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Surayyo Savronovna Dustova
Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute
Senior teacher

COMPARISON OF THE AGE AND YEARS OF DEATH OF SOME POETS IN THE MANUSCRIPTION COPIES OF “TAZKIRAI SHUARO” WITH SOURCES ABOUT KHIVA LITERARY ENVIRONMENT

Abstract: This article provides information about the work "Tazkirai Shuaro". It also examines the differences between the manuscripts of the poets included in the "Tazkirai Shuaro" on the years of death and rejuvenation, as well as compares with sources on the literary environment of Khiva and draws conclusions.

Key words: anthology, manuscript, clerk, source, copy, inventory, fond, work, script, literature, poet, page, author.

Language: English

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Introduction

Hasanmurad Laffasi's work "Tazkirai shuaro" is one of the most important works in the field of textual and literary manuscripts as a source of information about the life and work of about 60 poets. The work is important as it contains valuable information that is not available in other sources. Years of death of the authors named in the anthology and we have seen that there are some differences when the age is compared with manuscripts and publications, and such differences are historically and compared with literary sources as well as data from other separate sources. In this article we will discuss the poets such as Munis Khorezmi, Muhammad Rizo Ogahi and Kamil Khorezmi.

The year and age of Munis Khorezmi's death was given on page 8 of Tazkirai Shuaro's inventory manuscript №12561 as follows: “In the meantime, if Munis suffers from diarrhea, he gets ill. However, the rulers treated Munis in various ways, giving him paralysis, but to no avail, and the diarrhea progressed and he lay in a state of severity for three days. In response to the call of the nafs zoikat ul-mavt, the tyrant cries out in the face of a hundred thousand tears of sorrow, dies at the age of fifty-five, and goes to the abode of paradise.” [12, p 8].

On page 7 of Bobojonov's edition, it was stated that “at the height of one thousand two hundred and forty-four AH, he accompanied Allahqulikhan on a raid on the red heads of Khurasan. Allahqulikhan orders Munis to accompany the throne. Unable to protest against Munis Khan's untimely decree, he and his companion Khurasan left for the throne, passed through Khorezm in the scorching heat of the weather, and went to Shaq and Akhal with some hardships and calamities. But on the way, Munis gets a disease on his body and falls ill. But the rulers treat Munis so much that they give him various kinds of paralysis, so that there is no benefit, but the disease progresses day by day and become more severe. Munis lay on the bed of ignorance for twenty-eight days, and at the age of fifty-five, at the age of fifty-five, he passed away, leaving his journey to the abode of Paradise.” [3.7], inventory and manuscript on page 2 of the inventory manuscript 411499, Muhammad Rakhimkhan wrote: “Munis was constantly translating the history of Khorezm, translating “Ravzatus safo”, completing the first book and starting the second book. In 1238, when his brother Amir Kutlugmurad Inak was ordered to surrender to Khurasan by the Red Army, he ordered Munis to go to Khurasan together. Munis, in accordance with the decree of the reluctant khan, went

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to Khorasan in the heat of the weather, under the command of Kutlugmurod Inak, and at the time of his death, Munis became ill. He died at the fortress of Munis Azl for twenty-eight days, at the age of forty-eight"[14.p 2].

Apparently, the year and age of Munis's death were given differently in the manuscripts and in the publication. We have referred to some sources in order to clarify this difference.

On page 14 of the History of Bayani Khorezmshahi's work, the khan ordered the translation of "Ravzat usfa". Munis Mirab was engaged in this service until the time of Allahqulikhan, and his career was spent in the world of one thousand two hundred and forty-four"[6.14].

On page 9a of Inventory Digital Manuscript №12561, it is stated that Dilovari wrote a history of Munis 'death: "But it is me, Dilovari, writes a history of Hubbiyquli Munis' death in this way.

Bek Munis guzasht dar ghurhat,

Guft tarixi: "fatvi bek garib" [12.9a].

Meaning: Bek Munis passed in pride,

The story said:"homeless mortality" [12.9 a].

On page 6a of Manuscript №12561, the year of Munis's birth, it was stated, "The date of Munis Mirab is 1189 AH, one thousand eighty-nine AH, the time when the sun was transferred to the constellation of Pisces. Navruz is an hour before the sun rises on Thursday."]. From the above information it can be concluded that Munis Khorezmi was not 48 years old, as it was written in the inventory digital manuscripts №9494 and №11499 of "Tazkirai shuaro", but in the inventory digital manuscript №12561 and "History of Khorezmshahi" he died at the age 55.

On page 4 of the inventory manuscript №213 and on page 14a of №12561 inventory manuscript Tazkirai shuaro, without specifying the year of Muhammad Riza Ogahi's death, Ogahi was about eighty-eight years old and engaged in regular farming. On the 5th page of the inventory digital inventory №9494, on page 5a of the inventory manuscript №11499, it was written: On page 3, he wrote: "However, Ogahi always wrote complaint poems about the Khiva khanate. Ogahi was crippled in one leg and could walk with a cane. He died at the age of about eighty-four"[14.p. 3], as well as on page 10 of Bobojonov's edition, "Most of Feruz's ghazals are from Ogahi's teachings. But Ogahi was crippled in one leg, fell from the horse with the pride of his youth, was crippled in one leg, and could walk with a cane. When Ogahi was about eighty-four years old and engaged in constant farming, with a hundred thousand regrets, this cruel liar could not reach his goal and travel to paradise forever"[3.10]. The year and age of Ogahi's death was also given differently in the manuscripts and editions of Tazkirai Shuaro, therefore we will examine the sources again.

