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The genre of travel notes in tajik educational literature**Zulfiya Yunuszoda**email: yunuszodaz@mail.ruORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0009-7638-522X>

Abstract: The article analyses the development of the enlightened literature of Central Asia, namely, some ancient genres of the rebirth of “travel diary”, presenting new spirituality, analysis of the social content and expressing ideas turning into the genre. Belles-letters travel notes plays an important role in the activity of the founder of the genre of the enlightened literature Ahmad Donish which has been reformed in the form and content, arisen in real and fictional types. Notable peculiarities of in the poet’s belles-letters travel notes and fictional travel diary is the disclosing their main distinguishing features.

Keywords: Genre, travel notes, enlightenment, content and form changes, traditionalism and innovations, realism.

In essence, the literature of Tajik enlightenment is a new literature having been confronted with recommence, has had a number of distinguishing features and privileges from classic literature of the past. At the time new fiction and publicistic genres occurred in Tajik enlightenment, some genres has been changed, some ancient genres of Persian-Tajik literature carried out primary position such as belles-letters travel notes. A belles-letters travel notes is one of them. The belles-letters travel notes have become “new kind of fiction-enlightenment of the literature in the new period, revived on account of development, in the course of time bearing new spirit and embodied into genre expressing new social content and idea”. [4,32]. The genre renewal of belles-letters travel notes has been appeared on request of time reflecting life matter and on the basis of new enlightenment ideas publicity.

There are great number of examples which glorifies advanced leading ideas of belles-letters travel notes genre in the enlightenment literature and can be seen as intellectual factor in point of local people’s thought vigilance. These are the novel including real and fictional travel memoirs of Ahmad Donish “Rare adventures”, the novel of Vozezh “Savoneh ul-masolik and farosikh ul-mamolik” (Amazing journeys and countries’ distance), Mirzo Siroj’z publicistic belles-letters travel notes “A present to the people of Bukhara”, Abduaruf Fitrat’s novel “The story of an Indian traveller”, Mahmudkhujja Behbudiy’s novel “The memoires of the journey”, Siddikkiy Ajziy’s fictional belles-letters travel notes “Edification” and others which testify the high development of above mentioned genre in the enlightenment literature.

In general, the genre of the belles-letters travel notes plays an important role in the time of the world nations’ national renaesance and it is famous for enlightenment period of the main genre of the literature. There are famous fictional and real belles-letters travel notes in the enlightened literature of western and eastern literature in the works of the following poets and writers such as Persian

poets Maroghai, Abdurahim Tolibov, Mirzo Abutolibkhon Isfahoni, a Turkish writer Ahmad Midhat, an afghan poet Mahmudi Tarzi, as well as representatives of Europe enlightened literature are J. Swift, L. Stern, Sh. Montesquio, Dyupati, A.N. Radishev, N.M.Karamzin, N. I. Grech, V.P. Botkin.

On the basis of belles-letters travel notes research N. M. Maslova mentions that the genre of belles-letters travel notes like other publicistic genres served as a main tool for expressive means of social ideas in XVIII-XX centuries. [3, 32].

The founder of the Tajik enlightened literature Ahmad Donish used skillfully a genre of the belles-letters travel notes to express his educational thoughts. Ahmad Donish had travelled three times to Russia (1857, 1869-1870, 1874 years) and wrote his impressions as a belles-letters travel notes. These stories are well-known by the name "Rare adventures", containing in chapters seven and eight, "The stories of Abdulkosimbi about journey to Russia" and "About Abdulkodirbek's journeys and narration about amazing feasts and places of Russia".

A Tajik literature scientist R. Hodizoda researched from constructive point of view the theme, the content idea, fictional and genre components of Donish's mentioned belles-letters travel stories in his first large scientific article "The literary prose of Ahmad Donish" and claims that they are regarded to the genre of an autobiographical narrative. [5, 71]. As it has been marked in the previous chapter the genre of memoir, autobiography and belles-letters travel notes are interrelated. The attitudes given towards the genre of autobiography or biography devoted to the description Donish's journey to Saint Petersburg is a result of resemblance and commonness between genre components. The main distinguishing feature between the genres is that the belles-letters travel notes narrates writers experiences and adventures during the journey. Consequently, the stories of Ahmad Donish are considered to be the genre of belles-letters travel notes. The narrative details of the journey were written separately as a story which each of them is made up an independent belles-letters small travel notes. Ahmad Donish himself was a main character in both travel stories which were narrated by the author's words that became directly witnessed in situations and objects. Thus, it is one of the genre peculiarities of the belles-lettres travel notes.

The travel stories of Ahmad Donish are different from the classic literature belles-lettres travel stories in the content and ideological heading, as well as the structure and narrative style. Donish dismisses the style of using statistics and chronological facts in creating his belles-lettres travel notes. This peculiarity in the belles-lettres travel notes of Donish was mentioned by R. Hodizoda as well: "Ahmad Donish doesn't narrate the adventures in his stories in accord with notes, appropriate dates, and chronological order. Inasmuch as, the aim of Donish is not only narration descriptive travelling experiences, but also with this means the writer desired to describe another world of Bukhara to the readers' eyes of that time" [5,72]. That is to say, the purpose of writing the belles-lettres travel notes of Donish is to embody scientifically-enlightened and technically highly developed

world to the nation of Bukhara who had been in blissful ignorance and by means of this to disclose the reasons of lagging in his land.

