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LITERARY ANALYSIS OF SA'DI SHERAZI'S WORK "BOSTON" AND THE VIEWS OF HIS CONTEMPORARIES

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Annotatsiya – maqolada Sa'diy Sheroziyning adabiyotga qo'shgan hissasi haqida qisqacha ma'lumot keltirilgan, Shu bilan birga Sa'diy Sheroziyning "Bo'ston" nomli asari adabiy jihatlar tahlil qilingan, bundan tashqari tahlillar misollar yordamida ifodalangan.

Kalit so'zlar: zamonaviy adabiy tanqid, "Bo'ston", mumtoz adabiyot, she'riyat, axloqiy, tarbiyaviy, aforistik, didaktik fikrlar.

Аннотация - статья представляет собой краткий обзор вклада Саади Шерази в литературу. В то же время в произведении Саади Шерази «Бостон» анализируются литературные аспекты, а также анализируются примеры.

Ключевые слова: современная литературоведение, «Бостон», классическая литература, поэзия, нравственные, воспитательные, афористические, дидактические мысли.

Annotation - The article provides a brief overview of Saadi Sherazi's contribution to literature. At the same time, Saadi Sherozi's work "Bo'ston" analyzes the literary aspects, as well as analyzes using examples.

Key words: modern literary criticism, "Bo'ston", classical literature, poetry, moral, educational, aphoristic, didactic thoughts.

Introduction. Ferdowsi. Although Ferdowsi wrote the epic "Shahnameh", and it deals with battles and battles, but in many places in his work he placed instructions and moralizing maxims. This can be seen in all poems. This side of Ferdowsi's creativity has been revealed by many. The influence of Saadi on the work of subsequent writers Fate will dress the poor man in brocade. On the other hand, in "Bo'ston" Saadi shines the image and reveals the character traits of the messenger of God. The Bo'ston also contains borrowings from the Koran (verses) and from hadiths (sayings) of the prophet [1].

Literature review. According to many researchers, the reason for the longevity of "Bo'ston" is that this book was a textbook in a madrassah, contained moralizing, philosophical and social issues. Along with the pronounced artistry "Bo'ston" contains a lot of valuable and useful information on the religion of Islam, and everyone will find a lot of instructive in it. The use of hadiths shows Saadi's skill

in narration, that is, the appropriate insertion into the canvas of the work of the required hadith and strengthening the influence of his reasoning, on the other hand, the author himself appears as a devout person who knows all the subtleties of the religion of Islam [2].

Analysis. Saadi managed to convey the meaning of monotheism, divine revelation in his ideal world, depicted in Bo'ston, with figurative expressions, in an elegant language. The tonality and musicality of his poems capture the souls of his readers, whether simple or learned. He believes that no one can fully comprehend the essence of God and contemplate its blinding brilliance; even in the imagination it is impossible to imagine.

Only the heart can comprehend the essence of God. This path is covered with roses in Saadi's "Bo'ston" flower garden and he points his travelers to their true beloved. This is done in short, but all-encompassing, beautiful expressions [3].

Another point that, in our opinion, is of interest is that Saadi took stories and legends as the basis of his work and on this basis through poetry sets out his goals - religious, moralizing, didactic, etc. To express their ideas, this method was used by predecessors Saadi. It is known that the narrative genre was developed in world literature, and in the East, the narrative had a very high development among various segments of the population. In the Middle Ages, individuals appeared who were engaged in the narration of legends and legends. People gathered around them and listened to their story [4].

The storytellers told many stories and legends about the prophets, about the saints of the faith, and the Koran served as the source for such legends. Saadi was an imitator of these storytellers, but his narrative is distinguished by a masterful artistry and expressiveness of language.

As already noted, Saadi's book consists of ten chapters, which touch on the most important moral and social topics. Indeed, Saadi "among scholars and theorists of the past is one of the thinkers who put theory into practice. His reasoning about morality has a scientific basis; they are also based on observation and on practical principles. Contrary to some medieval figures of philosophy, morality and Sufism, Saadi draws attention to the real reality of life in this world, impartially points the way, instructs. By this feature, "Bo'ston" differs from other works of classical literature in its idealism" [5].

Discussion. Considering Saadi's Bo'ston from a structural point of view, one can conclude that when compiling this book, the author was influenced by Nizami's "Treasury of Secrets". In his work, Nizami brings up a topic for discussion and cites a story to confirm his thoughts. This design is also used in Saadi's Bo'ston. This is first encountered in Sana'i's Garden of Truth, but on a broader scale. But Saadi, in all likelihood, was more under the influence of Nizami than Sanoi [6].

On the other hand, it should be noted that in most cases we inherited the narrative genre from the literature of the Middle Ages. The authors, turning to the narrative genre, assessed the stories, legends, and legends of the former in their own way, processed them in a new form and design, presented them to the readers of their era in a new understanding. Some of the stories were examples of folk art. But Saadi made little use of the stories of his predecessors. It seems he did not completely trust

the previous sources; some of his stories are the fruit of his imagination or are taken from folk art [7]. Based on statistics, we can say that about twenty to thirty percent of Saadi's stories go back to their predecessors, more than half of Saadi's stories are the fruit of his individual creativity, his imagination.

The story "The learned poor man" mentions the day of the last judgment and talks about the difficulties of this day (Koran, Surah Mudasir, verse 9). A judge (kazi) who disrespectfully treats the learned poor man will be punished on the day of the last judgment [8].

Hyperbole and excessive exaggeration (muboliga va player). In four couplets (beits) of the story, there is hyperbole and excessive exaggeration (9, 45) and average, normal hyperbole (28, 37). The 28 couplet speaks of the judge's turban (kazi), 50 cubits long, and the 37 couplet speaks of a hundred slaves walking after the judge (kazi) [9].

Thought Level. Realism and accurate description of situations and scenes in the story help the reader to clearly imagine the events taking place and to perceive and feel them with the mind. In the story under consideration, the action unfolds in the era of Saadi, at a time when arrogant and arrogant officials like a judge (kazi) and poor scientists met. Saadi sees himself in the person of such scientists. Everything that happened, the experiences of the poor scientist was part of the life practice of Saadi himself [10].

The main leitmotif of the story, which belongs to didactic literature, is the praise of modesty and humility. A modest scientist with the power of his word and his clear mind defeats an arrogant, arrogant official. Saadi praises modesty not only in this story, but also in his other works. In his opinion, if a person wants to be higher than others, then he must adhere to modesty. To this he calls upon all the inhabitants of his imaginary city. He is confident that the power of knowledge can achieve perfection, become loved and respected in society.

Conclusion. From the examples given, it can be seen that many couplets (bayts), in addition to the main meaning, have a secondary meaning. This moment indicates that Saadi paid attention not only to the issues of education and instruction, he also did not forget about the artistic design, imagery of his creation, i.e. "Bo'ston" in general and the story in question in particular. He did not lose sight of the principle of presentation - what to say and how to say; its purpose was to grab the attention of the reader. And he achieved this thanks to the simplicity and clarity of the language, using the technique of "detachment". All this constitutes a special manner of his presentation, the main feature of his work.

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