The Role of Vahid Abdullayev's Scientific Activity in the Development of Literary Schools

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Abstract: The article reflects the role of the candidate and doctoral dissertations of academician Vahid Abdullayev in the development of our literature, the fact that the scientific research of the scientist serves today's requirements.

Keywords: research, Navoi studies, astronomy, philosophy, calligraphy, linguopoetic, terminology, bibliography.

There is almost no field in our literature that Academician Vahid Abdullayev is not interested in. However, from the beginning of his scientific activity to the end of his life there were two areas of constant attention, one of which is the theme of the great poet and thinker Alisher Navoi and Samarkand, and the other is the theme of literature and life of Khorezm and its representatives in the XVIII-XIX centuries.[1.1]

During his lifetime, Vahid Abdullayev has created about 50 scientific and artistic works dedicated to the life and work of Alisher Navoi. His articles were published in newspapers in Samarkand, Bukhara, Khorezm, Fergana and Tashkent regions, as well as in the Yulduz magazine, which is published in Afghanistan.

In almost 50 years of pedagogical activity, Vahid Abdullayev has been at the center of Navoi's life and work and his lectures, referring to Navoi's poems in almost every lesson and commenting on their meaning. In particular, the scientific work of the scientist aimed at studying the life and work of Alisher Navoi is an invaluable treasure.[2.1]

In his legacy, the life and work of Navoi in Samarkand, the main theme of his research on the series of his followers, became the main direction. It is known that the life and work of Alisher Navoi in Samarkand were not studied at all until 1941. In the scientific literature, it was said that he spent 2 years in Samarkand and studied at the Faqih Abulays Madrasah. The reasons for Navoi's visit to Samarkand and studied at the Faqih Abulays Madrasah. The reasons for Navoi's visit to Samarkand were also unknown, and there were various speculations in this area.

Vahid Abdullayev decided to fill the gap in Navoi studies and in 1940-1941 conducted research on "Alisher Navoi's activities."[3]. In the works of academician V.V. Bartold and other orientalists, it is believed that this period was marked by the decline of science and culture in Samarkand, whereas they especially developed in Herat. V. Abullayev, on the basis of convincing evidence and irrefutable conclusions, said that the opposite was true, that in the 50-60s of the XV century in Samarkand cultural and literary life was much developed, and in Herat became a hotbed of reaction due to the policy of Abusaid, according to which the candidates of science and literature aspired to stay away from Herat during this period.[1]

A. Navoi attended their meetings in Ulugbek, Ahmad Hojibek, Fazlullah Abulaysi madrasahs in Samarkand. It was noted that Muhammad Alim was a Samarkand astronomer, Fazlullah Abulaysi a philosopher and a jurist, and Aloyi Shoshi from Tashkent a scholar of problems and history.[1]

During his stay in Samarkand, Alisher Navoi studied the literary services of dozens of poets, including Yusuf Andijani, Yusuf Safai, Mavlono Khavari, Mavlono Javohiri, Riyazi
Samarkandi, Muhammad Badakhshi, Harimiy Qalandar, Sheikh Suhaili and scientifically substantiated his contribution to the development of Tajik literature.[3]. From the 40s of the XX century, V. Abdullayev's attention was drawn to the less or completely unexplored periods and problems in the history of Uzbek literature.

One of such periods was the Uzbek literature of the XVII-XIX centuries. V. Abdullayev, on the advice of famous orientalists, scientists and artists (Professor Bertels, S. Aini, etc.), focused on the study of the state of literary life in the Khorezm Oasis in the XVIII-XIX centuries, which has caused various controversies. "XVII-XIX There was no literature in Khorezm for centuries, and there was a vacuum there". In place of the imaginary gaps in the map of fiction, science, and spiritual life in Khorezm, striking contours have emerged.[2]

In 1959, the Academic Council of the Azerbaijan State University awarded V. Abdullayev the degree of Doctor of Philology for his highly defended dissertation on "Uzbek literature in Khorezm in the XVIII-XIX centuries."[3]

In this large-scale research of V. Abdullayev, the works of more than a dozen talented poets and writers from Khorezm, such as Mavlono Vafo Vafoi, Pahlavonquli Ravnaq, Roqim, Nishoti, Andalib, Nodir Umrboqi, Khoksor, literary relations, literature, literature, calligraphy, music, studied in relation to art forms.

Abdullayev, in particular, the artistic, historical, scientific books copied in Khorezm for two centuries about their calligraphy, in particular, the artistic and scientific-educational significance of Uzbek and other peoples' literature in this ancient cradle of science and culture. He made interesting remarks. He even discovered the work of Muhammad Khoksor, one of the scholars and poets of the XVIII century, and his work "Muntahab ul-lug'at" written in Uzbek, which includes terminology in various fields of science and art gave up lingvopoetic analysis.[1]

Shermuhammad Munis and Muhammad Rizo Ogha, the leading figures of Uzbek literature in Khorezm in the 19th century, created excellent literary portraits of their heritage. He was one of the first in Navoi studies to cover the Samarkand period of the life and activity of the great genius. He found a solution to the literary problems of the Khorezm. As a teacher, he created the first perfect textbook on the history of Uzbek classical literature of the XVII-XIX centuries. actively participated and led in the emergence of new research that has been developed.

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