



KOÇ
UNIVERSITY



XALQARO ILMYIY-AMALIY ANJUMAN

**"JAHON ADABIYOTI VA QIYOSIY
ADABIYOTSHUNOSLIKNING
DOLZARB MASALALARI"**

TOSHKENT 2024-YIL, 7-8-MAY

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIY TA’LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI**

**O‘ZBEKISTON DAVLAT JAHON TILLARI UNIVERSITETI
JAHON ADABIYOTI KAFEDRASI**

**“JAHON ADABIYOTI VA QIYOSIY
ADABIYOTSHUNOSLIKNING DOLZARB
MASALALARI”**

**MAVZUSIDAGI
Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjumani materiallari
TO‘PLAMI**

2024-yil, 7-8-may

**MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND INNOVATION OF THE
REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

**UZBEKISTAN STATE WORLD LANGUAGES UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF WORLD LITERATURE**

**“ACTUAL MATTERS OF WORLD LITERATURE AND
COMPARATIVE LITERARY STUDIES”**

Articles of international scientific-theoretical conference on

May 7-8, 2024

TOSHKENT – 2024

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.11108993>

“Jahon adabiyoti va qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslikning dolzarbmasalalari” mavzuidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjumani materiallari. – 2024. 536 b.

Mas’ul muharrir:

Gulnoz Xalliyeva, filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Tahrir hay’ati

Gulnoz Xalliyeva, Bahor To’rayeva, Saodat Sultonsaidova, Zebo Sabirova, Dilfuza Rasulmuxamedova, Mahina Qo’chqorova, Viktoriya Dvoryashina, Dilafro’z Qahharova, Elvira O’rinboyeva

Mazkur “**Jahon adabiyoti va qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslikning dolzarb masalalari**” mavzusidagi tadqiqotlar to’plamida jahon xalqlari mumtoz va zamonaviy adabiyotiga oid qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik muammolari haqida so’z yuritilgan. To’plamning “Jahon adabiyotining durdona asarlari tadqiqi”, “Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik metodologiyasi. Qiyosiy mifologiya va folklorshunoslik masalalari”, “O’zbek va jahon adabiy aloqalari”, “Tarjima – komparativistika obyekti sifatida” singari bo’limlaridan jahon va o’zbek adabiyoti, adabiyotshunosligi, adabiy tanqidi tarixi, qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik masalalaridan bahs yurituvchi maqolalar o’rin olgan. Eng muhimi, chop etilgan tadqiqotlarning barchasida jahon va o’zbek adabiyotining tarixi, buguni va istiqbollari muammolari xususida fikr yuritiladi.

Ilmiy to’plam adabiyot nazariyasi, adabiy tanqid, adabiyot tarixi, qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, tarjima nazariyasi, tarjimashunoslik bilan shug’ullanayotgan mutaxassislar, shuningdek, barcha adabiyot ixlosmandlari uchun mo’ljallangan.

Ushbu to’plamda “Jahon adabiyoti va qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslikning dolzarb masalalari” mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-nazariy anjumaniga yuborilgan maqolalar jamlangan.

Mualliflar qarashlari tahririyat nuqtayi nazaridan farqlanishi mumkin.

© O’zbekiston Davlat Jahon Tillari Universiteti
© Mualliflar



Articles of international scientific-theoretical conference on “**Actual Issues Of World Literature And Comparative Literature Critical Studies**”. – 2024. 536 b.

Editor-in-Chief:

*Gulnoz Khallieva,
doctor of philological sciences, professor*

Editors:

*Gulnoz Khallieva, Bahor Turayeva, Saodat Sultonsaidova, Zebo Sabirova, nDilfuza
Rasulmukhamedova, Makhina Kuchkorova, Viktoriya Dvoryashina, Dilafro'z Qahharova,
Elvira Urinboyeva*

In the materials of conference on the topic “**ACTUAL ISSUES OF WORLD LITERATURE AND COMPARATIVE LITERATURE CRITICAL STUDIES**” studies the problems of comparative literature of the world peoples’ classical and modern literature. The conference material includes “The study of masterpieces of World literature”, «Methodology of comparative literature. Matters of comparative mythology and folklore studies”, “Uzbek and World literary relations.”, «Translation as an object of comparative studies», which discuss issues of World and Uzbek literature, literary criticism, the history of literary criticism, comparative literature. The most important thing is that all published studies are devoted to the problems of history, modernity and prospects of World and Uzbek literature.

