

History Of Bukhara Literary Environment In Sources

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Annotation. This article presents the sources of studying the history of the literary environment of Bukhara in the 20th century. Names and authors of sources are cited and analyzed. The source studies of the period were studied in several stages. Works created in the first quarter of the 20th century during the Bukhara Emirate and the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic. Sadridin Aini, Muhammad Ali Baljuvani, Haji Muhammad Nematullah Muhtaram, Afzal Makhdom Pirmasti Bukhari, Haji Azim Sha'ri, Mir Muhammad Siddiq Hashmat Bukhari, Sharifjan Makhdom Sadr Zia, Mirza Salimbek, Muhammad Sadiqkhoja Gulshani were published in different years. The works of Tughrali Ahrari, Mirza Hayit Sahbo, Sayyid Mansur Olimi, Sayyid Muhammad Nasir ibn Muzaffar, Akkos Bukhari, Mirza Sirojiddin Hakim, Abdullahhoja Abdi, Mirza Abdulazim Sami, Qari Rahmatullah Vozech can be mentioned.

The history of the literary environment began to be studied in the reviews written by scholars who lived in the late 19th - early 20th centuries. On behalf of Amir Abdulahad Khan: Afzal Makhdom Pirmasti's "Afzalut-tazkor fi zikrish-shuaro wal-ash'ar" (Afzal's Tazkir about Poets and Poems), Mirza Abdulazim Sami's "History of Mangits", Mirsiddiq Hashmat "Tazkirat ush-shuaroyi", "Tazkirat ush-shuaroi" by Ne'matulla Mukhtaram, "Geography" by Muhammad Sadiq Khoja Gulshani were written. Also, Sadr Zia's "Shuaroyi mutaaxhirin wa fuzaloyi muasirin" (Latest poets and contemporary virtues), Qari Rahmatullah Vozech's "Tuhfatul ahbob fi tazkiratil ashab", Abdi's "Tazkirat ush-shuaro" were written during the period of Abdulahad Khan, Bukhara. studied the history of the literary environment.

Key words:

Introduction. It would be appropriate to study the researches related to the history of the literary environment of Bukhara chronologically into four groups. The first group includes works and essays written in the first quarter of the 20th century; to the second group - literature published during the years of Soviet power; the third group includes research carried out during the years of independence, and the fourth group includes books published abroad.

Method. The first group, that is, first of all, works created during the Bukhara Emirate and the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic in the first quarter of the 20th century, which were published in different years.

Sadridin Ainiy. "Sample literature is Tajik"; Muhammad Ali Baljuvani "Tarihi Nofeyi"; Haji Nematullah Mukhtaram "Tazkirat-ush-shuaro"; Muhammad Sadiqkhoja Gulshani "History of Humayun"; Tughrali Ahrori "Navoi Kibriyo", "Kulliyati Ash'ar"; Sahbo "Selected poems"; Afzal Makhdomi Pirmasti "Afzal ut Tazkor fi Zikri Shuaro"; Sayyid Mansur Alimi "Cradle of Bukhara-Turkestan"; Sayyid Muhammad Nasir ibn Muzaffar "Research Arki Bukhara", "Tazkare Ashar"; Sharif-jan Makhdom Sadr Zia, Ed., by M. J. Shakuri Bokhari. Question; Sadr Zia. Navodiri Ziyaiya; Mirza Sirojiddin Hakim. Tuhfai people of Bukhara; Mirzo Muhsin Akkos Bukhari "Bayoni hol"; Tazkirat-ush-shuaro Abdullah Khochy Abdy. Asgari Chonfido, author of the book and introduction; Mirza Abdulazim Sami. Tarikh-i Salatin-i Mangitiya. (Izdaniye texta, predisloviye, perevod i primechaniya L.M. Yepifanovoy); Kori Rahmatullah Vozech. Tuhfat-ul-ahbab fi tazkirat-il-as'hab; Kori Rahmatullah Vozech. Tuhfat-ul-ahbab fi tazkirat-il-ashab; The works of Kashkuli Salimiy "Tawarihi Muttaqadimin and Muttaakhirin" [2,15] can be mentioned.

They began to study the history of the literary environment from the reviews* written by scholars who lived in the late 19th - early 20th centuries. On behalf of Amir Abdulahad Khan: "Afzalut-tazkar fi zikrish-shuaro wal-ash'ar" by Afzal Makhdom Pirmasti ("Afzal's Tazkir on Poets and Poems"), "History of Mangites" by Mirza Abdulazim Sami, Mirsiddiq Hashmat "Tazkirat ush-shuaroyi", "Tazkirat ush-shuaroi" by Ne'matulla Mukhtaram, "Geography" by Muhammad Sadiq Khoja Gulshani were written[7,69]. Also, Sadr Zia's "Shuaroyi mutaaxhirin wa fuzaloyi muasirin" ("Latest poets and contemporary virtues"), Qari Rahmatullah

Vozeh's "Tuhfatul ahabab fi tazkiratil ashab" and Abdi's "Tazkirat ush-shuaro" were written during the period of Abdulahad Khan, Bukhara. studied the history of the literary environment.

