, translated the works of the Jadid into their own language and published. In this way, they have created various printed versions of them. During the soviet period of the Uzbek literary criticism, these clarifications have interpreted based on an ideological approach, and in the years of independence, they get their impartial elucidation. We can also observe such type of implications in the articles dedicated to study Chulpan's creativity by foreign critics.

During the post-soviet period of criticism studying Chulpan's literary career became one of the most important topics among foreign critics. In the articles and studies on this topic, the foreign researchers have begun to study his creativity in several aspects. In particular, literary critic D. Quronov in his article "The Way to the World Literature", stated that the representatives of Jadid literature "by founding our modern Uzbek literature turned the evolution of our national literature into the development of world literature" basing on the analysis of the articles under the title "What's Literature", "To the Honorable Writers", which are interpreted as Chulpan's literary-aesthetic views,

"Planting and Farming in Our Homeland Turkestan".

The article is based on convincing evidence that Chulpan's literary-aesthetic views are mutual with the views of European authors as Didro and Lessing. In his remarks, Chulpan notes, "On the one hand, it belongs to the world of his soul, and on the other hand it is connected with social life ("indulge yourself")", writes D.Quronov. The findings of the researcher show that Chulpan mentioned literature as the art of word, it shouldn't be simple, but understandable for people, and, secondly, it should serve for the social and spiritual needs of the people. "The young author who got acquainted closely with Russian and European Literature (Chulpan - D.J) is deeply touched by the appeals of realistic literature, clearly understand and convey issues of social life, and create such literature and through it serve for the nation's prosperity" wrote D.Quronov.

This article demonstrates that the Uzbek literature is in harmony with the latest trends in world literature, reflecting the literary and aesthetic views of Chulpan in the 20s. Due to this, it is true to state that the head of the road, which led our modern literature to the world literature, riding the greatest and powerful poet as Chulpan.

Although, in the foreign criticism has not existed special scientific researches and scientific-public manuals to investigate Chulpan's poetry, in some studies have revealed the attitude of foreign

scholars to Chulpan's creativity in the investigations of foreign literature dedicated to studying Uzbek Literature in the early 20th century. In particular, in the research work of poet and literary critic Tahir Qahhor under the title "Studies of 20th-30th years Uzbek literature in Turkey" reviewed the articles on Chulpan's creativity by Turkish researchers.

In this research, the author aims to reveal the issue of studying of the 20s and 30s Uzbek literature in Turkey as an example of the poets creativity, as Chulpan, Fitrat, Elbek. The Researcher have made contrastive study as a source of analysis dozens of scientific articles written by Z.V Tugun, U.Khodjaogli, T.Chigatoy, B.Hayit, H.Ozbay and journals as "Yeni Turkistan", "Yosh Turkiston" (New Turkistan), "Turk tili" (Turkish language) published in Turkey.

In the research there is noted that Osman Khodjaogli as the first researcher of Uzbek literature in Turkey and his article published in the journal "Yeni Turkistan" under the title "A general overview of the ideological changes of Turkish literature in Turkistan" have analyzed. T. Qahhor wrote; "The author says that the anti-colonial movements have created national ideology, new humanistic ideas and new literature which is based on this new ideology." (P. 10).

Stating special role of the book "Humanism and Turkish people in Turkistan" written by Professor Tohir Chigatoy (1954) in the study

of the Uzbek literature the researcher pointed out the contribution of Chulpan, along with a number of Jadid writers in the development of social and literary ideas in Turkistan, was also reflected in his work.

T. Qahhor considered the book entitled " Turkish poets who killed in Turkistan" of Boymirza Hait one of the most significant works which are depicted literary process in Turkistan in the 20-30s from the social-historical point of view.

In the research, having studied deeply on the investigation titled "Chulpan's poems" conducted by Doctor Husain Uzbay, T.Qahhor has analyzed this significant work through comparative analysis of the views interpreted in the articles and books dedicated to the life and creativity of Chulpan written by the Uzbek scholars as B. Mahmud, A. Saadi, O.Sharafiddinov and N.Karimov.

The achievement of the Turkish scientist H. Uzboy in the field of studying Chulpan's creativity, that is the valuable aspect of the research, T. Qahhor explains as following: "According to H. Uzboy the personality of Chulpan, can be visible his proficient action both in literature and in life, coincided with the struggle of life, to convey his lyrical thoughts given by nature through expressing the ideas of the society, independence and freedom" (p. 17). It is clear that in his research H.Uzboy also paid special attention to the study of the form and content of Chulpan's poetry. Having analyzed poet's 119 poetries he studied the

poems according to their structure - numbers and figures of the stanzas, depending on the type of used rhythms in writing. In defining the idea of Chulpan's poetry, he analyzed his poetry by dividing them into eight topics. "In particular, love; the social status of women; nature, season; freedom, independence and struggle; loneliness, disappointment and dissatisfaction; error and death, poetry related to personal life". In his research T. Qahhor revealed how the Turkish scholars learned his poetry.

