



 Research Article

ABOUT SADRIDDIN AINIY'S TAZKIRAH "NAMUNAYI ADABIYOTI TOJIK"

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ABSTRACT

In this article, Sadridin Aini's tazkirah "Namunayi Adabiyoti Tojik", its composition, the history of our classic literature, modern literature and the scientific significance of the work in Uzbek criticism are discussed.

KEYWORDS

Tazkirah, history of literature, literary criticism, modern literature, textual studies, source studies.

INTRODUCTION

Studying the history of Uzbek literature, getting acquainted with the rich literary heritage of our ancestors, ensuring that the next generation will use this heritage as a true heir, and telling the youth how important this is is the demand of the time. It is not a secret that the literary studies of the 20th century did not pay much attention to the seriousness of this issue. Obviously, scientific research carried out by our hard-working scientist is excluded from this. It is more about the

approach of the era to this issue. It was noticed that the Uzbek literary studies of the 20th century looked at the study of the rich heritage of the peoples of Central Asia from the sidelines, and the works that were the object of scientific research were treated more one-sidedly, that is, based on the demands of the ideology of the communist system.



With the honor of independence, we had the opportunity to teach our literary science, to research our literary heritage on a large scale, free from all kinds of pressures.

As a result of the October Revolution, the Soviet power was established, and until the crisis of this power, censorship was established over many subjects, including literature and the history of literature. As a result, very few of the rich scientific and literary monuments left by our ancestors were studied. Even if they were studied, it was necessary to condemn and give a biased assessment to the people's progressive-minded creators as "bloodthirsty", "robber", or "palace poet", "religious-mystical" trend.

The independence honor of such a biased attitude towards the people's poets and scientists has been put to an end. To date, several works have been done and are being done to study our past literary heritage.

The work that interests us and has become the object of our article is the tazkirah "Namunayi Adabiyoti Tojik". This work is one of the first major scientific works on the study of literary heritage at the beginning of the 20th century. This review, which has been hidden from the eyes of scientists for many years, was edited by our compatriot, a great research scientist and accomplished writer, Sadriddin Aini, from March 15 to October 12, 1925, and was published in Moscow in 1926 by the Central Publishing House of the Peoples of the Former USSR. In addition, there is a Samarkand edition of tazkirah "Namunayi Adabiyoti Tojik" in one volume with

Mirzo Muhsin Ibrahimi's tazkirah "Namunayi adabiyoti Iron ". [1. 135], [2.422]

"Namuna" is Sadriddin Aini's first major study of our Uzbek and Tajik literary heritage, directly and indirectly belonging to the literary environment of Bukhara. In this work, the author mainly gave information about poets and writers who lived and worked in Movarounnahr - Turkistan.

The work consists of three parts, the first part contains information about 180 poets and writers who lived between 912 and 1785;

In the 2nd part: information about 132 poets and writers who lived in 1785-1924 is given (It should be noted that most of the poets of this part who lived in the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century were personally known by Sadriddin Aini himself);

Part 3 includes information about eleven writers who created in a new direction and a number of newspapers and magazines published at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century.

It can be seen that the tazkirah contains valuable information about more than 200 of our poets and writers covering a period of 1000 years. This work of Sadriddin Aini was published in Iran and Afghanistan, and many tazkirah-writers used this source.

In writing "Namunayi adabiyoti tojik " from Sadriddin Aini Hafiz Sultanali's "Tuhfat ul-ahbab" dictionary (1530), Davlatshah Samarkandi's "Tazkirat ush Shuaro" (1487), Mirza Muhsin

Ibrahimi's "Namunayi adabiyoti Eron", Lutfalibek Azar's "Otashkada" (1760-1771), "Afzal-ut-tazqarfi zikr-ish-shuarov al ash'ar" by Afzali Mahdumi Pirmasti (1915), "Tazkirat ul shuari Muhtaram" by Mulla Ne'matullah Mukhtaram (1903 1904), used Sadri Zia's "Navodiri ziyiya" tazkiras, bayozs, as well as divans of poets.

In short, "Namuna" is a great literary resource for studying our past literary heritage. That is why a number of scientists paid attention to this work. In 1950, R. Khodzoda's article "Scientific research on Sadriddin Aini and history of Tajik literature" was published in issue number 8 of "Sharqi Surkh" magazine. In the second volume of "Jashnomayi Ainiy" (Dushanbe, 1966), the same author spoke about the artistic value of "Namuna" and about the researches of teacher Aini on the history of oriental literature with the article "History of the relevance and importance of "Example Tajik literature".

Batir Valikhojhayev and Rahim Vahidov carried out a more significant study of Sadriddin Aini's work "Tajik Sample Literature". It was published in Dushanbe in 1978 by "Irfan" publishing house under the name "Muhqiqiqi buzurqi du liyatari" ("Major researcher of two literatures"), in the book, researchers analyze S. Aini's thoughts on the study of " Namunayi adabiyoti tojik ", his scientific works in the field of Navoi studies by comparing them to Navoi's work. and expressed their attitude to Sadriddin Aini's articles "Mir Alisheri Navoi", "Alisheri Navoi and Tajik Literature".

It is natural to ask why Botyr Valikhojhayev and Rahim Vahidov got involved in this work. The following excerpt from the pamphlet can be the answer to this question: "Aini's researches in Uzbek and Tajik literature before the revolution were studied by many scholars and articles were published about it. In several treatises, some literary problems are focused on this topic, but this issue has not been specifically researched comprehensively. We wrote this treatise, studied Aini's scientific works on the issues of literary history, and tried to express our opinion. In this brochure, we have presented many scientific analyzes of Alisher Navoi and his work, Uzbek literature before the revolution, rather than Tajik literature. This treatise cannot cover many issues." [3.8].

B. Valikhojhayev and R. Vokhidov briefly touched on "Namuna" and its artistic value in this pamphlet, focusing on the research on which "Tajik Sample Literature" is based, that is, S. Aini's scientific works on Navoi studies. focus on research.

It should be noted that this book of the great literary critic Sadriddin Aini is not known to many readers, the main reason for this is that these pamphlets have not been reprinted in recent years, and very few copies of the old editions have survived.

The lack of this tazkirah in the libraries of Bukhara prevented us from starting work. It became clear that there is a Moscow copy of this work only in the personal library of the textologist, numismatic scientist Kurbanov Ghalib



in Bukhara. Unfortunately, the loss of many pages of this book had a negative impact on our work. Later, we managed to find the Samarkand copy of this tazkirah published together with "Namunayi adabiyoti Iron" in the manuscripts department of the scientific library of Samarkand State University. The little research we have started is mainly based on this copy.

As we mentioned above, the fact that we think about some authors who created "Namunayi adabiyoti tojik" of the history of the literature of the peoples of Central Asia from the time Rudaki lived to the beginning of the 20th century proves that the work is a unique scientific source. We aim to explore more overlooked artists in our next miniseries.

This article is the first small work carried out on the basis of the project "Namunayi adabiyoti tojik" in the next period, we think that the work in this regard will be continued and we hope that large-scale scientific research will be created.

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