

LITERARY CIRCUMSTANCE OF KOKAND

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Abstract: The article illustrates several people who added their contribution to the literature of Kokand. It can be considered that not only Kokand but also the world's literature has seen great poets and writers from Kokand for many decades. The article informs about their life and masterpieces.

Key words: Kokand, literary atmosphere, poets of Kokand, writers of Kokand

Аннотация: Статья иллюстрирует несколько человек, внесших свой вклад в литературу Коканда. Можно считать, что не только Коканд, но и мировая литература на протяжении многих десятилетий видела великих поэтов и писателей из Коканда. В статье рассказывается об их жизни и творчестве.

Ключевые слова: Коканд, литературная атмосфера, кокандские поэты, кокандские писатели.

There are small sleepy towns with many hidden treasures, such as “city of angels”, natural silk, great fruit and vegetable plantation, the forest of mulberry trees and the wide cotton plantation in Fergana valley. The Fergana Valley is a large country surrounded by mountains, Tien Shan in the East and Alay and Pamir Mountains in the South, connecting the valley with the Turan low plains, a short passage between the mountains called the Khujand Gate in western part of the valley. This narrow path space may be a cause of a strong wind in the city of Kokand, due to the overflow of the air flowing from the Turan lowland. This air stream flows out into the central Fergana deserts, and there is no strong wind in other cities of the valley. The city of Kokand was not only the capital city of the Khanate but also the cultural center, which created a specific literary atmosphere. People with different outlook, talented and skilled writers, and poets came here. We can count Akmal (the poet Mahmur's father), Emiri (Umarhan, the Khan of Kokand), Bokikhonto'ra, Gulhaniy, Yari Hokandi, Zavki, Zari, Makhjub, Makhmur, Muqimi, Mukhtazib, Mushrif, Mukhayir, Muhammad Yunus Toib, Mukhyi, Mukhsini, Nasimi, Nizami Khukandi, Nodir, Nozil, Pisandiy, Roji, Sadoi, Umidiy, Furkat, Shukhrat and others as the poets from Kokand at the period of Kokand Khanate. The city of Kokand was not only the capital city of the Khanate but also the cultural center, which created a specific literary atmosphere. People with different outlook, talented and skilled writers, and poets came here. We can count Akmal (the poet Mahmur's father), Emiri (Umarhan, the Khan of Kokand), Bokikhonto'ra, Gulhaniy, Yari Hokandi, Zavki, Zari, Makhjub, Makhmur, Muqimi, Mukhtazib, Mushrif, Mukhayir, Muhammad Yunus Toib, Mukhyi, Mukhsini, Nasimi, Nizami Khukandi, Nodir, Nozil, Pisandiy, Roji, Sadoi, Umidi, Furkat, Shukhrat and others as the poets from Kokand at the period of Kokand Khanate.

Akmal (Domullo Shermukhammad XVIIIth century) – poet Mahmur's father. He was an advanced man of his time. Fazli Namangani gives a high appraisal to Akmal's poetry in the “Majmuatush-shararo” edition. And Vozekh writes that Akmal was well-respected among the literary people. Akmal collected poems written in Uzbek in one Devon (unit) and his poems written in Tajik in another Devon. These two devons have not been found yet. He has enjoyed the art of oriental classics, especially Hafiz, Saadi, Jami, Navoi, and their works include many bayaz (a type of rhyme). He criticized the drawbacks of life in his writings and encouraged people to get education.

Emiri (Umarchan Norbotabek ugli, 1787-1822) - the Uzbek poet, the Khan of Kokand (1810-1822). The Emiri is distinguished by its philosophical and lyrical ghazals. His ghazals were highly appreciated by their contemporaries. He wrote his works in Uzbek and Persian (Tajik) languages. Emiri was a patron of the poets, writers, painters, calligraphers and other artists. At the time of Umarchan Kokand literary environment was formed, many madrassah, mosques and schools were built. Books written in Arabic and Persian were translated into Uzbek, and the Qur'an, religious and classic works are decorated and decorated by talented

people. The poetry of Emiri has been collected in the Devon, and some of his works were added to bayaz. His Devon was published in 1882 in Istanbul and in 1905 in Tashkent. By Umarchan's order there was formed the collection of "Majmuat ush-shuaro" by Fazli and Mushrif, and this collection was published in Tashkent in 1902.

Bokikhantura (XIXth century). His life and career were insufficiently studied. There is information that he wrote more works in the genres of ode and ta'rikh. Mirzarahim Khukandi gave some examples of Bokikhantura's ta'rikhs in his "Ansab-as-salotin va tavorikhi al-havakin."