On page 41 of the book "Maoniy Arsasi", there was information about poet Niyazi: "the fact is that

Niyazi saw with his own eyes the evils of the Russian colonialists who invaded Khorezmga from all four sides in 1873. He was 23 years old at the time. The young poet was living in Khiva when Invader General Kaufman captured Khiva on May 28-29. ... The young poet Niyazi, who had just graduated from the madrasa, saw the victory of the invaders, the defenders of the homeland lying in black blood on the streets of Khiva. Ogahi was also alive that year. The colonialists were also bombing his village of Qiyat. Old Ogahi was not be able to bear the unprecedented tragedy that befell the people died"[7.41]. On page 6 of the same book it was written, "Ogahi was born on December 17, 1809. His father Erniyozbek was the son of the influential Avazbiy mirab in Khiva khanate. Avazbiy mirab also had sons named Shermuhammad poet Munis Khorezmiyva Ibrahimbek mirab" [7.6] Ogahi died in 1874 at the age of sixty-five.

On page 12 of the Chronicle of Ogahi's Life and Works, Ogahi died on December 14, 1874, at the age of 65. The tomb of the poet was in the cemetery of Sheikh Mavlonbobo in the village of Qiyot in Khiva, which is now a shrine"[9.12]. In addition to this information, it can be said, "Munis Khorezmi writes: This year, 1224 (1809 AD), this month, on the tenth of Zulqa, on Saturday (December 17), Erniyozbek, who is the nephew of the poor, was blessed with a child Muhammad Rizobek"[9.3].

On page 15 of Bayani's Shajarai Khorezmshahi: "... the year was the year of the hen in the year one thousand two hundred and ninety, and Kavpomon (Kaufman) came with a cavalry gubernatorial Russian army and conquered Khorezm ... A year after this event then (i.e., 1291) Ogahi also left for the world of Paradise"[6. 15]. Based on this information, it can be said that Ogahi died at the age of 65 in 1874, not at the age of 84 or 88, as stated in the manuscripts and edition of Tazkirai Shuaro.

On page 2a of Tazkirai Shuaro's inventory number 12561, the year and age of Kamil Khorezmi's death was given as follows: "Kamil could not bear the pain of his eyes. He had obtained permission to go to Tashkent to cure his eyes on spending of gold and precious jewels. Kamil returned to Khiva in case of any opportunity, but in case of violence. Kamil was not previously diagnosed with the disease of diarrhea, as a result of which Kamil described with the disease of diarrhea in the year one thousand three hundred and fifteen AH, and at the age of seventy-two in the year dog he died. [12.2a]. The same information was given in other manuscripts and publications of the tazkirah (1897-98 (1315) as 72 years old). In order to clarify the information, we examined the sources.

According to the book "Musical History of Khorezm": "Pahlavon Mirzaboshi ... died on the 27th of Shaban 1317 AH, in the period of Muhammad Rahimkhan..." [10.34] On page 29 of the book "Maoniy Arsasi" we think that Kamil Khorezmi died in 1899. He died on the morning of December 31.

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"[7.29] Aziz Kayumov says that "Kamil Khorezmi died in the last year of the XIX century in 1899 at the age of 74" [15.104].

On page 113 of A. Murodov's book "From the history of calligraphy in Central Asia" about Kamil Khorezmi: "After receiving permission from the khan, the blind Kamil came to Tashkent and showed his eyes to doctors. When he did not find a cure, he returned to Khiva. Khan Kamil gives the position of mirzabo to his son Muhammad Rasul. Kamil, who was deprived of the khan's blessing, died in 1899 at the age of 72" [5.114]. A.Hayitmetov and V.Khaitmetov, who prepared Kamil Khorezmi's devon for publication in 1975. The Muminovas wrote that "Kamil died in Khiva in 1899 at the age of 74" [1.6].

Musicologist Matniyoz Yusupov said: "After Kamil's death (1897) Khorezm's interest in art and music decreased" [11.9], Polatjon Qayumi's "Tazkirai Qayumi" in book 1, page 191 (page 170) "... he did not stop his creative activity even when he was blind. He wrote critical poems. He finally died in 1899" [8.191]. On page 29 of Kamil Avaz's book "Far Tones", in the manuscript of Hasanmurad Qori Laffasi, which was preserved to us gives information that he finally destined for the Garden of Eden." [2.29]

On page 54 of the book of Uzbek literature of the period of national awakening, "Historical sources of that time record how indifferent the colonial rulers

were to Kamil, who had a severe eye disease at the end of his life and wanted a cure for it. Kamil dies at the age of 72, in 1897." [4.54] He cites as an example the passage on the death of Kamil in Laffasi's treatise: "According to the synchronous table, the year 1315 AH covers the period from June 2, 1897 to May 21, 1898. The year of the dog was 1897. It started on March 21." Based on the above information, it can be said that the author of the book "Musical History of Khorezm" Chokar Kamil was a person who knew Khorezm intimately. According to the scientists A. Hayitmetov and V. Muminova, Kamil Khorezmi died at the age of 74 in 1899, not at the age of 72, as recorded in the manuscripts of Tazkirai Shuaro of Bobojonov.

In the course of studying the manuscripts and editions of Tazkirai Shuaro, a comparison of the differences in the year and age of death of some poets showed that the dates and ages of death in Tazkirai were sometimes mistaken. The author stated that he had written with the help of some brothers and close people and relying on the information of Khorezm historians" [13.2a]. Later, when the work "Tazkirai shuaro" was copied by the secretaries, some abbreviations and errors were also caused.

Hasanmurad Laffasi's work "Tazkirai shuaro" serves as a valuable source of coverage of the literary environment of Khiva.

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