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RELATIONS OF UZBEKISTAN WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN THE FIELD OF LITERATURE IN THE 50-80S OF THE XX CENTURY

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Abstract

This article shows the development of Uzbekistan's cultural relations with Asian and African countries in the field of literature, which is part of cultural life in the second half of the twentieth century, as well as Uzbekistan's active participation in international cultural relations during the former Soviet Union.

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Cooperation in the field of literature has a special role in the development of cultural ties of Uzbekistan with foreign countries. After all, Uzbekistan was an active participant in international relations in the cultural sphere during the Soviet era. Because the cooperation in the field of literature served to ensure peace and friendship between the states. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: "If literature, art and culture live, the nation and the people, the whole of humanity will live in peace" [2].

Despite the fact that Uzbekistan is part of the Soviet state, it has done a number of positive things in the field of literature in international cultural relations. Cultural ties with foreign countries have served to develop and strengthen friendly relations with them. Various creative meetings of literary and artistic figures have been held in Uzbekistan and abroad. During the Soviet era, Uzbekistan took an active part in organizing such events. In particular, the publication of works by Uzbek writers has played an important role in the cultural cooperation of the republic with foreign countries [5].

Works of Uzbek writers such as Sadriiddin Ayni Abdulla Qahhor, Abdulla Qodiri, Utkir Hoshimov, Sergey Borodin, Gafur Gulom, Zulfiya have been published in Germany, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Bulgaria.

In turn, foreign writers in Uzbekistan F. Shiller, G.Feyne, F.Rable, V.Gyugo, A.Duyuma, Stendhal, Flaubert, M.Mopassan, M.Tven, J.London, Yu. The works of Fuchik and classical figures have been published in Uzbek in thousands of copies.

In the 50s and 60s of the twentieth century, more than a hundred classic and modern works of Uzbek writers such as Navoi, Babur, Muqimi, Furkat, Hamza, H. Olimjon, R. Bobojon were translated into 40 foreign languages. Also, the works of Zulfiya, A.Mukhtor, R.Fayzi were published in Hindi and Urdu [5].

The leader of the Uzbek SSR Sharof Rashidov played an important role in the development of international cultural relations between Uzbekistan and India. During his time, Uzbek-Indian relations developed, he visited India several times and received an Indian delegation in Tashkent. With his active support, in late 1955, a delegation of Uzbek artists led by the famous writer Abdullah Qahhor visited India.

Such active relations with India are also reflected in the work of Sharof Rashidov. In 1956, the Kashmir Song, a story about the Indian people's struggle for freedom, was published. In 1977, in preparation for the 30th anniversary of India's independence, a collection of 60 works by Indian poets dedicated to the friendship of Uzbek and Indian peoples, history and culture of the Uzbek SSR was prepared and published by young Indian scholars. created poems and epics.

There was a Soviet-Indian Friendship Society in Uzbekistan, and the executive committee of the Uzbek branch of the society was headed by Zulfiya Israilova, People's Poet of Uzbekistan, Laureate of the Hamza Prize, Jawaharlal Nehru Prize and Nilufar International Prize. Cooperation in this cultural field between the two countries has served to bring the two peoples closer.

During the Soviet era, Uzbekistan also developed international relations in the field of literature with European countries. In particular, the plays "Cunning and Love" by F. Schiller, "Pirates", "Faust" by Goethe, "Yellow Baby Opera" by B. Brecht were performed on the Uzbek stage. On the German stage, A. Qahhor's "Shahi sozana", S. Solovev's and V. Vitkovich's "Nasriddin in Bukhara" dramas were performed [5].

In October-November 1961, the Decade of Culture of Uzbekistan was held in the Polish People's Republic - the first major event abroad dedicated to Uzbekistan. This event played a special role in the development of cultural ties between the two countries.

In June 1966, a similar decade was held in Bulgaria, and in September 1966, the Bulgarian Decade was held in Uzbekistan. Bulgarian songs were played in the cities and villages of Uzbekistan. In these relations, of course, we can see the development of cultural ties between Uzbekistan and Bulgaria [6].

The Tashkent branch of Progress Publishing House, established in 1974, has done a great job in promoting the best works of Uzbek writers in Asia and Africa in the development of Uzbekistan's literary relations with Asian and African countries. In addition, 33 books in Pashto, Dari and Persian, published in 1978-1982, were published in a total of 214,000 copies.