A new kind of belles-lettres travel notes arose in the activity of Ahmad Donish. At this point, real description style takes advantage over the developed Russian culture comparatively with social life of small pieces which were written circumstantially and in realistic forms. In the works of the writer the realism had already become as a main creative tendency reflecting objectives of progress which was the means of expressing advanced dreams of thoughts. It is typical of Ahmad Donish realistic description feature being able to see and narrate amazingly the situation, ruthless critics of time infirmity, sharp publicistic spirit. Ahmad Donish evolved firmly a new method to the formation of realistic description as a writer being capable of seeing and narrate profoundly life truth in his works.

The main objective carrying out principle concern of Donish belles-lettres travel notes is to characterize and propaganda of high culture, study world sciences, develop professional-handicraft. This problem covers all east enlightened literature of belles-lettres travel notes' content and notion. Ahmad Donish pays a great attention to this major problem and identifies to study world knowledge and sciences as the only way to the freedom of the country and welfare of the people. Bukhara emirates put forward the idea of developing the education.

As the writer tells about political-economic, cultural and scientific development of Russia, he compares his lagging life of his motherland in different spheres. This is one of the most peculiar features in the belles-lettres travel notes of Donish. The writer managed to criticize the governing system of emirate through the comparing and opposing way explaining the decay, disclosing the lacks and indisposition in the motherland. Although this type of description was not told openly during the whole novel, the writer glorifies the belles-lettres travel notes' value and importance, embodied as a new enlightenment of the belles-lettres travel notes. Moreover, there are two more adventure stories in "Navodir ul-vakoe" which are belonged to the genre of belles-lettres travel notes about detailed travel of writer journey to Russia. These stories constituted in chapters six and nine in "Navodir ul-vakoe" which are under the names "The story about the man, journey and women's features" and "The story about Iskandar's abyss and brave Persian man".

Having done careful concern R. Hodizoda about stories' theme, ideological content and fictional peculiarities he defines these genres as philosophical-fictional narrative. [5,61]. Indeed, there are philosophical analyses of themes such as "degree of destiny", "gracious kind god", "landlords' manners", "the advantages of journey". Ahmad Donish refers to the theme "the advantages of journey" and mentions that travelling plays an important role in developing man's outlook, as well as before the beginning the story he brings testifies from Prophet's hadiths related to travelling. It is known travelling over the world in the activity of Ahmad Donish occupies main position, as long as the writer proposes that the main

reasons of compatriots' ignorance and lagging are not travelling, being unaware of other countries' mode of life.

In his stories about "brave Persian man and a master" Ahmad Donish created an appropriate plot to express social-political ideologies; he wrote in the frame of the fiction the adventures of a master traveller and experienced Persian man. Subsequently, stories obtained the adventurous peculiarities. Therefore, the researcher M. Adashev refers these stories to the genre of "fictional adventure story" [6,88]. In fact, the situations described in the stories are the result of creativity of characters in the adventures. However, the characters' adventures arose on the basis of the journey. For example, the master's adventure is described during the pilgrimage journey and the travel of the Persian man along the river. That is why; it is better to name the genre of mentioned stories as a belles-lettres travel notes where the travel adventures refer to the genre of belles-lettres. The novel named "the advantages of journey" and author's explanatory thoughts about travelling prove our opinions.

However, it is seen the differences between the belles-lettres travel notes and previous two travel stories of Donish. The main distinguishing feature is that the writer himself is the character of the previous belles-lettres travel notes. Herein the main characters are other people, i.e. a master traveller and an experienced Persian man. Whereas Ahmad Donish describes the impressions of the journey devoted to Saint Petersburg, the characters' travelling impressions to the western countries are described in the belles-lettres travel notes of a master traveller and a Persian man. Two kinds of means are mentioned in the stories of belles-lettres travel notes: description of direct author's journey which can be called description of situational travel stories and characters, we named it fictional belles-lettres travel notes. Because fictional features in these stories are strong and Ahmad Donish expressed the plot of his creative activity by means of fictional imaginary figures of a master traveller and a Persian man. The writer openly discloses high enlightened ideologies by means of figures which he even was not able to disclose his social-political tendencies in his situational belles-lettres travel notes.

Above mentioned belles-lettres travel notes has advantages over the situational travel stories about journey to Russia which bears its critics and strong publicistic spirit to the policy of Bukhara amirate. Having searched the elimination ways of social lacks he considers the emirate's throne to be turned over. The writer expresses his new idea, brave tendency by means of words created figure of French governor: "We are given the power to eliminate ignorant gardeners and being obstacles for sowing land from Saint Ancient World garden" [2, 154]. In accord with this Ahmad Donish considers to be responsible for precluding manghit governors which was based on brutality. This idea of Ahmad Donish stood for great courage and turned into rebellion spirit in the time of feudal Bukhara and religious bigotry.

As we see, presented leading enlightened ideologies of Donish's fictional belles-lettres travel notes was described extensively and detailed in comparison with his situational travel stories, simultaneously they reflect severe critics of economical-enlightened lagging of Bukhara, as well as writer's rebellion ideas. The fictional belles-lettres travel notes in the activity of Ahmad Donish served as research for social-political problems. He wrote openly his rebellion approaches to Bukhara emirate in the belles-lettres travel notes exactly in such a skillfully literary form. Open and pointed ideas cover the content and the gist of the belles-lettres travel notes which in turns they transform into expressed genre of Ahmad Donish's pointed social-political ideas.

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