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Annotation: This article talks about the articles in the first issue of Yurt magazine by Ashurali Zahiri, who was among the intellectuals of Turkestan and took an active part in the revolutionary movements.

Keywords: modernism, theater, education, education, nation, school, culture, national journalism, library.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the intellectuals of Turkestan understood very well that the nation will emerge with language, enlightenment and education, and they worked hard in this way.

Along with the opening of Jadid schools, the creation of theater art, there was a great need for the emergence of the national press, which is a mirror of social life. With the birth of the time press, national journalism also developed.

Ashurali Zahiri was one of the great figures who actively participated in the social and political movements of his time, one of the founders of modern Uzbek culture in Kokon. He was a child of the nation who made great contributions to the development of Uzbek national pedagogy, literary studies, publishing, and journalism.

"Ashurali Zahiri's popularity as a journalist is played by modern press." . Hundreds of articles of Ashurali Zahiri were published in various newspapers and magazines of his time. "He worked for a long time as a literary employee in the editorial office of the newspaper "New Ferghana" . . All of them are noteworthy as social, political, spiritual life of the people, existing problems and their solutions.

In 1917, under his publishing and editorship, a political, social, historical, and literary weekly magazine called "Yurt" was founded, and 4 of its issues reached readers (issues 1 and 4 of "Yurt" magazine are kept in the fund of the Ko'kan Literary Museum. The magazine was printed in the old Uzbek script The conversion to the current alphabet is being carried out for the first time, and some passages are being referenced).. This magazine "Long live the autonomous people's republic!" published under the slogan

The first issue of the magazine included the following articles:

1. Our purpose and actions.
2. Change of government.
3. Our national and spiritual wealth.
4. Poem. Let's be true Muslims.
5. Consumer society.
6. Concerning Turkestan.
7. Small feleton.
8. New works.

We found it necessary to give the first article of the first issue of the magazine in full in the collection, because from the first article the reader can sufficiently evaluate the personality and activities of Ashurali Zahiri. Two words about the article.

In the article "Our aims and actions", Zahiri gives a brief overview of the goals and objectives of founding the magazine. Noting that the life of the nation has reached the level of reform, there are two ways in front of it: to open a new era in history by adopting European or Russian culture. For this reason, we opened a new method of schools, reading rooms, libraries, newspaper offices, printing

houses, community charity and education. In this nation drowned in the river of heedlessness, we served and continue to provide for the nation's memory, education and afkori. It is necessary to acknowledge that our services and activities up to this time are very little, little, little. The army of ignorance has fallen, but it has not eased. It is necessary to finish the work", he writes and points to the press as a way to overcome ignorance.

In the article, our history and works of art testify to the exemplary activities, zeal, and sacrifices of our famous scholars, philosophers, poets, and poets with names similar to Abu Nasr al-Farabi, Ulug'bek, Imam Bukhari, Navoi, Timur, and Baburshah, but at the beginning of the last century, the nation thought He writes with great sadness and anguish that he lives a narrow, limited worldview and a lazy life.

With the help of "Yurt" magazine, he wants to acquaint the country and people with the ideas of the new government, and he wants to work for its progress and happiness, and he emphasizes that the magazine serves as a pulpit of truth for every impartial-minded person who opposes ignorance.

First of all, "Yurt" supports the ideas of the new government, raises the banner of action, equality, and justice, and familiarizes the country with political and social issues. Behind this, Turkestan is trying to pull its life towards new points," the article reads.

In terms of occupation: "Yurt" is avomparvar and is generally divided into two parts. The pages of the first part are devoted to literary, political, social, historical, family, law, education and upbringing, while the pages of the second part are dedicated to rural life and its needs, especially the operation of small debts (property loans).

So, the magazine is "universal", so to speak. That is, various issues are covered.

The names of those who promised to help "Yurt" with their pens are as follows: our young historian Ahmad Zaki Walidi, who is famous in Russia with his expert pen in book and press work, Ahmad Sardar Efendi, one of our experienced teachers who has been engaged in education and training for many years, teacher Shakir al Mukhtari, a teacher of Khoqand. Sulhi Effendi, one of our students.

Apart from these, we have our correspondents in the big cities of inner Russia and Turkestan.

The article clearly and clearly describes the goals and tasks of publishing the magazine. In a word, "Yurt" was founded from the point of view of avomparvaran, and was of great importance as a magazine convenient for everyone.

Newly written works were also printed in the magazine. Shakir Mukhtari is one of the authors of such poems. His 4-verse poem "Let us be true Muslims or people of knowledge" was published on page 10 of the first issue under the "Poetry" column:

Bizga ham vaqt yetdi biz ham chin musulmon bo'laylik,

U havolarni quvib, tobe'i vijdon bo'laylik!

Toshlanmasun orqag'a eski taassublar hamon,

Ko'p muhimdur bu zamon bir jismu bir jon bo'laylik.

The poem is led by the principle of enlightenment. Calling the nation to unity, calling for awakening of conscience, belief in the need to acquire science and knowledge in order to get rid of ignorance is evident.

At the end of the magazine, the author gives information about the new books published in Russian and Western European languages under the title "New Works": "Even though the Great War caused a lot of damage to the progress of science and science, the people of science did not remain idle. He did what he could. Among them, we will count the most important ones from 1914 to this day, inshaollo" he writes and gives brief information about the works related to the history of Turkestan.

On the last page of the magazine, it was announced that the book "Muhokamat ul lug'atayn" by Chigatai poet Alisher Navoi was out of print, a brief description was given and an invitation was made to buy it.

Every reader who gets acquainted with the magazine of only 17 pages will witness that most of the articles have not lost their value and importance even today.

"A talented person who can live with the pain of country, nation, religion, personal will and literature will never be crushed either in life or in his work, he will never run away in pursuit of the fleeting concerns of the world."

Ashurali Zahiri, one of the Kokan intellectuals who lived and worked in the dangerous times of the beginning of the 20th century, was also one of the selfless people who lived with the pain of the nation. As a progressive person of his time, he took an active part in the life of society. He constantly expressed his views and attitudes in the press of his time.

Ashurali Zahiri, like the Jadids, was repressed and erased from the national sky for his free thought, for his progressive ideas, for wanting his people to be free, their lives to be prosperous, and their youth to be educated. But the real talent, the services rendered for the people and the nation cannot be repressed or erased. We see the proof of this.

The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

The article presents the role of family, forming system of upbringing, traditional-educational system and traditions in Uzbekistan.

In an article consistently revealing the principles of the Bologna process for measuring the quality of education, the dynamics of internationalization and the logic of integration in European higher education and in Eurasia.

Figures who left a certain mark in the history of the nation are destined for eternity. They are like a great caravan, going through the floods of time to eternity. Ashurali Zahiri is always remembered and honored among such ancestors.

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