

GYOTENING “FAUST” TRAGEDIYASINING YARATILISH TARIXI

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Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada buyuk nemis ma`rifatparvar yozuvchisi Gyote va uning « Faust» tragediyasining yaratilishi xususida so`z boradi. Gyote haqida qiziqarli faktlar beriladi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *adib, roman, tarjima, adabiyotshunoslik, tarjimon, asar, Faust, Mefistofel. .*

Annotation: This article deals with the great German enlightened writer Goethe and the creation of his tragedy "Faust". Interesting facts about Goethe are given.

Keywords: author, novel, translation, literary criticism, translator, work, Faust, Mephistopheles.

Buyuk nemis shoiri, atoqli mutafakkir va olim, yangi davr nemis adabiyotining asoschisi Iogann Volfgang Gyote 1749-yil 28-avgust, Germaniyaning Frankfurt shahrida dunyoga keldi (vafoti 1832-yil 22-mart, Veymar shahri). Ijodini XVIII-asrning 70-80-yillari Germaniyadagi “Bo‘ron va hujum” adabiy harakatida ishtirok etishdan boshlagan. Adib faoliyatining ilk davriga mansub “Yosh Verterning iztiroblari” (1774) romani o‘sha davr nemis adabiyotida katta voqea bo‘ldi. Gyote “Ifigeniya Tavridda” (1779-81), “Egmont” (1788), “Torkvato Tasso” (1780-89) kabi dramalar, “She‘riyat va haqiqat” avtobiografik kitobi (1811-33), “Vilxelm Maysterning o‘qish yillari” (1793-96), “Vilxelm Maysterning darbadarlik yillari” (1821-29) kabi inson va jamiyat o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarni o‘zida aks ettirgan romanlarini yozadi.

Bundan tashqari u falsafa, huquqshunoslik, botanika, geologiya, geodeziyaga oid asarlar ham yaratgan. Y.V.Gyote Sharq mamlakatlari tarixi, madaniyati, adabiyotini chuqur o‘rganadi, Firdavsiy, Farididdin Attor, Rumi, Nizomiy, Sa‘diy,

Hofiz, Jomiy kabi shoirlar ijodi bilan tanishadi. Bu paytda Ibn Sino, Ulug‘bek, Alisher Navoiy ijodlaridan namunalar nemis tiliga tarjima qilingan edi. Gyote o‘zining “Mag‘ribu mashriq devoni”ni (1814-19) Sharq she‘riyatidan ilhomlanib yozgan. Devon “Mug‘anniy nom”, “Hofiznoma”, “Ishqnoma”, “Tafriqnoma”, “Ranjnoma”, “Hikmatnoma”, “Temurnoma”, “Zulayxonoma”, “Soqiynoma”, “Matalnoma”, “Forsiynoma”, “Xuldnoma” kabi 12 bo‘limdan iborat. Shoir devonida “bulbul”, “hur”, “fatvo”, “mug‘anniy”, “mufti”, “tilsim”, “mirzo”, “darvesh” kabi so‘zlarni asliyatda qo‘llaydi.

Y.V.Gyote ijodi o‘tgan asrning 20-yillaridan boshlab Cho‘lpon, Oybek, Shayxzoda va boshqa turli yozuvchi va shoirlar tomonidan o‘zbek tiliga tarjima qilina boshlandi. Adibning “Faust” tragediyasi taniqli ijodkor Erkin Voxidov tomonidan (rus tili orqali) 1972-75-yillar, 2007-yil esa Posho Ali Usmon tomonidan bevosita, “Mag‘ribu mashriq devoni” Sadriddin Salim Buxoriy tomonidan 1985-90-yillar, “Yosh Verterning iztiroblari” romani Y.Egamova tomonidan 1975-yil o‘zbek tiliga o‘girilib, nashr etildi.

Gyote ijodi haqida o‘zbek adabiyotshunos va tanqidchilari V.Zohidov, I.G‘afurov, O.Olloberganov, Y.Egamovalar adabiy-tanqidiy maqolalar yozishgan.

Qiziqarli faktlar:

- Gyote nomi quyidagi osmon jismlari va mineral toshlarga berilgan: asteroid 3047 (1960); Merkuriydagi ulkan krater (1979); mineral - gyotit (1806);
- Antroposofik harakatlarning butun dunyo markazi – Gyoteanum (1919);
- Nemis tilini chet elda ommalashtirish bilan shug‘ullanuvchi nodavlat tashkilot (hozirda dunyoning 78 davlatidan ko‘proq mamlakatlarda faoliyat ko‘rsatayotgan) – Gyote instituti (1951), (O‘zbekistonning poytaxti Toshkent shahrida 1998-yildan biyon).

Gyotening “Faust” tragediyasi (1768-1832) jahon adabiyotidagi shoh asarlardan biri hisoblanadi. Ushbu asar adibning butun ijodiy faoliyati davomidagi izlanishlarining samarasi bo‘ldi. Adib bu asar ustida qarib oltimish yildan ziyod

mehnat qildi (umri davomida yozilgan asar). Drama ikki qism va 12111 she'riy parchadan¹ iborat.

Ushbu asar to'liq shaklda Germaniyaning Hannover shahrida o'tkazilgan Ekspo-2000 festivalida sahnalashtirilgan bo'lib, pyesaning davomiyligi naqt 21 soat davom etgan. Spektaklda Faustning monologlari ijrosiga olti soat, Mefistofelnikiga esa uch soat vaqt sarflangan).

Asarda ikki mangu qarama-qarshi kuchlar: yaxshilik va yovuzlik, iqrar va inkor, bugun va o'tmish kurashadi. Faust - hayot oshig'i, taraqqiyot jangchisi, adolat jarchisi. Mefistofel - hayot yovi, taraqqiyot dushmani, adolat kushandasi. Tragediyada murakkab voqealar silsilasi shu ikki qahramon xatti-harakatlari orqali rivojlanib boradi.

Gyote hayotining 60 yili davomida Faust g'oyasi ustida ishlagan. Birinchi qism 1790-yillarda yozilgan, 1806-yilda tugatilgan, ikki yil o'tib nashr etilgan va Gyote tomonidan bir necha marta qayta bosilgan (oxirgi marta – 1828-yilda). Asarning ikkinchi qismini Gyote keksaygan yillarida yozgan; u 1832-yilda adib vafotidan keyin dunyo yuzini ko'rdi. Ritm va ohangdorlik tufayli "Faust" nemis she'riyati cho'qqisiga chiqqan.

Xulosa qilib aytishimiz mumkinki, doktor Faust haqida afsonalar juda ko'p, u teatr spektakllarining qahramoni, ko'plab mualliflar o'z kitoblarida uning obraziga murojaat qilgan. Ammo Gyote qalamiga mansub hayotiy bilimlarning abadiy mavzusiga bag'ishlangan Faust haqidagi drama dunyo adabiyotining eng qimmatbaho durdonalaridan biridir. Faust – Iogann Volfgang Gyotening eng mashhur asari bo'lib, doktor Faust afsonasining eng mashhur versiyasini o'z ichiga olgan falsafiy drama hisoblanadi.

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¹ J.W.Goethe. Faust. Reclams Universal-Bibliothek Band I-II. 18. Auflage. Berlin 1965.

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