



THE ROLE OF SADRIDDIN AYNI IN THE WORLD LITERATURE AND CULTURE HISTORY

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Sadriddin Ayniy (1878-1954) is one of the people who made a great contribution to the development of science, culture and spirituality in ancient and modern Bukhara and spread its word to the world. He is widely known among the peoples of Central Asia, and he is one of the many poetic, prose, historical, scientific and creative creators who created in Uzbek and Tajik languages that the literature of the peoples living in this large area deserves to be on the world stage.

Famous writer, literary critic, historian, publicist Sadriddin Ayniy's scientific and creative legacy has already been appreciated by the world literary studies and scientific circles. The literary tradition of zullisonayn, i.e., bilingualism, which exists in Bukhara, is characteristic of Sadriddin Ayniy's work. Like Khoja Ismatullah Bukhari, Mujrim Obid, Mirzo Somi, Sharifjan Makhdum, Abdurauf Fitrat, S. Ayni continued this tradition and created in two languages - Uzbek and Tajik. His first scientific and journalistic articles were written and published in Uzbek.

The world recognized Sadriddin Ayni, who was able to show his talent as an artist of Zullisonayn, in the last century. Therefore, at the International Congress of Asian and African Writers held in Cairo in 1962, Aini's name was mentioned along with Indian Robindranath Thakur, Chinese Lu Xin and Arab Toho Husayn¹. It is noteworthy that the 100th anniversary of the writer's birth was widely celebrated worldwide². 1978 was announced by UNESCO as "The Year of Sadriddin Ayni"³. Among the writers of Central Asia in the 20th century, the first writer to be discovered by Europeans was S. Ayni, a child of Bukhara. The proof of this can be seen in the example of the famous writers who became famous in Europe, who translated the works of the scientist and public figure S. Ayni into their languages. In particular, the works "Death of the Usurer" and "Memoirs" were translated by the famous French alibi Louis Aragon and brought to the attention of the European people. While introducing Europeans to S. Ayni, he said: "Sadriddin Ayni, with his work "The Death of a Usurer", ranks among the great figures of world literature, Balzac, Shakespeare, and Goethe"⁴.

Iranian writers Said Nasafi and Gulpochin Ulfat, Russian writers Konstantin Fedin and L. Leonov put S. Ayni among the great representatives of world literature Jack London,

¹ memory of his contemporaries. Memories, articles, stories, poems (Collection prepared for publication by M. Hasanov). - Tashkent: Gafur Ghulam Publishing House of Literature and Art, 1978

² In memory of his contemporaries. Memories, articles, stories, poems (Collection prepared for publication by M. Hasanov). - Tashkent: Gafur Ghulam Publishing House of Literature and Art, 1978.

³ The book of Sadriddin Ayniy's life. - Dushanbe: Irfon, 1978. - S. 7.

⁴Bragskiy I.S. Sadriddin Aini essay life and creativity. – str. 78



Rudyard Kipling, Maxim Gorky and Knut Hamsun⁵. "Memoirs" was published in France under the name "Sharq" in 1957, edited by the famous French writer Louis Aragon. The German writer Alfred Kurilla was mentioned as his successor, "a great scholar who thoroughly studied the culture of the East"⁶.

His only work "Memoirs" was reprinted 14 times only in Russian between 1954-1978⁷. This work brought S.Ayni such great fame that in a short time Lithuanian (1951), Kazakh (1951, 1953), Ukrainian (1951), Estonian (1953), Kyrgyz (1954), Turkmen (1956), Georgian (1956), Armenian (1957), Azerbaijani (1958), also Polish (1950), Bulgarian (1952), Czech (1952), Uighur (1952, 1953, 1954, 1955), Chinese (1953, 1957), German (1955), translated into French (1956), Hungarian (1956), Arabic (1957) and Japanese (2010)⁸. S.Ayni managed to write the first two parts of "Esdaliklar" in Uzbek and published it in 1953. The third part of "Esdaliklar" was translated into Uzbek by Tokhtasin Jalolov and the fourth part by Abdulla Hakimov⁹. This work has been published in Iran and Afghanistan, as well as in Pashto and Hindi. "Memories" are now read in more than thirty languages of the world. The writer's short stories "Odina", "Bukhara executioners", "Old school", "Death of usurer" and the novel "Slaves" have been translated into more than forty languages of the world¹⁰.

It can be explained by the fact that the historian and writer S.Ayni was able to correctly assess the social and political changes in the background of the reality of the Bukhara land, harmonizing them with world events, and most importantly, he was able to skillfully describe them. In this sense, it is not an exaggeration to describe a scientist as talented in history, and a great scholar of history in writing. He knew the past of our nation as well as the times he lived in, and he described what he knew clearly, clearly and fluently. His sharp pen was able to discover an unexpected artistic image from every point in our history, the image of those who created the rich spiritual property of our ancestors.

