

TWO LITERARY HEIRS

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ДВА ЛИТЕРАТУРНЫХ НАСЛЕДНИКА

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Abstract: The article analyzes the Uzbek-Tajik literary relations, especially the translations of Tajik poetry, and the skills of the translator.

Аннотация: В статье анализируются узбекско-таджикские литературные связи, особенности переводов таджикской поэзии, а также мастерство переводчика.

Key words: sister nations, Tajik literature, Uzbek-Tajik literary relations, scientific treatise, genre, original style, translation studies.

Ключевые слова: братские народы, таджикская литература, узбекско-таджикские литературные связи, научный трактат, жанр, оригинальный стиль, переводоведение.

Developed in accordance with the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the development strategy of the new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" dated 28.01.2022 No. PF-60 It is a condition for the comprehensive and rapid development of the state and society based on the development strategy of the seven priority directions of development aimed at creating the necessary political-legal, socio-economic and scientific-educational foundations of the reforms to be implemented. - creating conditions, modernization of our country and liberalization of all spheres of life, a comprehensive study of current issues of concern to citizens and entrepreneurs, analysis of current legislation, law enforcement practice and advanced foreign experience are being carried out. Strengthening the independence

and sovereignty of our country, aimed at strengthening the environment of inter-ethnic harmony and inter-religious tolerance in the society, which is considered the fifth direction of the development strategy of the seven priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2022-2026. forming an environment of security, stability and harmonious neighborhood, implementation of tasks related to strengthening the international reputation of our country is also an integral part of the educational process. In particular, the teaching of examples of the literature of brotherly nations in literary education is an important factor in the formation of feelings of interethnic closeness and harmony. On the other hand, getting acquainted with the cultural wealth of the fraternal nations allows the student to look at our national heritage from a different perspective and to evaluate it appropriately. In our article, we will think about the talented writer who made Uzbek readers enjoy the examples of Tajik literature.

In the fields of artistic and scientific creativity, there are such masters who, regardless of their direction, can create works that are equally pleasing to everyone. Tokhtasin Jalolov, a famous scientist, a writer of subtlety, a prolific translator, a wise man of Uzbek-Tajik literary relations, was such a comprehensive and popular writer [1, 203b]. The future writer was born in 1909 in the village of Karatepa, Margilan district, in a peasant family. His father, Mulla Jalal, studied at a madrasa and worked as a schoolmaster for a while, but he was engaged in farming and horticulture all his life. At first, he studied at an enlightened qiblagohi school. When he was seven, his grandfather Muhammad Ishaq took him to Shahrikhan. Here Tokhtasin studies in the old school. In 1924-1925, the future writer completed a two-year teacher training course in Fergana and taught native language and literature in Shahrikhan schools.

Tokhtasin Jalalov, a devoted writer who entered the field of creativity in the 40s of the last century, left a great legacy. In 1939-1940, the artist started writing the book "Interpretations of Hamsa" about the great Uzbek poet and thinker Alisher Navoi, and created "Chrestomatium of the history of Uzbek

literature" (XIII-XV centuries) for the students of the faculties of Uzbek language and literature of pedagogic institutes; After completing his long-term research to identify the little-studied pages of Uzbek literature, he published "Uzbek Poets" (1959), "Pahlavon Mahmud" (1961), "Bonu" (1963), "Yashasin Tabassum" (1966), published books such as "Nafosat Olamida" (1971), "Girls' Ode" (1977). In "Interpretations of Hamsa", the hard-working scholar was one of the first literary scholars to analyze "Khamsa" epics in terms of content, ideological direction, system of images, tradition and originality in the work, and most importantly, from the point of view of artistry. in a popular analysis [1,214b]. Until the 80s of the last century, this work was the only guide that could convey the essence and uniqueness of Navoi's "Khamsa" to a wide range of scholars. That is why this scientific-popular treatise has been published again and again and has become a favorite book of the poet's fans.

We got acquainted with the life and creative heritage of the famous Tajik poetess Dilshodi Barno in the middle of the 20th century thanks to the researches of professor and famous historian A. Mukhtorov. We were able to read the poet's scientific treatise "Philosophy of Blacks" written in Uzbek, as well as poems created in various genres, as a result of her tireless observations in the treasures of Jand and Tashkent autographs[2,255b]. As a result, we learned that Dilshodi Barno is the best representative of the Zullisanayn tradition in the history of our literature. In general, "Uzbek poets" is a unique book with the fact that all the evidence involved in the analysis is completely new, extremely sincere, impressive, and analyzed in an elegant style unique to Tokhtasin Jalolov. In those years, the author discovered new pages of the history of Uzbek literature with this work. Because the author managed to create a complete scientific biography of each poetess, taking samples from her works. All scientific treatises and articles of that person are distinguished from researches in this system by the fact that they are written only on the basis of pure evidence obtained from rare sources. Ustaz was one of the poets who could deeply understand, analyze and research classical poetry.

In the history of our literature, Tokhtasin Jalolov has a unique position and place as a multilingual, devoted connoisseur of the literature of brotherly nations, and an excellent translator. Because he read 29 works of the great Indian writer Robindranath Tagore, including the novels "Halokat", "Kozz khosh chop", "Bibha sahili", "Donishmand Roja", the great figure of Uzbek and Tajik literature Sadriddin Aini's "Esdalikor" ", Sotim Ulugzoda's "Vose", V. Smirnova-Rakatino's "Abu Ali ibn Sino" novels translated into Uzbek with great skill in an authentic and truthful manner. These works were highly appreciated by translators at the time. The writer's skillful translation of Pahlavon Mahmud's rubai into Uzbek shows his poetic potential.

The teacher's works were also published in Uzar, Russian, Tajik and Kyrgyz languages. The teacher wrote in his memoirs "Haetim Yearbook": "By the way, I am a Tajik child and an Uzbek writer. So, I am the rightful heir of two cultures, two literatures, and I am proud of that." Tokhtasin Jalolov, a master of creative works, a witty poet, and a master writer, died in 1984 in Tashkent. However, with the blessings of his artistic and scientific creations, he is always a companion to our people, to the masses of readers.

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