

SAID RIZO ALIZADE'S INCOMPARABLE CONTRIBUTION TO THE CULTURE OF OUR PEOPLE

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Annotation: This article provides information about the incomparable contribution of Said Rizo Alizade to the culture of our people. The author's works created during his activities in the field of enlightenment and science are discussed.

Keywords: Enlightenment, new-style schools, press, "Samarkand", "Ozod Samarqand", "Ovozi Tojik".

Said Rizo Alizade is considered an enlightened writer who made an incomparable contribution to the culture of our people during his valuable creative activity. His cultural heritage is widely studied by scholars not only for its innovative novelty of his time, but also for its significance in the present.

In his treatise "Appeal to Local Intellectuals", published in Samarkand in 1905, he defended new-style schools. In addition, in one of his articles he raises the problems of educating the Muslim population. He shows that backwardness, ignorance, poverty, injustice were characteristic of many Muslim states of that time, primarily Turkestan, and this is the result of an education that was incorrectly organized and did not meet the requirements of the time.

In 1906, Alizade also opened a school for the children of peasants, wrote 12 textbooks and compiled programs. However, over time, Said Rizo devoted himself entirely to public and educational work. In addition to the Uzbek, Persian and Tajik alphabets, he also wrote textbooks on arithmetic, history, geography, astronomy, natural science, and Arabic grammar for Turkestan schools.

In 1924, he wrote a textbook and a reading book on Tajik grammar. In 1924-1934, he translated P. Ivanov's geography, A. Ankov's geometry, S. Kiselev's algebra, and other textbooks from Russian into Tajik.

At the same time, Alizade was actively engaged in journalism, and he can rightfully be called one of the founders of the press in Central Asia. His articles were published in such famous newspapers as "Samarkand", "Ozod Samarkand", "Ovozi Tajik".

In 1910, Said Rizo took the position of executive secretary of the magazine "Oyna", the editor-in-chief of which was Mahmud Behbudi. In 1915, he opened his own newspaper "Sharq", and in 1916 - "Telegraph News". In 1919, he founded the weekly magazine "Shuloi inqilob". Soon, the magazine began to circulate in Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, India and Arab countries, in addition to Turkestan. The magazine, which told about the difficult life of Muslim peoples, was closed in 1922.

Said Rizo Alizade also wrote satirical poems, exposing violence, lawlessness, and greed. He had 15 pseudonyms, the most widely used of which were "Zambur" ("Hornest") and "Baxlul" ("Sharp-tongued"). Like many of his contemporaries, Said Rizo Alizade welcomed the 1917 revolution with enthusiasm. However, this mood did not last long - five years later, he published articles in the magazine "Tayoq" (The Stick), in which he spoke about the futility of the Bolshevik plans and promises, and then left the party.

Said Rizo Alizade translated the works of representatives of Russian and European classical literature, including Pushkin's "The Captain's Daughter," "Dubrovsky," "Belkin's Tales," and "Boris Godunov," Gogol's comedy "The Government Inspector," Tolstoy's novel "Resurrection," Ostrovsky's work "How the Steel Was Tempered," Epton's "One Hundred Percent," Maupassant's story "The Rooster," and many other works, including Krylov's fables, into Uzbek and Tajik languages. Additionally, he translated the great thinker Karamzin's "History of the Russian State,"

Bartold's "Turkestan," "General History of Europe," and "History of Japan" into Persian. The last three works, as well as the enlightened scholar's own works—research on religious studies "The Age of Happiness," "Islamic Culture," "Necessity of Islam," "Islam's Necessary Laws," "Correspondences," "Science about Space," and "Soli Nakhustin" ("Alphabet")—were published in Lahore in Persian. In this city, between 1923 and 1934, ten of the scholar's works were published.

Said Rizo Alizade's enlightening activities were not limited to translations. He is the author of scientific works such as "History of Turkestan," "History of Islam," and "Law of Religion." Alizoda compiled the first two-volume Russian-Tajik dictionary, which contains 61,000 words. In 1926, he wrote a manual titled "Grammar of the Tajik Language." He also made significant efforts to popularize Azerbaijani culture and literature in Central Asia.

In 1913, he wrote to Uzeyir Gajibekov asking him to help popularize the music of this nation in Uzbekistan, in Samarkand, where a large number of Azerbaijanis live. Before that, he had met U. Gajibekov several times when he visited M. Sobir in Baku. Gajibekov fulfilled his request and sent a group of musicians to Samarkand. With their help, Said Riza Alizoda staged U. Gajibekov's musical comedies "If not one, then this one", "Arshin mol olon" and other works in Samarkand. Later, he staged J. Moliere's "Zo'raki tabib" in Tajik.

In the 1920s, Alizade was invited to work in high positions in Iran, Turkey, and Afghanistan. The First President of Afghanistan, Amanullah Khan, sent his advisor to Samarkand twice and asked Alizada to work in the field of education and the establishment of the press in the country. However, he each time thanked him and declined these offers.

Since 1933, Said Riza Alizade taught Arabic and Persian at the Navoi Samarkand State University. Among his students were future poets Utkir Rashid and Hamid Olimjon.

Unfortunately, the political crises of the 1930s changed the fate of this enlightened scholar. On February 3, 1938, Said Rizo Alizade, a teacher at Samarkand University, was arrested on charges of espionage. The investigation lasted two years, and although it was not possible to establish any facts, he was imprisoned for five years. At first he was in solitary confinement in Tobolsk, then in Vladimir. According to official documents, Said Rizo Alizade died of tuberculosis in a Vladimir prison in 1945. After his death, manuscripts were found in his cell - texts written in Arabic script on pieces of cloth glued with bread: even in prison, the scientist continued his work. Said Rizo Alizade's name was exonerated after his death in 1977. In 1987, through the efforts of his grandson Farhod Alizade, as well as representatives of the Uzbek and Tajik intelligentsia, Alizadeh's ashes were brought from Vladimir to Samarkand and buried in the ancient "Panjob" cemetery.

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