The scientific collection is intended for specialists engaged in literary theory, literary studies, literary history, comparative literature, translation theory, translation studies, as well as for all fans of literature.

This collection includes articles submitted to the International Scientific and theoretical conference on the topic “**ACTUAL ISSUES OF WORLD LITERATURE AND COMPARATIVE LITERATURE CRITICAL STUDIES**”.

The views of the authors may differ from the point of view of the editors.

KIRISH SO‘ZI

Ilxomjon TUXTASINOV,
O‘zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti rektori, professor,
filologiya fanlari doktori

Butun dunyo bo‘ylab globallashuv jarayoni kechayotgan kunimizda o‘zbek xalqining o‘z milliy qadriyatlarini saqlagani holda jahon hamjamiyatiga qo‘shilishi ulkan muvaffaqiyatlar garovidir. Bu yo‘lda adabiyot muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bugungi davrda falsafiylik, publitsistik ohang, ruhiy tahlil, lirik e‘tirof, kuchli pafos, inkor va iqror kabi usullar ustuvorlik qilib, adabiyotimizdagi poetik ifoda xilma-xilliklarinamoyon etadi. Bular esa, birinchi galda, badiiy so‘zning ma‘no qirralari, badiiyat olami qanchalik teranligini va kengligini namoyish qiladi.

Dunyo hamjamiyatiga qo‘shilgan xalqimizning ma‘naviyat masalalariga e‘tibor har qachongidan ham kuchayib bormoqda. Bir-biridan andoza olib, texnika, texnologiya jihatidan yuksalib borayotgan zamonamizga globallashuv davri deb nisbat berilar ekan, bujarayon xalqaro miqyosda dunyoning yirik mamlakatlaridan tortib eng kichik davlatlarining ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, ma‘naviy, madaniy hayotiga, insonning tashqi va ichki dunyosiga, ehtiyojlariga o‘z ta‘sirini ko‘rsatmoqda.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoevning: “Bugun biz yashayotgan internet va yuksak texnologiyalar asrida adabiyot va san‘at, madaniyatimizning o‘rni va ta‘sirini nafaqat saqlab qolishimiz, balki qanday qilib uni kuchaytirish mumkin, deganto‘g‘ri va oqilona savollar barchamizni, birinchi navbatda, xalqimizning eng ilg‘or vakillari bo‘lgan ijod ahlini o‘ylantirishi zarur...”¹, degan fikrlari hammamizni diqqatga chorlamog‘i lozim!

Ayni shu nuqtai nazardan «**Jahon adabiyoti va qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslikning dolzarb masalalari**» mavzusidagi ilmiy-nazariy muammo doirasida o‘tkazilayotgan xalqaro anjumani dunyo adabiyotining nodir asarlari tadqiqiga bag‘ishlanganligi jahon adabiy aloqalarini rivojlantirishga xizmat qilishi bilan muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Ushbu konferensiyada jahon adabiyotining durdona asarlari tadqiqi, qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslikning nazariy-uslubiy muammolari, qiyosiy mifologiya va folklorshunoslik, o‘zbek va jahon adabiy aloqalari kabi mavzular bo‘yicha dolzarb ma‘ruzalar tinglanadi. Shuningdek, mazkur anjumanning universitetimiz “Jahon adabiyoti” kafedrasidan o‘tkazilayotgani ham o‘zining ilmiy-nazariy, ijtimoiy-madaniy, ramziy-majoziy mazmuniga ega. Ayni muammolar yuzasidan to‘plangan ilmiy tadqiqotlar salmog‘i, tadqiqotchilar geografiasining kengligi masala mohiyatining yanadachuqorroq ochilishini ta‘min etadi, degan umiddamiz.

