

Scotland – Uzbekistan: Similar Customs, Traditions And Literature

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ANNOTATION

This article discloses similar customs, traditions and literature of peoples of Uzbekistan and Scotland. Activities and creativities of great poets Robert Burns and Alisher Navoi are vividly highlighted in the article.

Key words: *customs, traditions, literature, poetry, music, festival*

ШОТЛАНДИЯ – ЎЗБЕКИСТОН: ЎХШАШ УРФ-ОДАТЛАР, АНЪАНАЛАР ВА АДАБИЁТ

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АННОТАЦИЯ

Ушбу мақолада икки давлат, Шотландия ва Ўзбекистон халқларининг бир-бирига ўхшаш урф-одатлари, анъаналари ва адабиёти ҳақида баён этилган. Икки давлатнинг дунёга машҳур шоирлари Роберт Бернс ва Алишер Навоий ижодий фаолиятлари ёритиб берилган.

Калит сўзлар: анъана, урф-одат, адабиёт, шеърят, муסיқа, фестивалъ.

ШОТЛАНДИЯ – УЗБЕКИСТАН: ОДИНАКОВЫЕ ОБЫЧАИ, ТРАДИЦИИ И ЛИТЕРАТУРА

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АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье изложены сходные обычаи, традиции и литература народов Шотландии и Узбекистана. Ярко проанализированы и указаны

общие черты творчества великих поэтов и мыслителей Роберта Бернса и Алишера Навои.

Ключевые слова: традиции, обычаи, литература, поэзия, музыка, фестиваль.

Scotland – Caledonia¹, “Land of Cakes”² is a country in the North of Great Britain. Besides the mainland, Scotland includes several islands – the Shetlands, Hebrides and Orkneys. On the west and north the mainland is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by the North Sea and in the south Scotland is bounded by England and the Irish Sea. The chief indentations of the eastern coast are the Moray Firth (in the north) and the Firth of Forth (in the south). The Firth of Clyde washes the south-western coast of Scotland. The highest mountains are the Grampians, which include Ben Nevis. The chief river systems are those of the Forth and Clyde. There are many mountain lakes in Scotland, including Loch Lomond and Loch Ness. Scotland has important commerce, valuable mines of iron and coal, fisheries, cotton, woolen, linen and jute manufactories, shipbuilding industries, whisky distilleries and others. The country accounts for about half of all British shipbuilding tonnage in principle centers being along the banks of the River Clyde. North Sea oil and gas in the eastern part of the country have brought more employment to the region. With its many lochs, mountains, islands and ancient castles, Scotland is regarded as a beautiful country, and tourism is one of its most important industries. A fourth of total area of the country is under cultivation or in permanent pasture. The principal Scottish crop is oats with more than half of the total cultivated area being devoted to it. Sheep raising is an important activity in the Highlands – the mountainous part of Scotland, but has been declining recently.

The Republic of Uzbekistan is situated in Central Asia, between the two great rivers, the Amu-Darya and the Sir-Darya. The territory occupies almost half a million square kilometers. Tashkent is the capital of Uzbekistan. The climate of Uzbekistan is continental. Uzbek soil is very fertile. Uzbekistan is famous for its

cotton – national agricultural product. Nowadays Uzbekistan’s farmers grow cotton using cluster method – i.e. sow, grow, pick, remanufacture it and make themselves ready-made clothes. Uzbekistan is also rich in mineral resources such as coal, oil, copper, gold, gas and others. Uzbek national customs were developing and changing as centuries went by. Some of them persist and as time passes some are acquiring new features. People of more than a hundred nationalities are making up a population of over thirty million living in the Republic. There are many ancient cities in Uzbekistan as Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva and Tashkent. Tourists of different parts of the world come to visit these museums in the open air.

Speaking about national traditions and customs of Scotland and Uzbekistan one can notice similarity. For instance, in spring and in summer many towns of Scotland hold cultural festivals. The best-known one is the Edinburgh International Festival of Music and Drama, held annually from late August till mid-September. It acquaints its numerous visitors from all parts of the world with folk-music and folk-songs as well as “avant-garde” events. Visitors find in Edinburgh Festival the great orchestras and soloists of the world, with top-class opera-thrown in; famous ballet companies, art exhibitions and leading drama. Same festival – international Music Festival “Sharq Taronalari” (Melodies of Orient) are being held in Uzbekistan, in Samarkand between 25-30 Augusts every two years under the patronage of UNESCO. Only in 2019 340 artists from 75 countries participated in the last XII “Sharq Taronalari” International Music Festival in Samarkand. Representatives of 36 countries have won prizes of the Festival, held to date 11times. Team from Tajikistan “Badakhshan” and “Ayarkhan” from Russia, “Archabil” from Turkmenistan, “Hatan” from Mongolia, duo “Kumuzchilar” from Kyrgyzstan, Parviz Gasimov from Azerbaijan were awarded diplomas of the XII “Sharq Taronalari” International Music Festival. Jury consisting from 11 representatives of different countries awarded Uzbekistan’s Mehrinigor Abdurashidova with Grand Prix of the XII “Sharq Taronalari” International Music

Festival. More than 30 art historians, composes from the United States, United Kingdom, China, Korea, Russia, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Iran, Afghanistan, France, Norway, Moldova, Uzbekistan and others discussed current problems of formation and development of Eastern music.