"Tazkirat-ush-shuaro" by Haji Muhammad Nematulla Mukhtaram provides information about 133 poets who lived and created in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The poets are arranged in the order of the Arabic alphabet, the poets whose names begin with letters from "alif" to "qaf" are mentioned, the rest were filled by Sadr Zia. Haji Nematulla Mukhtaram, in his commentary on Afzal's life, writes: "Afzal Pirmasti is one of the great scholars and nobles of the time of the emir of Bukhara. He is well-versed in grammar, arithmetic and poetic genres, he is an orator with a high position among many poets of his time" [4,94]. The first information about Abdurauf Fitrat was also given by Haji Nematulla Mukhtaram in his work "Tazkirat ush-shuaro" written in 1904. He introduces himself as "Haji Mulla Abdurauf". It is said that he wrote poetry under the pseudonym "Mijmar" (the dictionary meaning of which is sorghum). Nematulla Mukhtaram gives preliminary information about Mirzo Siroj's poetry in his work "Tazkirat ush Shuaro" [4;6,319]. So, the information presented in the above essays complement each other and provide an opportunity to study the literary environment as a whole.

A lot of valuable information about the history of Bukhara's literary environment is given in the works "Navodiri Ziyoiya", "Roznama", "Tazkirat ul Khattotin", "Tazkori Ash'or" written by Sharifjon Makhdom Sadr Zia. In Sadr Zia's work "Navodiri Ziyoiya" Afzal Pirmasti's comic poem is cited, and in one place he is called a student of Ahmad Donish ("Tazkori Ash'ar" also mentions that he is a student of Ahmad Donish) [5; 49, 60]. Sadr Zia wrote about Tazkira, "Afzal, who became the secretary of the palace, composes a Tazkira, which contains the lives of poets. It needs to be cleaned and repaired" [6,288]. Sadr Zia, who cited examples of Afzal Makhdom Pirmasti's poems in Tazkori Ash'ar, reports that "he was one of the good servants of Afzal Abdulahad Khan, who was brought to the palace by Qazi Badridin"[6,287].

After the copy of Sharifjon Makhdom Sadr Zia's "Navodiri Ziyoiya" written in 1904-1905 was lost during political crises, it was reorganized by the author in 1924-25.

Results. In the work, the events that happened during the time of the last rulers of the Bukhara Mangit dynasty, Amir Muzaffar, Amir Abdulahad Khan, Amir Sayyid Olim Khan, the progress of the repressions of 1917, the reasons for the country's ruin, the decline of the foundations of the emirate, the decline of scientific and religious work in Bukhara The activities of ignorant officials, who focused on their weakness, position and money, were analyzed through the narration of various interesting events. Famous people who worked in the second half of the 19th century - the beginning of the 20th century - domla Abulkhai Khoja, Shermuhammad, domulla Hasan, Abdushukur Ayat, poets Sayidjan Makhdom Nazmi Bukhari, Mirza Nazrullah Lutfi, Sultan Khoja Ado, Junaydullah Haziq, Shavqi, Taslim, Dilkash, Muztarib, Afsar, Haji Nematulla Mukhtaram, Abdulvahid Munzim and examples of their poems are included.

Discussion. In the "Tazkirat ul Humaqa" part of the work, 23 people who are incapable of artistic creation, but who claim to be poets, are criticized[5,67-97]. Based on these facts, we can say that Sharifjon Makhdom Sadr Ziya is one of the most accomplished literary scholars of the first quarter of the 20th century. On the 76th page of the book, "Kamil is the pseudonym of the great Kamili Hisari, who was one of Amir Abdulahadho's talented poets. Before this emir's ascension to the throne, he served him, trained him, and received blessings from him during his governorship in the Karmana region. One of the modern poets, Hashim Shaik, added his verse to his poem "Ishqim", and in fact, through this verse, a lot of flaws in Qazi Kamil's verse became known" [5,76]. In this regard, while analyzing the works of writers, he does not refrain from sharply criticizing some of them. "Our saints, who distinguish between good and bad, consider not only the name of the poem, but also the poem as a sentence of unusual things, and never understand good and bad poems. Their nonsense consists of obeying and listening to incentives, and they describe their meaningless words with praise" [5,70] - he criticizes the history of the literary environment of the palace.

Conclusions. In short, the value of the books written during this period is incomparable in studying the history of the literary environment of Bukhara in the 20th century. They are an important source for studying the literary processes of each of them, whether it is tazkira, memory and reminiscences, discussions, poetic divans. Sharifjon Makhdom Sadr Ziya, Afzal Makhdom Pirmastiy, Haji Nematulla Mukhtaram, Sadridin

Aini's "Sample Tajik Literature" as a primary source, translating them into Uzbek language into Latin alphabet is one of the urgent issues facing science today.

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