Konferensiya ishiga muvaffaqiyat, barcha ishtirokchilarga omad tilaymiz!

¹ Мирзиёев Ш.М. Адабиёт ва санъат, маданиятни ривожлантириш – халқимиз маънавий оламини юксал-тиришнинг мустақкам пойдеворидир.//Халқ сўзи. 2017. 4-август.

АЛЬ БИРУНИ И ЕГО ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЙ ПОДХОД К НАУКЕ

С. НАЗАРОВА

преподаватель, Институт международных
отношений МИД Туркменистана

Аннотация. *Статья посвящена великому учёному Востока Абу Рейхану Мухаммеду ибн Ахмету Бируну труды которого, являются большим вкладом и толчком в развитии науки, литературы и культуры не только Востока, но и всего мира. А также статья заключает в себе идею о том что, правильное использование знания языков и лингвистические данные Бируни, помогли ему постичь великие знания в различных аспектах мировой науки.*

Ключевые слова: *ученый, наследие, естественные науки, история, различие, открытия, иностранные языки, литература, научные труды.*

Abstract. *The article is dedicated to the great scientist of the East Abu Reyhan Muhammad ibn Ahmet Birun, whose works are a great contribution and impetus to the development of science, literature and culture not only of the East, but of the whole world. The article also contains the idea that the correct use of language knowledge and Biruni's linguistic data helped him to comprehend great knowledge in various aspects of world science.*

Key words: *scientist, heritage, natural sciences, history, distinguishing, discoveries, foreign languages, literature, scientific work.*

In history, there are many individuals who became famous for their wonderful achievements in various fields of science and art. The heritage they left us was a great contribution and impetus to the science, literature, and culture of not only the East, but the world. One of such scientists is Abu Rayhan Muhammed ibn Ahmet Biruni (Al Biruni), who is considered the shining star, the champion of Eastern science.

The multifaceted scientific heritage of Abu Rayhan Biruni consists of more than one hundred and fifty works related to the important issues of history, natural sciences, philosophy, astronomy, linguistics. The scientist has bequeathed to us great scientific works in science, medicine, linguistics, addressing these areas of science. The scientific works of Abu Rayhan Biruni, a great scientist and a great personality, attract the attention of a wide readership due to their importance even today. [1:56]

Biruni was born in Khorezm in 973. Young period of his life was spent in the cities of Gurgan and Kyat in Khorezm. The dedication and hard work of Ibn Irak, a well-known scientist of his time, was the starting point for the future scientist to enter the broad path of science. Abu Nasir Mansur ibn Ali ibn Irak was the cousin of the ruler of Khorezm, Abu Abdullah. Since Ibn Irak's main profession was science and he brought up Biruni in the same spirit. Ibn Iqq's rich library was always open to young Biruni. A lot of scientists from different places came to the house of Ibn Irak, also well-known as mathematician of his time. There were interesting debates and exchanging of ideas among those scientists about various issues of science. Those circumstances and atmosphere of well-educated people had an impact on a great scientist for getting interested in various fields of science. He could learn foreign languages such as Greek, Arabic and Persian easily. Abu Rayhan Biruni's acquiring foreign languages allowed him to get acquainted with the works of scientists abroad. Middle-aged Biruni, due to various historical circumstances, had to go to Ghazna. Most of his life was spent there. Abu Rayhan Biruni's

scientific heritage greatly influenced his contemporaries and later scientists. It can be seen from medieval sources in literature and science. The great scientists of the East, such as Omar Khayyam, Nasreddin Tusy, Ulugbek, studied the scientific heritage of Biruni very carefully. They used it in various fields in their scientific work. This proves that his contribution in developing of science is of great importance in the study of human life on a scientific basis. At the age of only twenty two he invented globe of the Earth. [2:34]

Analyzing the origin of sciences, the scholar said: “Sciences created the needs necessity for wishes of humanity. Accordingly, these sciences were divided into branches. "The benefits of science are not in the gold and silver obtained with their help, but in the necessary things obtained through them."