The main aims and objectives of both festivals are popularize the best achievements of traditional music art, to preserve and develop cultural traditions of people from all over the world, to encourage talents in musical and vocal sphere, to further international creative ties, to strengthen cultural-spiritual cooperation, and promote peace, solidarity and ideas of mutual respect. Because of the goals of promoting peace and intercultural dialogue and manifesting cultural diversity, both festivals instantly won the approval of the international community.

Since antiquity, music has been an essential and important part of intangible cultural heritage, serving as the basis of cultural life, as a crucial and refined criterion of development and most importantly, as a language of communication among linguistically diverse people, who can understand music without the need of translators.

Life and creativities of Uzbek and Scottish outstanding poets, writers, and thinkers attract attention of many historians and literary scholars. Let's refer to creativity of Alisher Navoi and Robert Burns.

The pride of Uzbek people Alisher Navoi, was born in Herat. Annually his birthday is widely celebrated in Uzbekistan. The biography of the talented poet and outstanding thinker has long attracted the attention of many historians, orientalist and literary critics.

The whole works are dedicated to his creativity. His poetics is extremely interesting, diverse with attitudes are an unusually progressive. The great poet, a wise statesman was fully connected with the people only and lived with their dreams and concerns. Navoi wrote his great work "Hamsa" ("Quinary") which consisted of five poems – "Khayrat-ul Abror" ("The Confusion of the righteous"),

“Farhod va Shirin” (“Farhod and Shirin), “Layli va Majnun” (“Layli and Majnun”), “Sabbai Sayyor” (“Seven Planets”) and “Saddi Iskandari” (“Wall of Iskandar”). They were created on the basis of tradition hamsawriting – Pyaterica (five poems). Navoi’s “Hamsa” became the first work in this genre created in Turkic language. Alisher Navoi was the first outstanding poet who discovered colorful, unusually shaped world of Uzbek language, its richness and elegance. This world was captured in considerable legacy of poet and thinker – nearly 30 poetry collections, major poems, phrase, and scientific treatises of Alisher Navoi’s creativity is still interest throughout the world, it is evidenced by the works of the great poet which are translated into English, French, German and many other languages.

Solemn event dedicated to the 557 anniversary of the great poet’s birth was held in Japan, in Tokyo, in Soka University. During the event professors of Japanese Universities read out excerpts from poems of outstanding classic of Uzbek literature, as well as, ceremony of laying flowers to the monument to Alisher Navoi on the main square of Soka University in Tokyo took place. Rector of Soka University, Professor Yoshihisa Baba noted that Alisher Navoi left indelible mark in the history of all mankind, and his works are truly the pearl of world treasure knowledge.

For Scotsmen Robert Burns is an institution as well as poet. He united his countrymen in a sentimental bond. Every year on January 25, a celebration called Burns Night is held not only in Scotland but also amongst British people living in the other countries. Many of Burns’ popular poems are recited and there may be Scottish dancing. Robert Burns is Scottish poet and song writer. He was born in the south-west of Scotland. In his childhood he was avid reader, especially of Shakespeare and a talented Scottish poet Robert Fergusson. Burns began writing poetry at the age of fifteen. His first book – “Poems Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect” won him immediate success. The source of Burns poetry is the life of

toilers and Scottish folklore. Burns is deeply aware of the dignity and equality of men. An essential feature in his poetry is the born gift of quiet mirth which brings with it a touch of fine irony. The most popular poems by Burns are “My Heart’s in the Highlands”, “John Barleycorn”, “The Free of Liberty”, “A Red, Red Rose”, “Auld Lang Syne” and many others.

Though more than three centuries passed since life and creativity of Alisher Navoi, in the poetry of Robert Burns one can notice the same feeling: love to Motherland, love to its people, love to nature of his land. Deep philosophy of their works, a variety of poetic images attract the fans of literature. In the other words the secret of undying fame of Navoi and Burns’s works lie in their artistic level.

Though Uzbekistan and Scotland are situated in different parts of the world, in different countries, peoples speak in different languages, but love to Motherland, to its nature, respect its customs, traditions, literature, unite both peoples in one whole.

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