



## "INNOVATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS IN SCIENCE 2023"

### STORIES OF SADRIDDIN AINI

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**Annotation:** *In the article "Peculiarities of the genre plot in the magazine "Leader of Knowledge" and ego influence." Sadriddina Aini's story "Odina" tells about the influence of a new literary genre - the story of the first Tajik literary story "Odina". Although many researchers прокомментировали это, эти истории не были проанализирован на наркмука. In addition, This effect was not investigated in one story. That's why it was the first time in this article all the stories published until 1929 were analyzed and compared in "Knowledge Leader". This story of young writers is more or less derived from the story of Sadriddina Aini "Odina". Similarities can be seen in language, style, plot, description, etc.*

**Keywords:** *history, influence, genre, realism, theme, language and style, plot, image women.*

One of the stories is the basis of the genre and popular literature, and it is the most popular novel of the 20th century in the new era of literature. The previous author named the Tajik novel and short stories, for example, Sadriddin Ainy, 's prose work - "Odina" as "Stories". Sometimes there is a Russian resemblance to the original "Odina" story" . Ustad Ainy wrote a letter to A. Deolontiy about "Odina" during 1923-1924, and he wrote something like this: "I am writing "Bukhgostorg" on the outline of "Odina", when I was the director... dar vûudin conditions, ki ba writer ê alo qae mam, "Odina" ba omad" .

One of the reasons Sadriddin Aini tackled this topic, in our opinion, was related to his journalistic articles, which he wrote in 1924 with the aim of proving the existence of the Tajik nation, and the creation of a large-scale artistic work was considered a step in this direction.

It was from this period that the term "Tajik" was first used as a political and cultural concept, and the word "Tajik" was also emphasized in the title of the first version of "Odina". The publication of the story "Odina" in the newspaper "Voice of Tajik" under the name "Adventure of a poor Tajik (from the memories of tyranny)" began from No. 11, November 23, 1924, and continued until chapter 11 [1, pp. 1924, 1925]. Regarding the reason for the suspension of the publication of the work, the master himself said that "the rest of it was postponed for some reason", but the researchers found this to be due to the attitude of the editor of "Tajik Voice" A.



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Qurbi, who, as if he did not understand the essence of the work, told Aini: "This story it was delayed a lot, shorten it faster" [4, p. 244].

For this reason, Sadridin Aini stopped publishing the work in the newspaper and published it in the form of a book a few years later after a new edition. The story was translated into Russian in the same years and gained many readers. According to domestic and foreign researchers, the story "Odina" is a realistic work. Among other things, M. Shakuri mentioned that the story "Odina" and his other two works "Dokhunda" and "Ghulamom" are "the first works in Tajik literature that established the realistic method of depiction" [12, p. 75]. The main importance of this work is that it "became a prose writing school" for Tajik writers [4, p. 247]. Many young people interested in literature became writers after reading "Odina".

This story will never get old. According to the researcher H. Asozoda: "The subject of "Odina" is also relevant today" [5, p. 247]. In our research, the emergence and improvement of the story genre in the magazine "Leader of Knowledge" and the degree of their influence from the story "Odina", the similarity of the language, style of expression, form, images and images are discussed. Reviews and articles have been published about Master Ayni's "Odina" since the first days of its publication in the newspaper and in the form of a book in the second half of the twenties of the 20th century. One of the first reviews of the article "R.M." (Rahim Hashim) "The first Tajik revolutionary story" is "Odina" - the work of S. Aini" and was published in issue 6, 1928 of "Leader of Knowledge".

The preface of the article tells about the social, political and economic changes in Tajikistan, the improvement of the lives of peasants and Tajik youth in the mountains. The author refers to the words of the leaders of the communist party and mentions that in those years, the old literature could no longer meet the needs of the Tajik people, and the Tajik people "could no longer be satisfied with ghazals, odes, methods and styles of the old literature"; "Abu-Muslims, war chronicles and long stories full of superstitions could no longer feed the souls of Tajik workers". As a result, the institution of "literary revolution, construction, creation and creation of revolutionary literature" appeared.

We should write a "red book" that is "from the fruits of the October revolution". "Literary revolution" should have a new meaning, express the needs, pains and thoughts of 102 workers of the revolution era. This is why, according to the researcher, "soon, a new fire appeared among the old literature, the literature far from life, and the sparks of this fire soon appeared in the dark sky of Persian-speaking literature". Writers came to the conclusion that "a Red Book should be written for the Revolution!"