It is known that in the field of studying Chulpan's poetry by the foreign scholars, mainly, the interpretation of socio-political, cultural and enlightenment prevails in the analysis of the works of the poet. In some cases, even the pure lyric poems of Chulpan are examined by the social-political point of view. Taking this into consideration, it is worth that H.Ozboy's emphasis on the Chulpan's skill and mastery while studying his poetry. These specific features of the research of the Turkish scholar have also been studied individually in T. Qahhor's research and described as "novelty in the field of studies on Chulpan's creativity" .

The views on the studies of Chulpan's poetry by foreign scholars are also reflected in the book titled "Studies of the 20th Century Uzbek Literature in America" of the researcher Zulhumor Mirzayeva. The researcher focused on issues of studying Uzbek Jadid literature in

America. In his introductory speech for the book, the Academician Bakhtiyor Nazarov stated: "While there is existed a number of different articles on studying the Jadid literature in abroad, the issue of studying Uzbek Jadid literature in America or all over the world, and in general, internationally is investigated for the first time. Even in the United States, there isn't done any research in this field."

By this recognition. It is clear the relevance and importance of the research conducted by Z.Mirzayev.

In monographs, American jadid and jadid literature researchers have been investigated by the researchers dividing into three groups. These include: The researches by older generation American scientists (E.Allworth, A.Beningsan, E.Wimbush, D.Monthomery); researches conducted by the middle age researchers and researches of new generation jaded studiers.

" From 1960 to 1980s -1990s American researchers paid much attention to studying and translating into English language the poetry of Chulpan written in the spirit of politics. In particular, E. Allworth analyzed poems such as "Broken country" and "That's enough" and translated them into English," - wrote Z.Mirzayeva.

In the Monograph the level of translated version of Jadid literature into English and the aspect of American researchers in the works of other jadid writers have analyzed in a wider scope. The analysis of the works of the great genre such as

"Padarkush" (A Patricide) by M.Behbudi, novels of A. Kadiri and his artworks in a small genre, and the attitude and opinions of American experts to Fitrat's works have chosen as a object of the studies. In the context of our topic, we have made it necessary to pay attention to the fact that Chulpan's personality and works were analyzed and interpreted by American scientists.

Z. Mirzayeva noted that in the 50-70s of the last century, American experts were mainly draw their attention to samples of Jadid literature. In particular, E. Allworth's monograph "Uzbek literary policy" draws attention to the fact that Cholpon's poem "The Autumn" describes the sociopolitical tune of the poem describes the essence of poetry as a symbol of Turkistan. Z.Mirzayeva considered this interpretation a bit limited elucidation. Comparing the interpretation of the Uzbek literary critics N.Karimov and B.Qosimov given to this poem with the views of E. Allworth, she gave appropriate elucidation to the meaning of the phrase "nation of the east" has given correct interpretation by the Uzbek scholars. That is as following: "nation of the east" the poet described the hard life of the other Turkish nation under the oppression by the Russian Empire, as well as the Indian nation under the oppression by the English Empire. Z.Mirzayeva wrote: "in his research E.Allworth studied the artworks of the representatives of jaded literature, especially Chulpan, Fitrat, Qodiriy, Behbudiy,

A.Avloni, A.Majidi, G.Zafari. But they particularly analyzed from the political point of view” .

The section called "Samples of English translations of Jadid Literature" is a significant part of Z.Mirzaeva's monograph. The researcher believes that the translation of the Jadid literature into English started in the late '50s - beginning of the sixties. The first translations are mostly American researchers of Uzbek Jadid literature - E.Allworth, V. Hanovay, J. Sawper. In particular, E. Allworth translated into English of the poem by Chulpan entitled "Broken Country" along with the Jadid writers.

Having drawn attention to the level of translation made from Chulpan's poems the researcher analyzed the translation options performed by two or three translators in a particular poem by comparing them with Uzbek and English samples. For example, the translation of the poem "That's enough" translated into English by E. Allworth compared with the

translation of the Turkish translator Timur Hoja and of the Uzbek translator A.Obid. The conclusions drawn from these comparisons: The E. Allworth's translation of the poem is convincingly proven that the stanzas are confused, a new verse has been added, and in the translation of Temur Hoja and A. Obid is well-thought-out translation of the poet's spirit . The researcher points out how some of the key words and phrases in the poem are used by translators in the Uzbek and English synonyms.

In the monograph, special attention is paid to the translation of Chulpan's poems, which suggests a new page of foreign studies on Chulpan's poetry in the Uzbek criticism. The extent of foreign investigations on studying Chulpan's poetry is not limited to the interpretation of the poet's personality or activities or artworks. The most important and urgent task of studying the history of foreign researches on Chulpan's artworks is one of the most important and actual tasks of the Uzbek criticism.

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