Gulkhani Muhammad Shareef (the late XVIIIth century – the XIXth centuries) – Uzbek poet, fabler. His father was from Korategin and worked as yuzboshi at the army of the Khan in Kokand (yuzboshi – a military man who conducts 100 soldiers in the Army). He married to a Kokandian girl and had a baby. They gave the baby the name Mukhammad Shareef, later he becomes a poet and writes under the pseudonym Gulkhani. Muhammad Shareef worked as bathroom barker, wrote poems and fables living in Namangan and Kokand. That's why he was given the pseudonym Gulhani (PS: the word "gulhan" means "bonfire" in Uzbek). [7,10] He worked as a soldier at the palace of Kokand Khan (1800-1810) and showed his bravery in wars and fights. He wrote under the pseudonym Gulhani and Jur'at in Uzbek and Tajik languages. His several ghazals, comedies, and the masterpiece "Zarbulmasal" ("Япалоққуш ҳикояси" – "The story of the Owl") survived to our days. Kori Rakhmatullo Vozekh said that Gulkhani had a devon of poems and odes, but it has not been found yet. His 12 ghazals and one ode reached our times through the taskeerah (a type of literary genre) of Fazliy Namangoni. These are "Angushtam" (My finger), "Azchashmiman" (From my eye); "Ey, to'ti" (Hey, parrot), "Angusht" (Finger) with radeef beginning with the rows "Lola ko'ksidek bag'rim tah-batah qaro qonlar", "Termamish may tobidan gulbargi ruxsorim ko'ring" and others. Some of these gazelles are odes to the poems of Umarchan.

Yoriy Hukandi, Mulla Yormukhammad, son of Mulla Ja'far (1853-1944), Uzbek poet. He studied in Buzrukkhoja madrassah in Kokand. During that period he met democratic poets Mukimi, Furkat, Zavki and participated in the literary evenings they organized. Particularly, he was a close friend of Mukimi. "The comedy about the dog" and the ghazal with radeef "Istab" was written in co-authorship with Mukimi. A "Devon" (collection) which was put in order in 1903 by the poet is kept at the Institute of Oriental Studies in the center of manuscripts (ИНВ. № 9358), a small collection of poems in Kokand Literature Museum, a collection of poems printed in 1945 have been saved to our days.

Ibrahim Davron Mirza Ibrahim's son (1874-1922) is an Uzbek poet and educator. He was taught by his father at first. He studied Oriental literature and composed a medical dictionary under the influence of the books of Abu Ali Ibn Sina. He took part in "Kengash", "Hurriyat" magazines. His collection "Ashori Nisvon" ("Womens' Poems", 1914), includes 44 poems and 20 of them, belongs to the poet. In his works Ibrahim Davron is concerned with the fate of his homeland, encouraged the people to freedom and getting knowledge known to us as "Turkic Legends"(1912), "The Golden Words"(1912), "Education of Geography"(1914), as well as comedies such as "Heavy Dignity", "Love of Motherland"(1915), "Invaluable marriage"(1916). In 1900 he opened a photograph centre founded libraries. He opened a shop and sold newspapers. Beginning from 1917, Ibrahim Davron taught in the Soviet schools. His poems were published in "Sadoi Turkistan" (Echo of Turkistan) and "Turkiston viloyatining gazetisi" (The Newspaper of Turkistan Province).

Muntazir (Yusufkori, 1831, Kokand – 1889, Andijan) is an Uzbek poet. He took education in Kokand. Later he lived and worked in Andijan. He was friends with Mukimi, Furhat, and Zavki. He is the author of "Bayozi Muntazir". His poems are mostly ghazal, mukhammas, ruboiy and muvashshakh. They express the personality, noble emotions, dreams and hopes of the person, his complaint of his time. His satire "Hajvi ot" reminds Makhmur's "Hapalak", Mukimi's works. His poems contain ideas of humanism and humanity.

Nizami Khuqandi (originally named Nizomiddin Muhammadaminhodja, the late XVII – the beginning of the XVIII century) - Uzbek poet. He studied in Bukhara. He left a valuable heritage: a book of philosophical ideas, called "Majim-ul-maqasid" ("Target Complex"), a collection of poems consisting of about 300 ghazals and mukhammas. Some of his poems are

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also found in the lithographically-printed bayazs. Nizami Khokandi shows his admiring to human feelings, love, and loyalty in his works. His poems were written in a fluent and simple language.

Nodir (1743, Kokand – the year of death is unknown) – Uzbek poet. Biographical information is rare. According to the poet's "Haft gulshan", he lived a poor life. During the reign of Emir Umarhon (1810-1822) and Muhammad Alihon (1822-1841) he served in the palace. In Fazli's tazkeerah "Majmat ush shuaro" he is remembered as a poet of beautiful poems and master of accurate calligraphy. He mastered the Persian and Arabic languages very well. His "Haft gulshan" is dedicated to Nodira, famous Uzbek poetess, and consists of seven independent poetic stories. The work is artistic, has fluent and simple language. The ideas of patriotism, justice, love, loyalty and heroism in the work prove that Nadir was one of the most influential thinkers of the XIXth century. It is kept at the Institute of Oriental Studies Manuscripts Research Center fund. (Invitation # 1801).

Nozil Avaz Muhammad (1788, Khujand – 1876, Kokand) is an Uzbek poet. Some of his biography and poetry samples are found in the XIXth century in Tazkeerahs and Bayazs. He lived in the palace of Umarchon and later spent about 40 years of his life in poverty. Many of Nazil's poems coincide with the works of Makhmur, Gulkhani, and Maadan. His works contain negative sides, complaints about the rulers of that period. He described his difficult condition in his work written as a petition to Nozilxon "Muhammas az baroi arzi dil". This poem is close to Gulkhani's mukhammas with radeef "Ber" and Makhmur's "The Minister" (Vazir). Nozil has a Devon of 480 sheets, which is about ten thousand lines in size.

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