

Uzbek-Uyghur Literary Relations in the 20th Century

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Abstract: The article analyzes the literary and spiritual ties that formed between Uzbek and Uyghur literature during the 20th century. The ideas of national revival that emerged under the influence of the Jadid movement, literary cooperation in the Soviet period, translation work, and dialogue processes between creators are covered. The influence of Uzbek writers on Uyghur literature and Uyghur writers on Uzbek literature is also revealed based on historical examples.

Keywords: Uzbek literature, Uyghur literature, Jadidism, national revival, translation, Soviet period, literary ties.

Introduction: Uyghur literature is distinguished from its earliest times by its colorful works in terms of content, created by the talent of the ancestors with no knowledge of the territory. Literature is an integral part of national culture and represents the spiritual and intellectual world of the people. The literary heritage of each people is associated with its historical experience, worldview and aesthetic taste, forming a national identity. Uyghur literature is distinguished from its earliest times by its colorful works in terms of content, created by the talent of the ancestors with no knowledge of the territory. Literature is an integral part of national culture and represents the spiritual and intellectual world of the people. The literary heritage of each people is associated with its historical experience, worldview and aesthetic taste, forming a national identity. The Uzbek and Uyghur peoples are among the Turkic peoples who have been closely associated with each other for many centuries, with historical, cultural and linguistic similarities. Therefore, even in their literature, traditions and creative influences are manifested by similarities. The Uzbek and Uyghur peoples belong to a large group of Turkic peoples, their history goes back millennia. The Uyghurs initially established independent states in Central Asia in the 6th-9th centuries BC, leaving a rich cultural heritage. They have made distinctive achievements in the field of written literature, language and religion., even in their literature, traditions and creative influences are manifested by similarities. The Uzbek and Uyghur peoples belong to a large group of Turkic peoples, their history goes back millennia. The Uyghurs initially

established independent states in Central Asia in the 6th-9th centuries BC, leaving a rich cultural heritage. They have made distinctive achievements in the field of written literature, language and religion. The Uzbek people, on the other hand, came from nomadic tribes of Turkic peoples, and in the XIV-XV centuries large cultural centers appeared in the center of Samarkand and Bukhara. The rich literary works created in the Uzbek language strengthened the cultural identity by providing a spiritual path to the people. Throughout history, the Uzbek and Uyghur peoples have established cultural and trade relations with each other at different times, which has enhanced interactions in language, literature, and art. The Uyghur script was one of the early Turkic scripts and also indirectly influenced the development of the Uzbek script.

One of the most basic similar aspects of Uyghur and Uzbek literature is that they have a rich oral tradition. Oral creativity has been going on in both nations for many centuries. This tradition includes epics, narratives, verses, folk songs. One of the most basic similar aspects of Uyghur and Uzbek literature is that they have a rich oral tradition. Oral creativity has been going on in both nations for many centuries. This tradition includes epics, narratives, verses, folk songs. Epics-an oral narrative about the historical events, heroism and social life of the people, occupy a central place in Uzbek and Uyghur literature. For example, there are different variants of the epic "Alpomish" in Uzbek and Uyghur. They are important sources that represent the spiritual values of the people.

In the field of written literature, however, the Uzbek and Uyghurs created religious texts, philosophical works and historical writings. While the Uyghurs were largely influenced by Buddhism and created a lot of religious texts, Uzbek literature was influenced by Islam. But enlightenment, morality, and vital wisdom have been central themes in both cultures. In the field of written literature, however, the Uzbek and Uyghurs created religious texts, philosophical works and historical writings. While the Uyghurs were largely influenced by Buddhism and created a lot of religious texts, Uzbek literature was influenced by Islam. But enlightenment, morality, and vital wisdom have been central themes in both cultures.

The similarity of creative influences in Uzbek and Uyghur literature goes back to their common historical, cultural and linguistic roots. National values, historical events, religion, and enlightenment are widely covered in either literature.

The religious influence of Buddhism is strong in Uyghur literature, while the influence of Islam and Sufism is significant in Uzbek literature. Nevertheless, in both cultures, topics such as the moral maturity of a person, the meaning of life, his role in society are covered in a similar style.

