

TWO GENIUSES. DIFFERENT ERAS AND DIFFERENT CULTURES

Меҳрибон Аминджановна Юсупы

Преподаватель академического лицея Ургенчского
государственного университета

Артыкова Одила Мансурбековна

Студентка Ургенчского государственного университета

Alisher Navoi and Alexander Sergeevich Pushkin. What does Alisher Navoi and A.S. Pushkin have in common, two geniuses of world culture, despite the centuries separating their lives, and what do we, contemporaries, have in common with them, what thoughts of poets are close to us, how their work helps us live in new historical conditions, it echoes the thoughts of what identical topics these great people raise in their work.

Introduction

Let's try to consider the creative interaction of A. Navoi and A.S. Pushkin - two geniuses of world culture.

Both were reflected in their era and the problems of the time, devoted their work to the people and the Motherland.

It is generally accepted that the poetry of Alexander Pushkin consists of a philosophical interpretation, with the lyricism and beauty of Navoi's poetry, whose name is widely known to the Russian reader of V.'s translations. Rozhdestvensky, S. Lipkin, N. Lebedev, S. Ivanova. A.S. Pushkin is always modern, he is immortal and today, when historical changes are taking place in independent Uzbekistan, the people turning to spirituality, strive to get involved in the world cultural process, reach the heights of universal culture, not forgetting about their great ancestors. The memory of our people is rich in glorious names: Al- Khwarizmi, Al-Biruni, Ibn Sina-Avicenna, A. Navoi and many other people of great spirituality and difficult fate. At the same time, the revival of national culture cannot be divorced from the ideals of humanistic culture and common human values, the traditions of our multinational society. In Uzbekistan, Alexander Sergeevich Pushkin is known and honored.

Literary evenings at the beginning of the 20th century, at which Pushkin's works were read, became fertile sources that still nourish love for his poems in our country.

Uzbek writers and critics highly appreciate Pushkin's work. Many Uzbek writers appealed to the work of a great poet. They learned from Pushkin high artistic skill. Translations of Pushkin's works into Uzbek were an excellent literary school for them.

In 1937, with the advent of excellent translations into Uzbek Zulfiya, G. Gulyam, A. Mukhtar, A. Kahhar, Mirtemir, Aibek and other poets.

The poetry of Alexander Sergeevich Pushkin fell in love with Uzbek writers and poets.

The famous poetess Zulfiya translated many poems by Alexander Sergeevich Pushkin "I remember a wonderful moment" into Uzbek, Abdullah Kahhar translated Pushkin's famous novel "The Captain's Daughter", one of Pushkin's best works, the novel in verse "Eugene Onegin" in Uzbek we can read only thanks to Aibek. Chulpan translated such famous works of Alexander Sergeevich Pushkin as "Boris Godunov" and "Dubrovsky". Gafur Gulam translated a number of lyrical poems, Mirtemir's poem "Ruslan and Lyudmila". With great love he spoke about the great Russian poet Hamid Alimjan. He dedicated the poem "Pushkin" to him Alisher Navoi is the creator of the old Uzbek language and classical Uzbek literature. Alexander Sergeevich Pushkin is the founder of Russian modern literature. They worked in different literary genres characteristic of their era.

A. Navoi wrote ghazals, rubai, qasida, tuyug, muhammas, poems. Alexander Sergeevich Pushkin - poems, novels in

poems, novellas, short stories, fairy tales, travel notes, historical works, tragedies.

A. Navoi opposes evil and violence, stigmatizes internecine wars, cruelty and inertia of rulers.

When you are by the will of heaven, maybe where will you bother to serve the King In the service, do not spare labor,

But only royal feasts avoid feasts, They will not quench your soul

In the regal drink - snake venom. ("Useful tips for old age")

A. S. Pushkin in the ode "Liberty" proclaimed his freedom-loving views.

Pets of windmill fate, Tyrants of the world Tremble!

And you take courage and heed Arise, fallen slaves!

Alisher Navoi and Alexander Sergeevich Pushkin in their work turned to the history of peoples. Alexander Sergeevich Pushkin wrote a historical study about the uprising of E. Pugachev (the story "The Captain's Daughter", the tragedy "Boris Godunov", the poem "Poltava" and others.

Pushkin's work "The Song of the Prophetic Oleg" echoes the work of Navoi

"The Story of Two Lovers". In these poetic legends, the main characters are historical folk heroes Prince Oleg and the great commander Amir Temur. And the power of lovers in these works defeats the power of the sword.

The theme of love is the leading theme in the work of poets. Everyone knows the poems of Alexander Sergeevich Pushkin dedicated to the beautiful women Anna Olenina, Adele Davydova, Elena and Ekaterina Raevsky,

Marina Volkonskaya, Elizaveta Vorontsova and, of course, Natalia Goncharova. The pinnacles of this poetry can be called the poem "I Remember a Wonderful Moment" dedicated to "Anna Kern":

I remember a wonderful moment: You appeared before me, Like a fleeting vision, Like a genius of pure beauty...

And here are the lines of the poet A. Navoi:

I don't need any roses or cypresses, Though good, at least three times good,

In the garden of my love, in the garden of the universe, there is one mistress of the soul.

It is especially striking that in Alisher Navoi's poem "Farhad and Shirin" there are two letters from lovers, as in Alexander Sergeyevich Pushkin's novel "Eugene Onegin".

And the first to write are women - Shirin and Tatiana.

These works are not similar in plot, in form, but one thing is clear: these poets glorified love, they revealed the depth and diversity of feelings between a man and a woman.

These poems echo in the themes of nature and human friendship:

Friendship is a matter of people,

To glorify friendship with a line is my business.

And everyone knows the lines of Alexander Sergeevich Pushkin:

My friends, our union is beautiful! He, like a soul, is inseparable and eternal - Unshakable, free and careless, He tried under the shadow of friendly muses.

Exponents of the thoughts of their peoples, Alisher Navoi and Alexander Sergeevich Pushkin understood the importance of friendship and peace, which is extremely important today.

"No, enmity did not do, peoples live in a good peace," said A. Navoi.

Poets appealed to their civic duty to the people, to the honest service of the muse. Alexander Sergeevich Pushkin summed up his work in a poem

"Monument", the lines of which directly echo the rubai of Alisher Navoi:

When people reproach you with guilt, you do not hold grudges against people.

The reproach is true - to correct it for shame, And false blasphemy will not hurt.

And the words of Pushkin:

By the command of God, O muse, be obedient, Do not fear resentment, do not demand a crown,

Praise and slander were received indifferently And do not challenge the fool.

("Monument")

Alisher Navoi believed in the victory of justice, reason, goodness. He considers man to be the focus of divine light. A. S. Pushkin created a humanistic hymn to reason, love, wisdom, man, the sun - symbols of life on earth:

Long live the Muses, long live Reason! You, holy sun, burn!

As this lamp turns pale Before the clear dawn,

Thus false wisdom flickers and smolders Before the immortal sun of the mind,

Long live the Sun, may the darkness be hidden! ("Bacchic Song")

Such are the spiritual ties of two great poets, exponents of the thoughts, feelings and moods of their peoples. So let's bow to two geniuses, whose work went down in the history of human culture.

In a word, we are grateful to Pushkin and Navoi for introducing our people to noble and beautiful ideas and good feelings.

References

- 1) A. Navoi collected works in 10 Volumes. Tashkent 1968-1970
- 2) A. Pushkin collected works in 10 Volumes. Pravda 1981.