

“MORAL-EDUCATIONAL VIEWS IN THE TRANSLATION OF GULISTAN”

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ANNOTATION

This article is recommended for independent researchers in the field of literary studies, teachers of literature at school, masters and bachelors studying in this field. The content of our scientific research is such that it contains comments about the work “Gulistan”.

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INTRODUCTION

There is not any fan of literature who has not heard the name of the famous Persian-Tajik poet, literary critic and thinker Muslihiddin Sa'di Sherozi, who is ranked among the masterpieces of World vocabulary, who does not enjoy the works "Buston" and "Gulistan" should not be found. The status of Sa'diy in Persian-Tajik literature is very high. In particular, the works "Buston" (1257) and "Gulistan" (1258), created on the basis of rich life experience, brought him great fame. Even for the fact that he lived in the people for a lifetime, tasted all the bitterness of life, the works of Sa'diy are distinguished by their surprisingly high vitality from those of other Eastern poets. Since the Sa'di genius was creative, his creativity was the focus of attention of world poets. The great German poet Gyote considered that Sa'diy was a very productive and delightful, very good poet, enriched with life experience.”

"Gulistan" was translated into European languages in the first half of the XVIII century. The immortal work of Sa'diy was firstly translated into French and published in Paris in 1634 year. Then it was translated from French into German and printed in 1635. It is then also translated into European and many other peoples languages.

Sa'diy described the world in "Buston", the world in which he lives. If the goal of artistic creativity is to bring profit to the masses, then every word of "Bustan" is an indescribable pearl, and every gazal is a treasure."

Sa'di is a great word artist who has had the strongest impact on Persian Tajik literature after him. "In general, in the whole East, the name of Sa'diy is very pronounced. Not only poets, philosophers and scientists, but also ordinary people's figures, in order to prove the correctness of their thoughts, this word gives evidence from the wonderful works of the thinker. The sentences of the wise poet have been affecting the mind since the eight centuries, giving a touch to meetings, to the speech of people."

The language of the Sa'di's works is simple, the style is laconic, rich in folk words and figurative expressions, the symbols of metaphors are vital, masterfully apply poetic arts, the shape is beautiful, the content is thoughtful. There are many who try to write like these works, but no one has risen to the level of Sa'di. Therefore, Persian literary critics described his style as "sahli mumtane", which is translated as is, "easy but, impossible."

"Sa'di is a respected philosopher not only in Iran, but in all parts of Asia, Africa. The European scientists also recognized the freshness and value of his style statement," writes the famous major scientist Herman Wamberi .

The work of Sayfi Sarayi aims to promote the moral and educational views of this great thinker of the East with the translation of the work "Gulistan" of the Great Persian-Tajik classic Sheikh Sa'diy, to introduce Uzbek and other Turkic peoples with his creativity.

The translator, having almost preserved the original of the work, creatively re-works the Sa'di poems, introduces independent, original poems, uses the traditions of oral literature of Uzbek and other Turkic peoples. Sayfi Sarayi calls his translation "Gulistani bit Turkiy".

In the proverbs in the work "Gulistani bit Turkiy" there are various images and actions. In this work attended various social estates: kings, ministers, officials, spiritualists, scientists, artisans, peasants, dervishes, thieves, wrestlers, merchants, etc.

Ogahiy was a great artist who deeply studied Oriental literature, meticulously observed the creativity, peculiarities, secret of skill of each representative, as a poet enjoyed from their heritage, continued the traditions, raised them to a higher level. Ogahi not only studied and mastered the entire history of Persian-Tajik literature, all its qualities from all sides, but also blessed creativity in this language. In his "Ta'vezul ashiqin" demo, a special section called "Persian poems" was opened, which includes 18 Gazals, 5 muhammas, one musaman, about 200 bayts of history. In these works, which are considered an example of high artistic creativity, the poet continued the advanced traditions of Persian-Tajik classical literature and glorified folk ideas, as in his Uzbek poems.

A lot is written about Ogahi's skill in translation, yet much will be written. In particular, the research of the doctor of philological sciences, professor Najmiddin Komilov deserves an overwhelming admiration. He compared the translations of the person to the original, to other translations. Professor N.Komilov is not only a candidate, but also a master who devoted his doctoral dissertation to the work of Ogahiy.

Ogahiy's translation skill is that he translated all of these writers into one form and kept each of them in its original narration, artistic image style and tried to give Sa'diy as Sa'diy, Jami as Jami, Khilali as Hilali. This was greatly helped by his thorough knowledge of the Persian language and literature, of course. "Gulistan" is a proverb. From each of his pages you can find several proverbs and sayings. The proverbs, the parable in it are famous among the people of the Tajik and have joined its oral creativity. Ogahiy translated many articles in "Gulistan" into the Uzbek language with a proverb and showed a special skill.

The work of Sheikh Sa'di forms a separate page in the history of Persian-Tajik literature. He not only enriched this page of literature as a great poet, a great thinker, a mature writer, but also brought his fame to the world. In Persian-Tajik poetry, the rise of Gazal to the level of the literary genre, the richness and scale of the content are inextricably linked with the blessed name of Sheikh Sa'diy. Therefore, in the East it is customary to call him the prophet of the Gazal estate. More than seven hundred years have passed since the artistic word-property opponents read the literary heritage of Sheikh Sa'diy, enjoy and receive education from his works.

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