

**TAJIK AND UZBEK SOVIET WRITER, PUBLIC FIGURE AND
SCIENTIST, AUTHOR OF WORKS ON THE HISTORY AND
LITERATURE OF THE PEOPLES OF CENTRAL ASIADRIDDIN SAID-
MURODZODA (SADRIDDINAYNI)**

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the role and status of Persian and Tajik poets and writers among Western writers, their influence and contribution to the development of World Literature, the translation of invaluable treasures of Persian and Tajik writers in the West, in other words, from our point of view taking into consideration these issues are very important. The new Tajik period of literature begins with the indelible works of the founder of modern Tajik literature Sadriiddin Aini. S. Aini has gained national love and fame among the peoples of the East due to his deep penetration into the destiny of his people and the reflection in his work of the struggle for justice and happiness of the people. The name of Sadriiddin Aini crossed the borders of Central Asia and spread among readers throughout Europe. Sadriiddin Aini's biography and a list of his works are given in the English encyclopedia «Britannica». His works are available in more than 30 different languages. Great are the merits of S. Aini and his literary work in establishing scientific and literary relations of Tajikistan with the countries of the civilized world.

KEYWORDS: *Aini, Literature, Persian and Tajik, West, Europe, Translation, Works, Reminiscences.*

INTRODUCTION

To introduce with Aini's works as a powerful school of science, is now embraced by many scholars and researchers. Different aspects of Aini's work have been studied and analyzed by philologists, historians, politicians, economics and others. «Reminiscences» («Yoddoshtho») is one of the most valuable masterpieces of Master S. Aini as an encyclopedia of the life of the Tajik people in the late XIX and early XX centuries plays an important role in the literary and aesthetic education of various segments of society. That is why the theme and content, language and style of expression, genre and lexical features of the work attracted the attention of foreign and domestic scientists, including I. Braginsky, L. Demidchik, K. Fedin, G. Lomidze, Said Nafisi, Jan Ripka, Irzhi Bechka, SarvarGuyo, S. Sirjoni, M. Avezov, Sh. Huseinzoda, M. Shukurov, S. Tabarov, Kh. Mirzozoda, M. Tursunzoda, A. Saifulloev, R. Khodzoda, Kh. Asozoda, M. Imomzoda, A. Kucharzoda, A. Mahmaminov, Sh. Rahmonov and a few others over the years. In the process of research we also relied into the theory and methods of scientific research of foreign and domestic literary critics, such as D.S. Likhachyov, V.V. Tomashevsky, Ye.E Bertels, V.S. Borodin, S.I. Timina, Ye. Prokhorov, A.L. Obulskaya, S. Tabarov, Abdulhusaini Zarrinkub, K. Aini, Kh. Otakhonova, A. Afsahzod, A. Sattorzoda, A. Kucharzoda, A. Mahmaminov, A. Nasriddin and

others.

The Russian writer L. Leonov noted: «The book of S. Aini «Reminiscences» («Yoddoshtho») is a great event in terms of the power of his artistic generalization, in terms of depth and wisdom of thought, and in terms of high literary mastery in our all-Union literature» [Braginsky, 1968, 136]. And, of course, it is natural that over the years it has attracted the attention of a wide range of readers and researchers. Currently there are several textual criticism of Tajik scholars on the works of S. Aini. Rahim Hashim [Hashim, 1966], Sohob Tabarov [Tabarov, 1963], Atakhon Saifulloev [Saifulloev, 1971] and others expressed interesting and useful ideas on the history of creation of some works of Master Aini in their works and articles. In this regard, the textologist Alamkhon Kucharzoda compares the different texts from Aini's works «Odina», «Dokhunda», «Margi sudkhur» and «Ghulomon» and concludes: «Master Aini considered the necessary condition for a writer who devotes himself with all his being to the hard creative work, for the creativity and he carefully reviewed the manuscripts and printed texts of his works, and urged his colleagues and his students not to waste time and effort in the process of creative work, rewriting them twice and thrice» [Kucharov, 2002, 87].