There are also similarities in the creative style. For example, in the epics, the themes of heroic virtue, honesty, justice, patriotism are common. The religious influence of Buddhism is strong in Uyghur literature, while the influence of Islam and Sufism is significant in Uzbek literature. Nevertheless, in both cultures, topics such as the moral maturity of a person, the meaning of life, his role in society are covered in a similar style.

There are also similarities in the creative style. For example, in the epics, the themes of heroic virtue, honesty, justice, patriotism are common. In narrative and prose, however, the revelation of social reality, the depiction of human emotions, is similar.

And Alisher Navoi's work occupies a central place in Uzbek literature. His epics, prose and poems relied on Uyghur and Turkic literary traditions. Uyghur literature has a special place in the cultural heritage of the peoples of Central Asia. It has been formed over the centuries under various religions, political systems and cultural influences, characterized by its rich artistic traditions, genre diversity and deep philosophical content. And Alisher Navoi's work occupies a central place in Uzbek literature. His epics, prose and poems relied on Uyghur and Turkic literary traditions. Uyghur literature has a special place in the cultural heritage of the peoples of Central Asia. It has been formed over the centuries under various religions, political systems and cultural influences, characterized by its rich artistic

traditions, genre diversity and deep philosophical content. The roots of Uyghur literature are very ancient, beginning with the Orkhon-Enasoy scrolls of the 8th century and religious texts in the ancient Uyghur script. The Uyghurs in Central Asia had a rich and ancient literature worthy of the people who ruled the great empire. Thanks to soldiers, diplomats and mentors, they have always been known as an educated people. The Uyghurs published their books many centuries before Guttenberg Johann's own printing press opened. The Uyghurs in Central Asia had a rich and ancient literature worthy of the people who ruled the great empire. Thanks to soldiers, diplomats and mentors, they have always been known as an educated people. The Uyghurs published their books many centuries before Guttenberg Johann's own printing press opened. The focus of early Uyghur literature was Buddhism and Manichaeism, as well as sagas, sagas, and poetic works. Upon conversion to Islam, the Uyghurs became the cultural giants of Central Asia. When Uyghur literature entered the golden age, its cultural center was the city of Kashgar. Chinese literature, poetry and music, influenced by the Uyghurs, also appear in the Middle Ages. Later, with the introduction of Islam, new genres, content and forms appeared in this literature. Also, folk oral creativity has been preserved for centuries as an important source of this literature. When Uyghur literature entered the golden age, its cultural center was the city of Kashgar. Chinese literature, poetry and music, influenced by the Uyghurs, also appear in the Middle Ages. Later, with the introduction of Islam, new genres, content and forms appeared in this literature. Also, folk oral creativity has been preserved for centuries as an important source of this literature. Therefore, Uyghur literature is not only an artistic expression of one people, but also an integral part of the general cultural heritage of all Turkic peoples. In the context of today's globalization, it is important to study national literature, analyze their historical roots, understand identity and preserve. Uyghur literature has a thousand-year history, concentrating in itself a rich artistic heritage, from ancient written monuments to modern poetry and prose. Religious, political and cultural factors played an important role in the development of this literature. In the context of today's globalization, it is important to study national literature, analyze their historical roots, understand identity and preserve. Uyghur literature has a thousand-year history, concentrating in itself a rich artistic heritage, from ancient written monuments to modern poetry and prose. Religious, political and cultural factors played an important role in the development of this literature. The Uyghur people, who mainly live in the Xinjiang region of Northwest China, have long valued poetry and poets. While many

aspects of Uyghur life have changed in the last century due to social, cultural and political changes, the importance of poetry in Uyghur culture has still not diminished. Perhaps that is why modernist poetry, which appeared on the stage of Uyghur literature thirty years ago, was initially the impetus for such a heated controversy. While many aspects of Uyghur life have changed in the last century due to social, cultural and political changes, the importance of poetry in Uyghur culture has still not diminished. Perhaps that is why modernist poetry, which appeared on the stage of Uyghur literature thirty years ago, was initially the impetus for such a heated controversy.

Leading themes are Buddhist and Manichaeic texts in antiquity, mysticism and didactic works in the Islamic period, poetry of the national awakening in the 19th and 20th centuries, and national identity and freedom today.

Uyghur literature is not only a historical and cultural memory of one people, but an integral part of the cultural heritage of all of Central Asia. Learning, promoting and preserving it is one of the important tasks of the science community as well as the future generation.

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