



## DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF PUSHKIN'S WORKS IN RUSSIAN LITERATURE

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<b>Received:</b> 24 <sup>th</sup> August 2022	The creativity of A. C. Pushkin has long become a world heritage, and it occupies a strong place in general school curricula, is studied in lyceums and professional colleges, higher educational institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In this article highlights of distinctive features of Pushkin's works in Russian – Uzbek literature
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As it is impossible to imagine Uzbek literature without the great Alisher Navoi, so it is impossible not to say about the genius of Pushkin when we talk about Russian literature.

The outstanding Uzbek writer Aibek in his article "Studying with a genius", published in 1937, noted that "Pushkin's work will have a great influence on modern Uzbek literature, which is developing year by year. The influence of Pushkin's skill is already felt in the works of some poets, in their poems." And at the opening of the scientific and practical Pushkin conference dedicated to the 200th anniversary of the light of Russian literature, the People's Poet of Uzbekistan Abdulla Aripov in his "Word about Pushkin" stressed: "We are grateful to Pushkin for introducing our people to noble and wonderful ideas and "good feelings".

Acquaintance with the work of A. Pushkin in Uzbekistan originates from the events held in the Turkestan region at the end of the nineteenth century dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the birth of the great Russian poet. In particular, in memory of this date in Tashkent, at the request of citizens, the former Camp Street was renamed Pushkin Street. Pushkin Street then appeared in Samarkand. At the end of the nineteenth century, most of the immigrants who arrived knew very little about Pushkin, and for the local population this name was generally unknown. But it was then for the first time with the works of A. S. Pushkin the Uzbek reader met in his native language.

On March 14, 1899, an anonymous prose translation of Pushkin's "The Tale of the Fisherman and the Fish" was published in the "Turkiston Viloyatning Gazeti". The translator managed to convey in the published "Tale of the Fisherman and the Fish" the condemnation of greed, avarice and love of power, which made it attractive to the reader. In the same newspaper, prose translations of Pushkin's poems "The Poem" and "The Poet" were given, combined into one work.

In 1901, a commission was organized to organize folk readings and promote public education in the Turkestan region, later called the Pushkin society. Folk readings were held on Sundays, mostly Russian classics were read. During 1902-1905, 143 folk readings were held in the Turkestan Region, where listeners got acquainted with the works of A. Pushkin, N. Gogol, L. Tolstoy, etc.

Russian students were introduced to the works of A. S. Pushkin by studying the Russian language in pre-revolutionary Russian-native schools, for which textbooks and manuals were created directly in Turkestan. A small number of Pushkin's poems (landscape lyrics) and excerpts from the poet's poems were included in the "Manuals for students of the Russian language in foreign schools".

Later, Uzbek enlighteners M. Behbudi, Avloni, S. Alizade sought to include A. Pushkin's fairy tales and L. Tolstoy's stories in the programs of new-fangled Uzbek schools. Artistic translations were carried out by the best Uzbek poets and writers. In the 20s, translations of Pushkin's works into Uzbek became a real school of skill for many Uzbek poets and writers.

Experts note that the translation of Pushkin's "The Nightingale and the Rose", made in the 20s by the Uzbek poet Chulpan, who preserved the poetic imagery of the original with skilful adherence to the traditions of oriental poetry, can be safely placed next to the Pushkin work itself. "Station Keeper" (translator Astana), "Dubrovsky" (translator Ismail Abid) and others were published in Uzbek.

When the 100th anniversary of the death of A. Pushkin was widely celebrated, the government of the Uzbek SSR on February 2, 1937 adopted a resolution on the complete translation into Uzbek of the works of the Russian poet. The best creative forces of the republic were involved. Chulpan translated "Boris Godunov" and the novella "Dubrovsky", Aibek - the novel "Eugene Onegin", Usman Nasyr - the poem "The Fountain of Bakhchasarai", Elbek - "The Tale of Tsar Saltan", "The Tale of the Fisherman and the Fish" and "The Tale of the Golden Cockerel", Hamid Alimjan - the poem

"Mermaid" and "The Prisoner of the Caucasus", Izat Sultan - the story "The stationmaster", Abdullah Kahhar - "The Captain's daughter", Gafur Gulam - "The Miserly Knight", Temur Fatah - "Gypsies", Sheikhzade - "Mozart and Salieri".

After a break caused by military events and the post-war restoration of the economy, work on translations of A. Pushkin's works continued. In 1954, the State Duma of Uzbekistan published "Selected Works of A. S. Pushkin" in 4 volumes. The works of the Russian classic have become available to a wide range of Uzbek readers. In the 60s, a two-volume edition of the Selected Works of A. S. Pushkin was published in Uzbek, which included new translations of the works of the Russian classic.

Among the translators were famous writers and poets of the republic: Mirtemir, Zulfiya, Askad Mukhtar, Mirmukhsin, Ramz Babajan, Hamid Gulyam, Erkin Vahidov, Abdullah Aripov, Jamal Kamal, Suleiman Rahman, Abdullah Sher, etc. Some works of A. S. Pushkin have two or three versions of translations into Uzbek. There are about 10 variants of the translation of Pushkin's "Monument".

The People's poet of Uzbekistan Erkin Vakhidov in 1999 in the article "Every generation has its own Pushkin" wrote: "Years pass, and each new generation reads Pushkin in a new way. Therefore, the works of such geniuses as Pushkin are translated again and again. We also have the time and the need to do this. Our esteemed teachers have done a great job by familiarizing us with their translations, and they have served our generation with dignity.

In 1999, the publishing house of Literature and Art named after Gafur Gulyam prepared and published an anniversary one-volume book "Selected Works of A. S. Pushkin", compiled by the People's Poet of the Republic Abdulla Aripov.

Russian poet A. S. Pushkin's work attracted and continues to attract the attention of Uzbek researchers when studying the history of modern Uzbek literature, when describing the mutual influence and mutual enrichment of Russian and Uzbek literature, when revealing the theme of the East in the works of the Russian poet. Thus, academician M.K.Nurmukhamedov made a significant contribution to scientific Pushkin studies, developing the theme "A. S. Pushkin and Central Asia".

His scientific concept was revealed in the books "Tales of A. S. Pushkin and folklore of Central Asia" (1983), "Pushkin, Orenburg and the Orenburg People" (1984), "Central Asia in the works of A.S. Pushkin" (1988). According to the researcher, the plot coincidences and the roll call of images give reason to talk about the common source of Pushkin's fairy tales and some works of Central Asian folklore, which allows us to assume, if not direct, then indirect connections of Pushkin's creativity with the spiritual heritage of the peoples of Central Asia and the East.

Uzbekistan showed its love for the poet not only in the mass publication of his works in the Uzbek language. The name of A. S. Pushkin has been preserved in the names of streets, squares, metro stations of the capital, libraries. The monument of A. S. Pushkin in Tashkent attracts attention as a symbol of the long-term connection between Russian and Uzbek cultures and literatures.

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