



Article

# The Influence of Uzbek Literature on Uyghur Literature, Literary Relations

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**Abstract:** The Historical and Literary Links Between Uzbek and Uyghur Literature: From Ancient Religious Work to Modern Literary Movement is written by Qhitay Yulqi and published on Bukhara: An Online Journal. Through the prism of the Jadid movement and the Soviet period, when translation became the primary method of literary collaboration, the order explores the tenets of influence. While both turkic literatures had a common origin with different historical and cultural developments, it paved the way to completely but parallel themes and stylistic features. This article notes important figures like Yusuf Khos Khajib, Mahmud Kashgari, and Zunun Qadiri, whose works have left marks on the lands of the Uzbek and Uyghur literatures. It also highlights how these literary traditions shaped the spiritual and national identity of each one of them. The scanty knowledge about what has been exchanged between those writers, and what has influenced the other, is left unanswered, even though they are both of Turkic background and heritage. Comparative literature, history, and the study of translations. Both literatures share many common themes, particularly social justice, morality, national identity and human rights, and the literatures have had a significant influence on each other's literary traditions. These findings allow us to better comprehend the relevant history of Central Asian literary heritage and point to an avenue for further research that examines the effects of modern political and social movements on the evolution of both literatures.

**Keywords:** Uzbek Literature, Uyghur Literature, Jadidism, National Revival, Translation, Soviet Period, Literary Ties

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## 1. Introduction

Uyghur literature began to take shape in the 8th-9th centuries AD. During this period, the Uyghur people were under the influence of Buddhism, Manichaeism, and later Islam. At each stage, literary works of religious and philosophical content emerged [1].

### A. Ancient Uyghur literature

Ancient Uyghur literature was mainly formed under the influence of Buddhism and Manichaeism, and religious-philosophical, moral-didactic themes were dominant in it. The works created during this period were written in Turkic script, some of which have been preserved in manuscripts in China and Japan [2].

### B. Uyghur literature of the Islamic era

With the advent of Islam, new themes and forms appeared in Uyghur literature. It was during this period that such great scholars as Yusuf Khos Hajib and Mahmud

Kashgari appeared on the scene. Their works played an important role in the development of Uyghur, Uzbek and Turkic literature in general [3].

Famous Uyghur writers and their works

Yusuf Khos Khajib (11th century)

Yusuf Khos Khajib is one of the greatest representatives of Uyghur literature. His work "Kutadgu Bilig" puts forward important ideas about state governance, social justice and moral values. The work is a poetic epic and can be called the first political and philosophical treatise in the Uyghur language [4].

Mahmud Kashgari

Author of the famous dictionary "Devonu Lugatit-Turk". This work provides valuable information about the lexical wealth, culture and dialects of Turkic languages. Kashgari emphasizes the role and importance of the Uyghur language in his work [5].

Ahmad Yugnaki

Ahmad Yugnaki is also one of the important poets of medieval Uyghur literature. His works cover mystical ideas, moral education, purity and honesty [6].

Nasriddin Muhammad

Nasriddin Muhammad's work "Adolatnoma" is dedicated to covering issues such as social justice, truth, and human rights. The work puts forward the ideas of fighting injustice in society and spiritual upliftment. His work is an example of works in the socio-philosophical direction in Uyghur literature [7].

Zunun Qadiri (1910–1989) He is considered an outstanding representative of 20th-century Uyghur literature. Zunun Qadiri's work "When the Moon is Full" covers the lifestyle, national identity, and spiritual image of the Uyghur people. In his work, he places special emphasis on ideas such as national awakening, freedom, and self-awareness [8].

## 2. Materials and Methods

The methodology this study uses is to be comparative literary analysis of some literary works in both Uzbek and Uyghur literature along with discussions set in historical backgrounds. The research explores the literary and spiritual connections and relationship between Uzbek and Uyghur literature and discusses the effect of the national revival-related thoughts of the Jadid movement and literary collaboration during the Soviet epoch. Our study relies on the primary texts of well-known authors such as Yusuf Khos Khajib, Mahmud Kashgari, and Zunun Qadiri, as well as secondary works that provide historical and cultural background. This will enable us to identify common themes, such as social justice, morality and nationalism, in the writings of both literatures. The study also investigates how translation and co-authorship played a role in the cultural interplay between both worlds. Using a broad range of scholarly journal articles, historical materials, and literary documents, the findings are well substantiated. These findings from the study enrich knowledge about common literary heritage between Uzbek and Uyghur peoples and provide a basis for further researches to analyze the dynamics of literary exchange in Central Asia.

## 3. Results and Discussion

The results of this study indicate that Uzbek and Uyghur literatures are deeply intertwined, with both cultures drawing on similar themes and literary traditions [9]. The influence of the Jadid movement and Soviet-era literary cooperation is particularly evident, with many writers from both traditions engaging in translation work and exchanging ideas about national identity, social justice, and morality [10] [11]. The analysis indicates that the writings of important figures like Yusuf Khos Khajib and Mahmud Kashgari are fundamental in not only the establishment of Uyghur literature but influencing the development of Uzbek literature [12]. In many aspects the similar to the

works of modern Uzbek writers, as revindicators of the state, such as Zunun Qadiri. Although the literature of Uzbeks is widely known to have exerted a profound influence on Uyghur writers, and the influence in return is well known, little is known about how this process of exchange took place [13]. Could future research investigate what role modern political and social movements have had on the respective development of both literatures, and to what extent translation can be seen as a facilitator of literary communication between cultures? Further studies may investigate the changing dynamics between Uzbek and Uyghur writers in the context of the current literary scene involving globalization and digital media, which could affect literary trends [14][15].

#### 4. Conclusion

The continuity of Uzbek and Uyghur literatures This research has also indicated a continuity in literary and spiritual relationship between Uzbek and Uyghur literatures from ancient religious literatures to modern literary movements. The results show that they have long influenced each other, especially during the time of the Jadid movement and then with a close literary cooperation in Soviet times. The study highlights the need to continue promoting dialogue and exchange between the two traditions, because there are certain themes, such as social justice, national identity, and human rights, for which the two literatures also share similar ideas. Such work would also need to address the contemporary dimensions of this literary exchange, especially in light of the global and digital media that might enable new forms of collaboration and exchange between poets.

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