



RUDAKI AND HIS SOME PHILOSOPHICAL AND ETHICAL VIEWS

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: In this article, the author presented his research results on the function of existentialism. Existentialism has become a significant phenomenon in Western culture. This philosophy greatly influenced the work of artists Alberto Giacometti and Jackson Pollock, as well as film directors Jean-Luc Godard and Ingmar Bergman. This concept still plays a significant role in the intellectual world today.

INTRODUCTION

Abuabdullo Rudaki is a great Tajik poet who is called the founder of Tajik poetry. The singer's real name is Abuabdullo, which means "Servant of God" and his full name is Abu Abdallah Jafar Ibn Muhammad. The poet was born in 858 in the village of Panjrud, which is now located in the Penjikent region of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Even at the age of 8, Abuabdullo wrote poetry and read them in a clear voice in society, and also knew the Koran very well and played musical instruments, which became the reason for his popularity among the people and the nobility.

According to some sources, Rudaki wrote more than 130 thousand couplets, but only a few thousand of them have survived to this day. His works included poems, qasidas, ghazals, rubai, chistans, kita, etc.

Rudaki is the founder of not only Tajik but also all Persian literature. He is recognized as the founder of poetry in Farsi-Dari, the founder of poetic genre forms. The qasida "Mother of Wine" (933), the autobiographical qasida "Complaint about old age", as well as about 40 quatrains (rubai) and part of the poem "Kalila and Dimna" have been preserved in their entirety.

Rudaki's poetry is known all over the world and has entered the treasury of world culture; Such outstanding writers of the East as Omar Khayyam, Nizami, Ferdowsi, Jami, Rumi and many others grew up on his work. They all treated Rudaki as their teacher in poetry.

Rudaki's creativity and name are inextricably linked with Tajik statehood. In 1926, researchers began a more in-depth study of his life and work. The name Rudaki has become a symbol of literature, culture and state for the Tajik people. The general public became acquainted with the works of Ustod Rudaki thanks to the writings of Ustod Aini. In 1958, according to the Decree of the leadership of Soviet Tajikistan, the 1100th anniversary of the poet was celebrated, on this occasion the books "Osori Rudaki"

and "Osori Hamasroni Rudaki" were published. Many studies have been published, including the monograph by Abdulgani Mirzoev "Abu Abdullo Rudaki".

Aini's merits in researching Rudaki's heritage, including determining the place of his birth, are very great. Much has been said and written about this. The role of Ustoda Rudaki in the formation of the literature of subsequent centuries is very significant. One of the first researchers of the poet's life and work, Said Nafisi, wrote: "What Amir Ismoil Somoni began with his chopping sword, Abu Abdullah Jafar ibn Muhammad finished with his pen. This Abu Abdullah Jafar ibn Muhammad was a powerful leader who paved the way for Daqiqi, Kisai and Firdawsi, and he was a skilled engineer who laid the eternal home of Unsuri, Farruhi, Asjadi, Munjik and Nasir Khusraw on a strong foundation."

I must note that the greatness, glory and fate of Rudaki acquired a fresh and special connotation only after Tajikistan gained independence. On the initiative of the Founder of Peace and National Unity - the Leader of the Nation, the President of the country, the respected Emomali Rahmon, Rudaki Day was established - September 22. It was through the efforts of the Head of State that the 1100th anniversary of the Samanid state was celebrated on an international scale with the construction of the Ismoil Somoni memorial complex, which had an effective impact on strengthening the self-awareness, sense of patriotism and national unity of the people of the country.

At the proposal of the President of the country, in 2008, UNESCO celebrated the 1150th anniversary of our national poet - the founder of Tajik-Persian poetry in the cities of Dushanbe, Moscow, New York, Berlin, the states of Iran, Afghanistan and Turkey; scientific conferences and meetings were held on this topic, which is one of the achievements of the cultural policy of the Government of the Republic. In this regard, the placement of the poet's statue in the park of the same name next to the statue of the founder of the first national state of Tajiks, Ismoil Somoni, is proof of high appreciation and respect from the people, the state and the Leader of our republic.

The head of state, in his speeches and holiday messages, always uses the most famous poems of Persian-language literature to awaken a sense of patriotism and self-knowledge in people. In Tajikistan, many institutions, districts, and avenues bear the name of Rudaki, which indicates the attention of the state and Government to his personality and works.

The 10th century AD is one of the most vibrant periods of culture and civilization of the Iranian peoples. Cultural achievements are the result of the struggle for independence and freedom of the Tahirids, Saffarids and Samanids, who managed to create favorable conditions for the formation and development of scientific and literary life not only in Khorasan and Movarunnahr, but also beyond their borders. Researchers viewed this time as a period of cultural awakening, wisdom, the rise of the intellectual thinking of our compatriots, and in connection with this, the development of their national and cultural creativity and, finally, the formation of our great nation.

The role and status of Rudaki in literature are such that poets of subsequent centuries in all periods followed his poetry and extolled his poetic art. He presented the world with a wonderful example of Tajik-Persian poetry with deep creative content, high art of speech, charm and energy, simplicity of expression and spirituality of his songs, which researchers still talk and write about. Rudaki's works, preserved to this day, are free from foreign words and come from the noble words of his native language, which adorned the pages of most ancient Tajik-Persian cultural monuments. Researchers consider Rudaki's works to be an expression of the reality of his life, thoughts, feelings and ideas. Another aspect of Rudaki's work, which was based on the policies of the Samanid state, was national pride, self-awareness and piety. His contribution to the creation of the genre of Tajik poetry is also significant. However, his most important merit is the improvement and development of the Tajik-

Persian language, the rules of which were formalized in the literature of that period, especially in the poetry of Rudaki, and became generally accepted.

The name and literary work of the founder of Tajik-Persian poetry continue to live in the form of the creative school he founded. His writings and works are studied in all centers of Oriental and Iranian studies around the world, scientific conferences are held with the participation of outstanding scientists from around the world, both in our country and abroad, which contribute to the unity of Persian-speaking peoples.

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