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According to Rahim Hashim, "Odina" by Ustad Aini is one such red book. Therefore, it can be concluded that the emergence of "Odina" was the need of the hour. It is noted that the book "Odina" went on sale at the end of last year (1927) and its copies were soon sold out. The work is "written with complete skill". Based on the content of the work, the critic assessed the living conditions in the mountains of Bukhara and in exile, and concluded that the conditions of the working people were not good in any of them and "Aini was able to describe them successfully" .

According to Rahim Hashim, this incident is typical, the same kind of abuse and neglect towards women and girls "can be done not only by the mountain savage Arbob Kamoli, but also by such and such mullahs of the market and attar of Samarqand and Bukhara". Therefore, "it is worthy that we consider "Odina" as the first story of the Tajik and Persian revolution" [2. No. 6, 1928, p. 40]. According to the researcher, the Russian-language publications also called this work "the first social and revolutionary work of the East", reviews were published in Moscow about this work, which the author mentioned.

In particular, the articles of Sheverdin, V. Afanasev, the letter written to Aini by the orientalist Bertels were mentioned, and they gave a high rating to the work. Then, the author adds that "the language of Odina differs from the language of his powerful works in many aspects" and discussing the Tajik literary language, he declares that "if Persian is the language of today's Iranian press, we we can say that this is not Persian language, but it is a fake language that is promoted by a handful of intellectuals and journalists of Iran, and it is not the real Persian language.

But if the goal of the "supporters of the Persian language" is the language of the people of Iran, the common language of Iran, we are in favor of this and say that the Tajik literary language is the same" [2. No. 7, 1928, pp. 40-41]. Also, according to V. Afanasev, he quoted that: "When the stylists of Iran read this story in Tehran, they were shocked and they said that Iranian writers should go to Soviet Tajikistan and learn the Persian language there. has preserved its classic beauty lost in Iran, let's learn. This is also a good omen for the clarity of reception of Tajik revolutionary literature" .

Thus, Rahim Hashim's article on "Odina" is considered one of the most detailed and complete reviews, in which its scientific, social and political significance, stylistic and linguistic features are discussed to some extent. Later, many research works were published about "Odina". Since our research is related to the connection between the literature of the first two decades of the 20th century



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and the Tajik press, we will consider only prose works and literary criticism of this period published in "Leader of Knowledge".

In fact, as mentioned by Russian researchers, the magazine "Leader of Knowledge" became available to foreign readers with Rahim Hashim's article and aroused their interest. The proof of this is the letter in issue 11-12, year 1928 of "Leader of Knowledge" exactly printed by an Iranian woman. It happened that I read an article in the magazine "Knowledge Leader" under the title "The first story of the Tajik revolution" "Odina" - the work of S. Aini, which excited me. I have not seen that work. "But your writing proves to me that all the hopes and dreams of the workers of the East, especially Persian speakers, will be gathered there" [2. No. 8-9, 1928, p. 6]. In fact, as mentioned by Russian researchers, the magazine "Leader of Knowledge" became available to foreign readers with Rahim Hashim's article and aroused their interest. The proof of this is the letter in issue 11-12, year 1928 of "Leader of Knowledge" exactly printed by an Iranian woman. It happened that I read an article in the magazine "Knowledge Leader" under the title "The first story of the Tajik revolution" "Odina" - the work of S. Aini, which excited me. I have not seen that work. "But your writing proves to me that all the hopes and dreams of the workers of the East, especially Persian speakers, will be gathered there" [2. No. 8-9, 1928, p. 6].

In need of you, yes, you, who are serious and selfless for the awakening of the thoughts of the workers of the East, I am waiting for you to send a copy of it to me in Iran, because I am also your hardworking sister and I am waiting for this to arrive with great hope. book, I have eyes on the path of free and revolutionary Tajikistan and I wish to succeed in achieving it as soon as possible (I will send the price after I arrive, because I am not aware of its value)..."

These sentences are once again the widespread idea of the impact of the Tajik revolution, its language and culture on the foreign East, about which the partisans and revolutionaries of the Soviet state talked a lot in the early years and then forgot

Also, according to M. Shakuri, "It is clear from this and some other stories that some of the well-wishers of Iran and Afghanistan were aware of what was published in Tajikistan in the twenties" [13.52]. 103 More importantly, this work not only influenced young Tajik artists, but also gave them a topic. As a result, it led to the emergence of a number of Tajik writers.

### **LITERATURE:**

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