



"FIRDAVSU-L-IQBAL" OGAHI'S UNIQUE PEARL IN ARTISTIC AND HISTORICAL PROSE

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ABSTRACT

Undoubtedly, the best examples of literary and historical prose in Uzbek literature were created by Muhammad Reza Ogahi. The appreciation of their historical value, which is no less important than their historical significance, has increased in recent years. The effectiveness of their artistic image is also determined by the skillful and appropriate inclusion of a poem or passage in their text. Their study not only determines the effectiveness of the work, but also provides important information about the history of the text of the included poems. Among them, "Firdavs ul-Iqbal" is distinguished by its level of importance. Completing the work started by his teacher Munis required a lot of work from the artist. This article discusses the peculiarities of the age of Firdavsul-Iqbal.

Keywords: prose, art, textual studies, Munis, Khorezm history, khan's anthem, artistic image.

Introduction

Muhammad Reza Ogahi wrote five works of art and history dedicated to the events of the Khiva khanate, which ruled in the 19th century. "Riyazu-d-davla" about the reign of Allahqulikhan (1825–1843), "Zubdatu-t-tavorix" about the events of the reign of Rahimqulikhan (1843-1846), Muhammadaminkhan (1846-1854), Sayyid Abdullahkhan (1854) and Kutlugmurodkhan (1855) on the complex and contradictory events of the reign of Jame'u-l-waqoti sultani, Gulshani Davlat on the time of Sayyid Muhammadkhan (1856-1865) and Muhammad Rahimkhan on the Feruz period (1865-1910). The works of Shahidu-l-Iqbal dedicated to him are among them. Although historical events are described, these works are of great artistic significance in terms of their sa'j, poetic expression, and examples of poetry in various genres. They are as important in history as they are in art. Therefore, it would be correct to say that these works are examples of fiction and historical prose. It can be said that Ogahi learned the experience of creating in this style in the process of continuing Firdavsul-Iqbal, which was first written by his uncle and teacher Shermuhammad Munis, and completed it as a perfect example of fiction.





Firdavs ul-Iqbal and its literary value are great. Munis Eltuzarkhan managed to write the preface of this book, which will be written by the order of Eltuzarkhan, and the chapters covering the history of Khorezm up to 1813. After his untimely death in 1829 from plague, the work was continued by his nephew Ogahi. So, the authors of the work are two - Munis and Ogahi. In Firdavs ul-Iqbal, Munis used historical works from antiquity to 1806, including Abulgazi's Shajarayi Turk and Shajarayi Tarakima. The history of Khorezm from 1806 to 1813 was collected by him. Especially these parts of the work are an artistic description of the historical events that took place in Khorezm. It contains many clear facts about the life and history of Uzbeks, Turkmens and Karakalpaks. But Munis's worldview as a historian is limited, and he tries not to break with old traditions. He sometimes praises members of the ruling class, the khan and his relatives, and tries to justify their actions against the Turkmen and Karakalpaks. Condemns the revolt of Yovmut and Chavdur against the tyranny of the rulers of Khiva. We need to be critical of such places. However, in different pages of the work there are lines of literary portraits of poets, teachers, historians, such as Vafoi, Raqim, Ravnaq, Kiromi, Abulgazi, interesting stories and memoirs about them. There are many poems in the play - Rubaiyat, Masnavi, Qita. individuals, historical poems are given.

The book also mentions the buildings, mosques and madrasas built at that time. It describes when, by whom, and for what purpose they were built. For example, Munis writes, among other things, about the Madrasai Inoqiya that Muhammad Amin built during the time of Inaq;

Aning har hujrasi jannat uyidur,
Demay jannat uyi, rahmat uyidur.
Bojib fayzj azaldin bemadoro,
Darn devoridin ilm oshkoro.

그의 각 방은 낙원의 집이다.

낙원은 집은 물론이고 감사하는 집이다.

좋은 일은 항상 여기에서 이루어졌는다.

벽 자체는 지식으로 가득 차 있다.