Kholida Aini - the daughter of Ustad Aini, in her work «Biography of Sadriiddin Aini» refers to the preparation of the writer for the beginning of the «Reminiscences» («Yoddoshtho»), the work plan and the unfinished work. In particular, regarding the last part of the work, she stated: «Writing of the fourth part of the «Reminiscences» («Yoddoshtho») was resumed by S. Aini at the end of January of this year (1954) and ended in April ... At the beginning of May in 1954, Aini brought his ready-made manuscript to Stalinabad» [Aini Kh, 2017, 97].

Literary critic Kamol Aini, the writer's son, raises the issue of the fifth volume of «Reminiscences» («Yoddoshtho») and in the article «A Book that was Seventy Years in Prison» presents Ustad Aini's newly discovered work «History of the Intellectual Revolution in Bukhara» is presented in accordance with his father's will as the fifth volume of «Reminiscences» («Yoddoshtho»): «My father said: ... If the copy of the «History of the Intellectual Revolution in Bukhara» has appeared now, I would have announced it as the fifth book of my «Reminiscences» («Yoddoshtho»), which has been published several times in four volumes and if you get it, remember my will. «History of the Intellectual Revolution in Bukhara» will be the fifth book of «Reminiscences» («Yoddoshtho»)» [Aini K., 2005, 26].

Another issue related to the study of the «Reminiscences» («Yoddoshtho») text is the various editions of the work. After the death of S. Aini the idea of creating a 15-volume collection of the author came up, and the «Reminiscences» («Yoddoshtho») were placed in the sixth (1962, parts I and II) and the seventh (1962, parts III and IV) volumes. Developers and editors of the complete edition of «Reminiscences» («Yoddoshtho») K. Aini, M. Shukurov, A. Dehoti and H.S. Ahrori had made great efforts in the preparation of the scientific and popular text of the work, explaining many concepts that are of great literary, historical and ethnographic significance.

The study of «Reminiscences» («Yoddoshtho») from the textual criticism's point of view, of course, is a purposeful continuation of the school of studying of Aini's works. Specialists and the general public are only aware of the final text of the work and are not aware of any changes or improvements to the text. It is hoped that this shortcoming will be overcome by studying the history of the creation of the «Reminiscences» («Yoddoshtho»).

S. Aini has gained national love and fame among the peoples of the East due to his deep penetration into the destiny of his people and the reflection in his work of the struggle for justice and happiness of the people. Aini's works cultivate the desire to search for the truth, the belief in the exception of the human personality in the reader's heart. Further, Sadriiddin Aini was recognized not only by Tajiks, but also by all peoples of the world as a great realist writer and

educator.

An outstanding example of this is the statement of the famous Indian public figure Inder Kumar Gujral: «The people of Aini do not belong to only one country, but to the whole world» [Aini's Festival, 1991, 67].

The founder of the new Tajik literature Sadriddin Aini (1875-1954) lived and created in the most sensitive historical period of the Tajik people, left a valuable artistic, scientific and journalistic heritage and was awarded the title of Hero of Tajikistan during the period of State Independence of Tajikistan. Ustad Aini's works, including «A sample of Tajik literature», «History of the intellectual revolution in Bukhara», «Executioners of Bukhara», «Odina», «Dokhunda», «Slaves», «Death of the Money-lender», «Mirzo Abdulqadir Bedil» have been translated into various languages and are being used by the international community. The last and largest work of the writer «Reminiscences» («Yoddoshtho») remained unfinished, but in this form it was recognized by the international community as a work of high national and international values.

«Reminiscences» («Yoddoshtho») is one of the final works of Sadriddin Aini and covers many historical, cultural, political and social events of the Tajik people in a very important and sensitive period in the history of the Tajik people. Reading this work not only delights the Tajik reader, but also crosses borders and touches the hearts of foreign readers. An Iranian scholar, Hussein Leeson, concluded after reading the «Reminiscences» («Yoddoshtho»): «I read these «Reminiscences». Just as a sensible child goes in search of his family and fellow countrymen and acquaintances, he addresses his uncles and relatives and listens to whatever he tells them. I also felt the same way when reading these «Reminiscences»... Aini's writings have a lot to say about this century, its customs and traditions, all of which are interesting and instructive» [Leeson, 1978, 131-133].