S.Ayni was very interested in world literature, especially the literature and art of the East and Fap6. He is familiar with the works of French, English, German classic writers and poets based on their translations into Tajik and Uzbek languages. In 1934, the famous novel "The Ninety-third Year" by Victor Hugo, the favorite writer of the French people, was translated into Tajik by M. Yusufiy. S. Ayni is the literary editor of the translation of the novel. The publicist translates the work of writer M. Bulle "Women and girls in revolutionary struggles"¹¹.

⁵ In the memory of his contemporaries. Memories, articles, stories, poems (Collected by M. Hasanov, preparing for publication)

⁶ Alfred Kurella. Mediator of East and West / In memory of his contemporaries. Memories, articles, stories, poems (Collection prepared for publication by M. Hasanov). - Tashkent: Gafur Ghulam Publishing House of Literature and Art, 1978. -B. 37-40

⁷ Asimov M., Braginsky I.S. Sadridin Aini. (100th birthday). - Moscow: Znanie, 1978. - str. 59.

⁸ Azizkulov J., Mullojonova Z. Fehrasty's work S. Ayn and his literature. (Until the end of 1961). - Dushanbe, 1963. - p. 261

⁹ Khalida Aini. The life of Sadridina Aini. (Brief chronological essay). - str. 63

¹⁰ Azizkulov J., Mullozhonova Z. List of works of S. Aini and the literature on him. (Until the end of 1961). - Dushanbe, 1963. Pg. 267

¹¹ M. Bulle. Women and girls in revolutionary struggles. Translation of S. Ainiy. -Samarkand-Tashkent, 1933. P.24.



Writer completely reworked the work of the French writer Ferdinand Duchene about the life of the eastern peoples "Hilal" ("New Moon"), skilfully translated from Uzbek into Tajik, and republished it under the name "Qamar". When S. Ainiy published the novel "Qamar" in Samarkand, he also wrote a long foreword to the book. In this preface, the writer highly appreciates the work of the French artist Ferdinand Duchene.

The writer's famous works such as "Bukhara executioners", "Odina", "Dokhunda", "Death of usurer", "Slaves", "Esdaliks" are translated into French, German, English, Arabic, Mongolian, Czech, Polish, Indian, Chinese, in addition to the languages of the Turkic peoples, translated into the languages of more than thirty foreign countries, such as Japanese, Bulgarian. Historians, sharologists and literary scholars have attached great importance to the study of the life and work of S.Ayni abroad, as well as to the study of his works. More than fifty articles, scientific and critical works about S. Ayni's life and work are published in foreign countries¹². The French writer Andre Wurmser describes the works "Death of a usurer" and "Memoirs" as one of the best works, and the writer Louis Aragon reveals valuable thoughts and comments about the specific national characteristics and traditions of these works. In their speeches, Paul Granjon, Pierre Gamarra and others highly appreciate the ideological artistic features of the works "Memoirs" and "Death of the Usurer", and place its author among the most respected artists of the world.

Also, orientalist Jan Ripka and Irji Bechkalar, who translated the works of S.Ayni into Czech language and conducted a number of researches on the writer's life and creative activity, put the name of S.Ayni on the same level with the world-known writers. Indeed, the work of S.Ayni, who created the school with his creativity, is of world importance. In the Declaration of the conference of Asian and African writers held in Cairo in 1962, S. Aini's name is respectfully mentioned along with the classical artists of the East, Rabindranath Tagore, Lu-Sin, Toho Husain, Mukhtar Avezov¹³. S. Ayni's works reached the hands of readers of foreign Eastern and Western countries as early as the 20s of the last century and were loved and read by them with great respect and reverence. In this regard, a letter sent by the Iranian scientist Shukuh Khavariyan to S.Ayni is characteristic.

Shukuh Khavariyan, like most readers, was excited to read the review of the Tajik literary critic Rahim Khoja's "First Revolutionary Tajik Story" in the magazine "Rahbari Donish" (1928). The hard-working Tajik girl Gulbibibi, who has pure love and loyalty with her ordinary Tajik boyfriend, poor Odina, and her sacrifices on the way to freedom, freedom, and happiness, stirs the heart of a young woman and makes her suffer. The heartfelt words of this woman from Tehran were published in the 8-9 issues of 1928 "Rahbari donish" magazine¹⁴. In conclusion, it can be said without hesitation that S.Ayni's creative work and scientific heritage are among the rarest, most noteworthy and meaningful pages of world culture and literature of the 20th century. Science, enlightenment, history, life and truth are the foundations

¹² Azizkulov J., Mullozhonova Z. List of works of S. Aini and the literature on him. (Until the end of 1961). - Dushanbe, 1963. Pg. 261-269

¹³ Hasanov M. World importance of literary creativity / In the memory of contemporaries. Memories, articles, stories, poems (Collected and prepared for publication by M. Hasanov). - B. 191

¹⁴ Azizkulov J., Mullozhonova Z. List of works of S. Aini and the literature on him. (Until the end of 1961). - p. 57



of S.Ayni's artistic work. Knowing the works of S.Ayni opens the way to understanding the history, culture, classical literature and national values of the ancient East.

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