Biruni, is considered to be the greatest of the intellectuals of the East, who works tirelessly for scientific achievements. About his hard work, the Arab historian Yaqut says: "Except for the two days (holidays) of the year, his eyes and thoughts with observance, and hand were busy with pen.

Great scholar expressed his views not only about the study and practice of science, but also about the importance of science in facilitating human life, and about the qualities characterizing scientists. According to him, wisdom and science is what distinguishing human from animals. Science is a valuable tool in distinguishing good from evil. [3:78]

Eastern literature, including Turkmen classical literature, has a long tradition of expressing rational ideas about the usefulness of science in life and the qualities of a proper scientist. Examples of this are the works of Yusup Balasagunly "Kut edgu bilik" (Knowledge that leads to happiness) and Ahmet Yoknakly's "Hibatul khakayik" ("Door of Truth"). In the work "Wagzy azat" by Dovletmammet Azadi, the wise wordsmith of Turkmen classical literature, science and scientists are discussed in detail. Azadi highly appreciated science and its role in life based on his life experience, education, vision, and understanding. In his work, he notes that science can help people to understand the world, to analyze good and bad, right and wrong. The poet explains that three things (science, science-based practice, and sincerity) are necessary for correct problem solving. Azady's view is consistent with Biruni's views on science and its application.

During the reign of Mahmyd Ghaznaly and his sons Muhammeddir Mesut, Biruni wrote many great scientific works despite the difficulties of that historical time and his life. He also wrote his famous work "India" while living in Ghazni. When Mahmyt Ghaznalydir's sons marched to India, Biruni went with them. The purpose of the scientist joining this march was to study the history, culture, language of this great ancient country and get acquainted with a work of Indian scientists. This great wise man's scientific legacy includes major works beside "India", "Geodesy", "Science of stars", "Masud's law", and a number of works related to mathematics and astronomy. Most of his scientific works have not reached our days. His works in natural sciences are the works that stimulated the development of world science. He is also a scientist who has done a lot in linguistics. His translation of certain works from one language to other languages, analysis of previously translated works, and their success and shortcomings were a great contribution to the development of the art of translation in the Middle Ages. He translated not only works in Greek and Hindi into Arabic and Persian, but also the works written in those languages into others. For example, he translated Euclid's "Elements", Ptolemy's "Almagest", one of his treatises about astronomy, into Sanskrit and presented it to Indian readers. This is a very humane act. Because Biruni tried to bring the the Greek and Central Asian cultures to the Indian and making the establishment and development of cultural relations between different countries. [4:50]

We should mention here the problems of dealing with linguistics. First, we see Biruni learning different languages alongside making great scientific discoveries. Secondly, learning of Sanskrit language is connected with his great work “India”, because as soon as the author decided to write it, he began to study Sanskrit (when he was 44-45). [5:97] This language was very different to Arabic, Persian and Khorezm in terms of its structure and pronunciation. So, learning of this language demanded the proper linguistic approach. Meeting the requirements of the learning language, he could acquire it enough, to write his great creation "India", to read a lot of works in that language, and to understand native speakers, to exchange ideas with Indian scientists about mathematics, the structure of the world, space, medicine and similar sciences. Comparing the religion beliefs of the Indian people with other religions he could study the origin of world religions. It deserves denoting that Al Biruni’s approach to linguistics properly, facilitated him to obtain great aspects of science and to make great discoveries.

The works of scientists such as the great scientist of the East, Abu Rayhan Biruni’s work, is a great guide and example for us in the development of science and training of young generation education. The immortal works of Biruni are an eternal example for the world of science.[6:48]

References:

1. Булгаков П.Г. Жизнь и труды Беруни. - Ташкент, 1972. 260 с.
2. Григорян С.Н. Великие мыслители Средней Азии, 1958. 240 с.
3. Записки Восточного отделения Императорского русского археологического общества. Том III, 1888. 230 с.
4. Захидов В. Три титана. - Ташкент, 1973. 120 с.
5. Muminov I. M. Abu Reyhan Biruni be'ik ensiklopediya'su. – Da'skent, 1972. – 180 с.
6. Тимофеев И. Бируни. - М., 1986. 165 с.