Thus, Firdavs ul-Iqbal is an important source not only for the study of historical events, but also for the study and coverage of the literary and cultural environment of that time. For almost a century and a half, Firdavsul-Iqbal has attracted the attention of literary, textual and historical scholars around the world. Academician Muhammadjon Yuldashev wrote in his study "Feodal Land Ownership and State





Structure in the Khiva Khanate" that after the confiscation of the khan's palace in 1873, rare manuscripts and archival documents were brought to Tashkent. A.L.Kun, an orientalist who traveled to Khiva with Russian troops, presented a report to Kaufman, the governor-general of Turkestan. provides information on the collection of 40 legal and religious works. As early as 1873, A.L.Kun published an article in "Turkestanskiye Vedomosti" about these manuscripts, including Firdavsu-l-iqbol. Two unique manuscripts of the work were thus taken to St. Petersburg. It is known that the German scientist S. Seleman, who got acquainted with these manuscripts at the Asian Museum in St. Petersburg, also published an article about it. Turkish scholars Najib Asim and Abdulkadir Inan have also published some examples of the work. Finally, the American orientalist Yuri Bregel published a scientific-critical text of Firdavsu-l-Iqbal based on a manuscript and other supporting sources in St. Petersburg.

Firdavsu-l-Iqbal is said to have been a great school of experience for Ogahi in fiction and history. The scientific observations in this article refer to the part written by Ogahi, and the quotations from Firdavsu-l-Iqbal are taken from the scientific-critical text prepared by Yuri Bregel. The text of "Firdavsu-l-Iqbal" includes about six thousand lines of poetry in such genres as qasida, ghazal, masnavi, qita, rubai, fard, composition, history. Most of them are about 5,000 verses from Munis and 1,022 from Ogahi.

There are 9 poems in the play entitled "Poetry". One of them (volume 6 lines) is the continent, and the other 8 (volume 142 lines) belong to the genre of masnavi. 1 prayer with 4 verses is also written in masnavi. There are 55 poems under the title "Masnavi". If we add another untitled masnavi and 8 masnavi referred to as "nazm", it becomes clear that there are 64 poems (960 lines) in the genre of masnavi in the play. The number of continents, if we add 1 continent given in the title of the poem, is 7 (32 lines). And the histories are 2 (volume: 8 lines). The poems under the title "Byte", in our opinion, belong to the individual genre. It turns out that the total number of individuals is 9 (volume: 18 lines). Rubai - 1 piece.

It should be noted that the poems included in the part written by Ogahi, with the exception of two histories of Shermuhammad Munis, belong only to the author. In the part written by Munis, mainly his own poems are quoted, but in some places, Mullo Sayyidoyi Bukhari, Nizami, Saadi, Firdavsi, Mirza Nazim Hiravi, Vafoi to confirm a certain idea.

Since Firdavsu-l-Iqbal is written in an artistic style, it is necessary to study the interpretation of the author's literary and aesthetic ideals. It should be noted that the play depicts the ideal of the creator in the person of the khan. According to this series





of poems, the justice of the khan is such that the worldly property is prosperous, he is so generous that the nation's memory is happy with his charity. Just one example:

Hotami Toyiki karamdur ishi,
Xalqg'a bermak bo'lubon varzishi.
Ul dag'i bahra olib ehsonidin,
Zillasitondur karami xonidin.

그는 매우 관대하고 친절한 사람이다.

그는 사람들에게 선을 베푸신다.

그는 기부금에 대한 보상으로 살고 있다.

그가 화를 내면 압제가 그 집을 무너뜨릴 것이다.

The author exaggerates in this series of poems that if the sultan is angry with the master, the house of oppression is destroyed, the people of fate will be happy. He is so powerful that the sultans of the world need his mercy, hold hands with him, and are proud to serve him. He has mastered all the sciences and reached the peak of maturity that no one else has. There is no doubt that the Khorezm khans, including Muhammad Rahimkhan, were enlightened rulers who sought justice in the affairs of the kingdom, and in the depiction of Ogahi khan and his courtiers he described his ideal more than the real reality. What qualities should a ruler have, what status should he have not only in his own country, in the world, how should he treat citizens and citizens - in such matters the poet is the perfect king in his imagination. describes. It is obvious that this series of poems, written with high poetic skill, is of fundamental importance in defining and studying the socio-aesthetic ideal of the poet.

In short, the examples of poetry included in Firdavsu-l-Iqbal, first of all, ensured the high artistic level of the work. Second, these poems, as an integral part of the overall text of the work, served to complement, interpret, and summarize its main idea. Third, it gave the work a poetic appeal and served to make the expression more artistic. In general, scientific observations on the text of Firdavsu-l-Iqbal show that the work provides a rich material for philological research as a literary source.

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