

**NATIONAL IDEAS OF PERCEPTION OF IDENTITY IN THE WORKS OF MODERN
ENLIGHTENMENT PEOPLE**

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Annotation:the article deals with the understanding of nation, freedom and identity in the works of modern enlighteners. The essence of the article is deeply revealed by referring to the works of Abdullah Avloni, Abdurauf Fitrat, Ishaqkhan Tora Ibrat and other representatives.

Key words: Jadidist movement, freedom, freedom, Turkish Gulistan or morality.

The issues of homeland, people, freedom have always formed the basis of modern literature. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, Central Asia, in particular, Uzbekistan, was going through a historically complex process: the occupation by the Russian Empire and various socio-political changes. In their works, the enlighteners of Jadid aimed to raise freedom and develop education, culture, and political freedom in society.

Modern enlighteners see education as the first condition of freedom. They emphasize the introduction of modern science and European experience into the education system as the main way to achieve freedom and development of society. This, in turn, creates opportunities for the nation to think independently, to realize its own identity, and to determine its own destiny. This is evidenced by the works of Abdulla Avloni, such as "Turkish Gulistan or Morality", and "The First Teacher", written in 1913 by Mahmud Khoja. Behbudi's "Risolayi instrumenti savod", "Muntakhabi geografiyai umumiy", "Mukhtasar geografiyai Rusiy", "Kitabat ul-atfol", "Madkhali geografiyai umrany", "Jome' ul-khutut" published in 1912 by Ishaq Khan Tora Ibrat, "Lug'ati sitta al-sina", "Uzbek language lesson" by Fitrat, "Dar girdi alifboyi nav", "Nahv: An experiment on the rules of the Uzbek language" can be seen.

Early enlighteners also saw literature and culture as an integral part of freedom. In their works, they aimed to preserve the identity of the Uzbek and Turkic peoples, promote the historical and cultural heritage of the people, and educate young people with respect for national values. Is'haq Khan Tora Ibrat's "Tarihi Ferghana", "History of Culture", "Uloqda" by Qadiri, "The Past Days", "Halima", "Vannaycha" by Ghulam Zafari, "Erk's Children", "Spring", Abdurauf Fitrat's works such as "Statement of the Indian tourist", "Timur's grave", "Oghiz Khan", "Abo Muslim", "Begijan" show the rich history of the people of Turkestan, its past and culture are depicted very skillfully. In particular, Ghulam Zafari's musical stage work "Halima" is recognized as the first opera in Turkestan. This is recognized as one of the most important innovations in our culture and art.

Jadid enlighteners tried to make changes in society and introduced several important innovations in the fields of education, politics, and culture. They encouraged the people to think independently, make free decisions, and change their destiny. These issues of free will and freedom appear in the works of modernists not only as a social need, but also as a sincere concern for the nation and its future. Especially economic issues have always been in the attention of modern thinkers. People's enlighteners, who realized that economic independence is the basis of everything, specifically note this direction in their works. By attaching this excerpt from Abdullah Avloni's book "Turkish Gulistan or Morality", we once again witness how much the writer pays attention to the economic issue. we will be:

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In short, the works of the modern enlighteners reflect the desire to see society as free and developed through the issues of free will and freedom, reforming education and politics, protecting women's rights, and ensuring social equality. These ideas were the initial spiritual support for the independence of the Uzbek and Turkic peoples, and created the foundation for wider socio-political reforms in the future.

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