«Reminiscences» («Yoddoshtho») are available in more than 30 different languages, translated into Russian, Armenian, Georgian, Lithuanian, Azeri, Turkmen, Ukrainian, Estonian, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, English, Arabic, Bengali, Bulgarian, Hungarian, Spanish, German, Polish, and Uighur, French, Chinese, Czech [174, 98-101]. The work is translated by a Russian translator S. Borodin and was published in Russian in 1949 under the name «Bukhara». Aini wanted the Russian variant to be published under the title «Reminiscences», but despite the author's insistence, his book was published as «Bukhara» in Russian in 1949, 1951, 1952. And only in 1960 it was published under the title «Vospominaniya» («Reminiscences» («Yoddoshtho»)), in the translation of A.Z. Rosenfeld and the writer's wish was granted.

The literature and culture of the new Tajik period has been driven by the selfless efforts of a number of educators, who were the leaders of the nation's culture. This period of literature begins with the indelible works of Sadriddin Aini. The first translators of Aini's «Reminiscences» («Yoddoshtho») were John Perry and Rachel Lehre and the book was published in 1998. John Perry with Rachel Lehre were jointly awarded for Persian translation of «The Sands of Oxus: Boyhood Reminiscences of Sadriddin Aini» in 2004.

John R. Perry, Professor of Persian Language, was born in Britain. John Perry studied at Cambridge University (Pembroke College) and in 1970 was awarded a doctorate in Oriental Studies (Arabic and Persian). During his summer vacation, he drove to Egypt and Iran, where he studied Persian at the University of Tehran for a year in 1964-65. He has conducted research in Iran, Iraq (including Kurdistan), Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, and Tajikistan, and has traveled from the Karakoram Highway to Kashgar. Before coming to Chicago, he taught in the Arabic Studies Department at the University of St. Andrews, Scotland (1968-1972). His education in Chicago included courses in Middle Eastern literature in Islamic translation and civilization, as well as Persian (and Tajik) language and literature.

His previous research was devoted to the history of Iran and the surrounding areas in the

eighteenth century. He is currently focusing on the history of the Persian language, and in particular the mechanisms for the introduction of Arabic words into Persian and their loans in other languages in the region. He interests in the folklore and culture of the Iranian people and the Tajik language and history of Tajik people's culture.

As we said before the name of the founder of modern Tajik literature Sadriddin Aini crossed the borders of Central Asia and spread among readers throughout Europe. Sadriddin Aini's biography and a list of his works are given in the English encyclopedia «Britannica». [Imshenetsky, britannica.com].

The list of English translations of Sadriddin Aini's works is given in the book of V.Г. Belan «Tajikistan in Literature in Foreign Languages 1971-1980». In the list compiled by V. Belan included translations of Aini's works: «Death of the Money-lender» with a translation by A. Morgunov, published in English in the newspaper «The Moscow News» (passage from the story), separate chapters from the book «Reminiscences» («Yoddoshtho») translated by S. Henderson, «The March of Freedom», translated by P.S. Tempest [Belan 1983, 6].

Among the Western experts, the work of the famous scholar Jan Ripka should be underlined, who was a Czech philologist and orientalist, dedicated his life to the study of Persian and Tajik literature. He was the first orientalist in the West to advocate for the Tajik people's right to inherit one of the richest literatures in the East. He noted: «Persian and Tajik literature is a common heritage of Persians and Tajiks, whose historical destiny and literary creativity has been closely linked since ancient times, especially it is inseparable in the IX-XV centuries» [Ripka 1970, 6].

Another Czech orientalist, Irzhi Bechka, is also known as a specialist in the study of the history of Tajik literature. The original promoter of Tajik literature in Europe, Irzhi Bechka, paid special attention to the literary works of Sadriddin Aini. In 1954, after graduating from the Faculty of Philosophy of Charles University in Prague, Irzhi Bechka presented his research work, in which he studied the Central Asian society of the late 19th and early 20th centuries on the basis of Sadriddin Aini's novel «Death of the Money-lender». In 1957, Irzhi Bechka translated the novel «Death of the Money-lender» into Czech [aioubzod.wordpress.com].