In 1983, an international book exhibition opened in Moscow. The exhibition, organized under the motto "The book is in the service of peace and development," showcased 700 works by Uzbek writers and poets. The works of Uzbek writers, published in English, Arabic, Persian, Dari, Hindi and Urdu, attracted the attention of everyone. These works have been translated and published in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the GDR, Afghanistan, Vietnam, France, England, Canada, Algeria, Australia, India, Japan and other countries.

For example, the GDR publishing house "Folk und velt" published a novel by Uzbek writer Temur Pulatov "What Donan Kaysar saw and experienced". In 1983, the journal Sue, published in Marseille, France, published an anatomy of Soviet poetry. Poems of Uzbek poets are included in this anatomy.

In April 1986, the Days of Macedonian Culture were held in Uzbekistan, where foreign writers visited Uzbekistan. Days of Culture of the Uzbek SSR were also organized in Macedonia. It was attended by Uzbek poets and literary figures.

Forms of cultural relations between Uzbekistan and foreign countries, such as the translation of fiction and book exchange, have also developed. Many works of classical and modern advanced foreign literature have been translated in Uzbekistan. Uzbek readers include writers from Europe and America W. Shakespeare, A. Dumas, L. Aragon, T. Dreyzer, Schiller, G. Heine, Byron, J. Verne, D. London, E. Hemingway, Y. Fuchik, V. Hugo, He translated works by writers such as I. Vazov. The services of such

well-known Uzbek writers as Gafur Ghulam, Uygun, Shaykhzoda in these translations are incomparable.

The translated fiction helped Uzbek readers to get acquainted with the works of leading writers from Asia, Africa and Latin America. Rabindranath Tagore's eight-volume Selected Works, Premchand of India, Faiz Ahmad Faiz of Pakistan, Suleiman Laek of Afghanistan, Yusuf As-Sibay's novels, short stories, poems and short stories by Chinua Acheba, a Nigerian writer published in Uzbek and Algerian and the immortal works of many other writers and poets have taken their rightful place in public and private libraries.

In the 1980s, Gafur Ghulam Publishing House of Literature and Art published more than 100 works by Oriental writers in Uzbek, including Tuame Farma Ghayb from Iran. Bozorg Alavi's "Chamodan", Rashid Nuri Guntekin's "Green Night" from Turkey, as well as "Fairy Tales of the Peoples of the East", and in 1976 the publishing house published a collection of poems and prose "Hand in Hand". The collection includes about 60 writers and poets from Asia and Africa, including Kateb Yassin of Algeria, Agostino Neto of Angola, James Ngugi of Kenya, Muhammad Mehdi al-Jawahiri of Iraq, and Chinua Acheba of Nigeria.

In 1981-1982, the Ghulam Publishing House published a collection of poems "Dawn Songs" by the Afghan revolutionary poet Suleiman Laek, as well as stories and short stories by his compatriot Asadulla Habib under the general name "Aydin". The collection of short stories "Sarspazlar" by the Indian writer B. Varma and the collection "Book of interesting stories" published by this publishing house also attracted the attention of readers [1].

In 1983, Ghafur Ghulam Publishing House published a collection entitled "Living Memory", which presented the works of forty-five writers from twenty-five African countries: Japan, Mongolia, Vietnam and India. presented a collection of short stories and novels "Black Rain" by Japanese writers. The book "Iraajiy qismati" by the Turkish writer F. Baykurt, as well as the book of poems "Zindan habarchi" by the modern Afghan poet Ghulam Dastagir Panjshiri was published [1].

In 1983, the Tashkent branch of Progress, which changed its name to Raduga, published 26 books by Uzbek writers in Hindi, Urdu, Persian, Dari and Arabic, with a total circulation of more than 116,000 copies. Among the books published by this department are, for example, works by Uzbek writers: S. Aini's "Death of Sudkhor", A. Qahhor's "Stories", Sh. Rashidov's "Stronger than a storm". At the same time, the publishing house acquainted Uzbek readers with the works of foreign writers J. Chandra from India "He has no land", B. Sakhni "Windows of the Father's House", "Fairy Tale and Miracle" by M. Didevar from Iran [1].

In conclusion, the international relations of Uzbekistan in the field of literature during the Soviet era contributed to the development of friendly relations with countries and the formation of ideas of peace among peoples. In this process, the positive experiences gained in the process of comprehensive cultural ties between Uzbekistan and foreign countries during the Soviet era also have a place and significance.

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