



 Research Article

SADRIDDIN AINIY IS A CONNOISSEUR OF TAJIK LITERATURE (AS AN EXAMPLE OF A TAJIK WORK OF EXEMPLARY LITERATURE)

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Ulug 'Murod Amonov

Associate Professor Of Buxspi, Doctor Of Philosophy In Philology, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

In this article, the writer, poet, literary scholar Sadriddin Aini's work "Namunayi adabiyoti tojik" (Exemplary Tajik literature), its sources, compositional structure, how it has been researched by experts, the history of our classical literature, modern literature and the scientific significance of the work in Uzbek criticism are discussed.

KEYWORDS

Tazkira, literary history, literary criticism, modern literature, textual studies, source studies.

INTRODUCTION

It is an ancient and rich spiritual and educational treasure - to study the history of Uzbek literature, to get acquainted with the eternal literary heritage of our ancestors, to ensure that the next generation will use this heritage as a true heir, to tell the youth how important it is. should be an important requirement 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. Of course, 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. Uzbek literary studies of the 20th century looked at the study of the rich heritage of the peoples of Central Asia from a narrow perspective, and the work that is the object of scientific research is more biased, based on the demands of the ideology and ideas of the

communist system. it is not a secret to anyone that it is unscientifically treated.

With the honor of independence, we had the opportunity to teach our classic literature, literary studies, and research our literary heritage on a large scale, free from all kinds of pressures, based on purely scientific-enlightenment, religious-mystical, national and universal thinking criteria.

As a result of the October coup, 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.

With the honor of independence, an end was put to such a biased attitude towards the people's poets and scientists. 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 "Namunayi adabiyoti tojik" (Exemplary Tajik Literature) book. 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

Ainiy, 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 "Namunayi adabiyoti tojik" (Exemplary Tajik Literature) in one volume with Mirzo Muhsin Ibrahimi's "Namunayi adabiyoti Iron" (Exemplary Literature Iron) edition. [1. 135], [2.422]

This book 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 - Turkestan.

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

In the second 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);

In the third part, 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 is included.

As it can be seen from the composition of the work, tazkira includes a magnificent period of 1000 (THOUSAND) years, more than 200 samples of which only a small part is known to us, The main part of the work contains valuable

information about our poets and writers, which are still unknown to us. The scientific importance of this work of Sadriddin Aini is known from the fact that it was published in Iran and Afghanistan and that many tazkiranavis (tazkira-writers) used this source.

In writing “Namunayi adabiyoti tojik” (Exemplary Tajik Literature) teacher Sadriddin Aini used several books such as, the dictionary “Tuhfat ul-ahbab” (1530) by Hafiz Sultanali, “Tazkirat ush Shuaro” (1487) by Davlatshah Samarkandi, “Namunayi adabiyoti Eron” (Exemplary Literature of Iran) by Mirza Muhsin Ibrahimi, Lutfalibek Ozar's “Otashkada” (1760-1771), Afzali Mahdumi Pirmasti's “Afzal-ut-tazqarfi zikr-ish-shuarov al-ash'or” (1915), Mulla Ne'matullah Muhtaram's “Tazkirat ul Shuaro Muhtaram” (1903-1904), “Navodiri ziyoiya” tazkiras by Sadri Zia's, bayozs, as well as divans of poets.

In short, the book 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. Khodizoda's “Scientific study of Sadriddin Aini's history and Tajik literature” was published in issue #8 of the “Sharqi Surkh” magazine in 1950, and “Exemplary Tajik literature” in Volume II of “Jashnomayi Aini” (Dushanbe 1966) with his articles, he spoke about the scientific and artistic value of the book and about other studies of teacher Aini on the history of oriental literature.

More significant research than other works related to Sadriddin Aini's “Namunayi adabiyoti tojik” (Exemplary Tajik Literature) was carried

out by Doctor of Philology, Academician Botirkhan Valikhojhayev and Doctor of Philology, Professor Rahim Vahidov. It was published in Dushanbe in 1978 by “Irfan” publishing house under the name “Muhaqqiqi buzurgi du liyatari” (Major researcher of two literatures), in the book, the researchers compare S. Aini's thoughts on the “Namunayi adabiyoti tojik” (Exemplary Tajik Literature) study, scientific works in the field of Navoi studies with Navoi's work is analyzed They expressed their attitude to Sadriddin Aini's articles “Mir Alisheri Navoi”, “Alisheri Navoi and Tajik literature”.

Why did Batirkhan Valikhojhayev and Rahim Vahidov start this job? – It is a natural question. 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 brochure cannot cover many issues” [3.8].

B. Valikhojhayev and R. Vokhidov briefly touched on this book and its artistic value in this pamphlet, focusing on the research on which “Namunayi adabiyoti tojik” (Exemplary Tajik Literature) is based, that is, S. Aini's scientific works on Navoi

studies. they only focus on research. Hundreds of other writers of our classical literature, modern creators, their lives, artistic heritage, the scientist's relationship with them; however, attention and evaluation of modern publications have not been seriously studied yet.

It should be noted that this essay of the great literary critic Sadridin Aini is not known to most Uzbek language and literature philologist teachers, students, masters, and the audience of interested readers, the main reason for this is that this treatise has not been republished in our country in almost a century, only very few copies of old editions have survived.

The lack of this tazkira 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 textualist, orientalist, numismatic scholar Ghalib Kurbanov 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 tazkira published together with "Namunayi adabiyoti Iron" (Exemplary Literature Iron) in the manuscripts department of the scientific library of Samarkand State University.

As we mentioned above, the fact that we think about some of the creators of the history of the literature of Central Asian peoples from the time Rudaki lived to the beginning of the 20th century in "Namunayi adabiyoti tojik" (Exemplary Tajik Literature) 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 study "Namunayi adabiyoti tojik" (Exemplary Tajik Literature) 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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