The issue of literary relations in Europe and the work of Sadriddin Aini was noted by the Latvian playwright and public figure, People's Writer of Latvia, honorary member of the Latvian Academy of Sciences Gunars Priede in his article «Aini in Latvia» dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the writer: «The great writers of our peoples look like the peaks of mountains from afar. They guide us, through which we get to know each other better, help us to understand each other better and deeper» [Priede 1991, 90]. Beginning in the 1950s, Latvian readers began to read Aini after the emergence of translations of several books by Sadriddin Aini, including the translation of two parts of his «Reminiscences» («Yoddoshtho»).

Lithuanian readers also know and love the wonderful works of Sadriddin Aini, including the novel «Death of the Money-lender» and «Reminiscences» («Yoddoshtho»). His books have been translated into Lithuanian and published twice. Poet, prose writer, critic, translator, statesman, Lithuanian people's writer Antanas Venklova assessed the literary activity of Sadriddin Aini as follows: «Sadriddin Aini's books help countless readers, the lives and struggles of the peoples of Central Asia - Tajiks and Uzbeks - to better educate our Lithuanian people. Aini's glorious life, dedicated to the struggle for freedom, culture and happiness of his people, is a great example for all writers of our great Motherland, for all of us» [Priede 1991, 91].

The first translations of classical works of modern Tajik literature by Sadriddin Aini into French appeared in the middle of the last century. The publication of the book «Bukhara» in French was a brilliant literary event. This book was published in France under the name «Orient» in 1957 in the series «Littérature sovitique» (Soviet Literature) by the Parisian publishing house «Galimard»

under the editorship of Louis Aragon, a famous French poet and prose writer [Aini 1957].

An extract from his work «The Executioner of Bukhara» translated by K. Urbetis and E.M. Deskhin was the first translation of Sadriiddin Aini's work in French. Sadriiddin Aini's book «Death of the Money-lender» includes translations of several works by Tajik writers, such as «Old School», «Death of the Money-lender», «The Executioner of Bukhara» and «Odina» [Aini 1957].

Before the publication of this book, in the pages of the French newspaper «Humanit» dated December 22, 1957, extract from the novel «Death of the Money-lender» were published in French. Opinions on these works have been published in the French magazines «Europe», «Ecole de la national» («School of the Nation»), «Lettres franaises» (French Letters) and others.

In 1978, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the writer's birth, the novel «Death of the Money-lender» translated by M. Gardenin was published in French in the pages of the Central Soviet weekly newspaper «Nouvelles de Moscou» (Moscow News) and the magazine France-USSR 1978 №114 [Aini 1978, 62].

The book «Bukhara» was published in German by the publishing house «Paul List Verlag» in Leipzig in 1953, which was a real discovery of Central Asian literature in Germany. In the 1960s, Sadriiddin Aini's novel «Death of the Money-lender» was translated into German by Traute and Günther Stein, a married couple from Germany. They received the National Award in 1974 for their translations, as well as for promoting Russian and Soviet literature in Germany. Manfred Lorenz, a young Tajik language specialist, was directly involved in the translation of this novel.

In conclusion we can say that Sadriiddin Aini refers to that cohort of famous writers who have reached creative peaks and in new historical conditions became one of the leaders in literary relations of the Tajik people with the world literature. His rich literary and scientific heritage is considered an integral part of the entire Persian literature. Aini is well known as one of the outstanding masters of Persian literature and as the founder of modern Tajik literature in the world. Renowned Iranian writer and scholar, Dr. Said Nafisi (1896-1966) called Sadriiddin Aini an «enlightened Tajik poet and writer», and for many years dreamed of meeting him. [Nafisi 1968, 182]

It is no coincidence that in the General Declaration of the Second Conference of Asian and African Writers, held in Cairo on February 12-16, 1962, the name of S. Aini was named in among the greatest writers of the Eastern world in the 20th century. Great are the merits of S. Aini and his literary work in establishing scientific and literary relations of Tajikistan with the countries of the civilized world. The writer has his own personal contribution in strengthening and expanding the ties between Tajik and world literature in the twentieth century by creating a rich and meaningful works.

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