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On The Study of the Literary Heritage of Furqat in the Pre-Independence Period

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Abstract:

In this article highlights of Uzbek linguistics, attention is paid to the issue of scientific research of literary sources of the 2nd and early 20th centuries, in particular, the creativity of Zokirjon Furqat, the approaches to the study of classical literary sources in the pre-Independence period, the peculiarities of the literary heritage of Furqat, the opinions of scientists working on methodological, text features.

Keywords: literary sources of the second half of the XIX and early XX centuries, the heritage of Furqat, "Furqat creativity", new information about Furqat, source studies and textology, "selected works", N.Jabbarov, Sh.Yusupov, X.Rasul.

Today, a number of areas of scientific research on the issues of the Uzbek language have developed. Works devoted to the language of art literature and the issues of its analysis, the growing popularity of research work is evidence of this. In particular, the process of literature and philological research in harmony was the basis for the formation and development of the linguistic direction.

The study of the linguistic, artistic features of classical literary sources was also seriously initiated by linguists. Scientific research on the study of lexical features of classical texts was aimed at revealing specific aspects of Uzbek literature and language opportunities, stylistic character. In particular, in Uzbek linguistics, by studying the sources of literature of the 2nd half of the XIX and beginning of the XX centuries, scientific research of the works of many enlightener writers, poets and writers of the country was achieved. This became important with the perpetuation of the names of such natural persons as Abdulla Qadiri, Abdulla Avlani, Abdulhamid Chulpon, Abdurauf Fitrat, Zokirjon Kholmuhamad ogli Furqat, who sang the ideas of national independence in the era of colonialism, showed dedication to the rise of national enlightenment and spirituality, and at the same time tried to erase from the memory of our people, and focused on the thorough study.

From the first years of our independence, attention was paid to the restoration and study of invaluable spiritual and cultural heritage created by our ancestors at the level of state policy. As a result of this, in the years of the Shura system, the work of all our classical writers, which for some reason was only one-sided interpretation, is being analyzed.

In Uzbek linguistics and literary studies, the study of literary sources of the 2nd and early 20th centuries of the XIX century served to discover and evaluate the language and style possibilities, lexicon of works, artistic

value of poetic heritage of the creators of that period, as well as to reveal the specific skills of literary figures. In these studies, the literary heritage of enlightened writers was obtained as an object of study and most of them were analyzed from the point of view of literary studies, textology.

The spiritual heritage of Zokirjon Kholmuhammad oğlu Furqat (1859-1909), one of the outstanding creators of this period, one of the largest representatives of Uzbek classical literature, was analyzed by many literary scholars and linguists. N.Ostroumov, G.G'ulom, U.Tursun, B.Urinboev, H.Rasul, A.Abdugafurov, A.Kayumav, Sh.Yusupov, N.Jabbarov scientists, such as conducted significant research on the creativity of Furqat.

About scientists engaged in the study of the literary heritage of Furqat N. Jabbarov will dwell in detail in his dissertation: "M.Sheykhzade., I.Muminov, M.Yunusov, G.Karimov, X.Rasul, A.Kayumav, Sh.Yusupov, A.Abdug'afurov, T.Ne'matov, A.Madaminov in the research of such scientists attention was paid to the issues of manual sources and textual analysis of poet's works. Scientist N.Jabbarov himself, through this research work, focuses on the research of hand-painted sets of Furqat works in white and complexes, makes a comparative analysis of their existing publications with the first sources. It also notes the fact that Furqat is a brilliant talent, valuable feedback about his work as a poet, prose and scientist. Especially valuable is the fact that the scientist studied at the Institute of autographs and manuscripts that there is a tradition of poetry or gazal pairing in cooperation with the folk literature, characteristic of the Kokand literary environment, with the participation of poets such as Furqat, Muqimiy, relative, spiritual, etc. Also T.Ne'matov, A.Shokirov, A.Muradov, A.Juvonmardievs analyzed the origin of Furqat poems from the point of view of their originality and textology. Most of the articles published in the book "Furqat creativity" on Furqat creativity, published in the editorial office of A.Qayumov, constitute scientific research in the direction of literary studies. It is understood that much more significant work was carried out on the scientific research of the heritage of Furqat, but no special studies were conducted on the study of poet's creativity from the point of view of linguistics. Serious works, which provide for the study of the possibilities, artistic and stylistic features of the language of Furqat's works, can not be overlooked.

Nevertheless, as a result of the hard work of scientists, one of the zabardast representatives of the Uzbek literature of the period of national awakening, poet and writer, literary critic and muarrikh, elshonos and mutarzhim left a rich spiritual heritage of himself, while Zokirjon Kholmuhammad oğlu Furqat, who was recognized as the first Uzbek journalist, provided full information about the Furqat, if it is permissible to interpret, It is necessary to recognize the special efforts and scientific achievements of the scoundrels, scoundrels of life and creativity of scientists Begali Kasimov and Nurboy Jabbarov. The researches of scientists serve to realize the contribution of the poet to the development of our national spirituality as an encyclopedic scientist and creator, the manifestation of the spirituality of our people, especially the younger generation and its wide-ranging literary heritage.

If we look at the history of studying the creativity of Furqat, it is permissible to mention the services of the doctor of philological Sciences Khalid Rasul, who first made a huge contribution to the publication and popularization of poet's works. "He Furqat "Selected works" seven times in total (1940, 1951, 1958, 1959, 1975, 1980, and 1990 in years) published. Among these, the Furqat is a two-volume facsimile edition of the "Complex of works", prepared on the basis of various sources and published in Arabic script, especially of particular importance. This publication is characterized by the fact that the poet's so far published "Selected works" are much more perfect. "Professor G'. Karimov and the literary critic N. Hotamovs also had a head - eyebrow several times (in 1959, 1973 years) on the work of publishing poet's works. Still, the "Selected

works" of Furqat were repeatedly published in Russian (1958, 1962, 1972 years), Chinese (1989) and Uighur (1989).

The study of Furqat's creativity began with his life cycle. The fact that "Newspaper of the Turkistan region" in its thirteen issue declared the biography of the poet also confirms this". In the years of the poet, in particular, the Russian missionary in 1896 year N.P. Ostroumov's work "Sarti" his work "The situation", "About the old lie party in Tashkent" , "About the party" are published with a literal translation into Russian. In 1894 year, the Russian translation of the work of Furqat "Muhammas Muhammad from the language of Khudoyorhon" is printed in St. Petersburg. This work is published in Volume VIII of the information of the Eastern Department of the Russian archaeological society with Russian translation and comments. Russian scientist about the autograph copy of the poet's work "Exclamation to wind" A.N.Samoylovich wrote his words in and after the introduction, together with the beginning and end of the poetic letter and published in this "information".

Noteworthy, the jadids were also interested in the life and work of the poet. The article about Furqat and his journalistic activities in the newspaper "Translator" published by Ismailbek Gaspirali, as well as the work of the poet "muhammas Muhammad Khudoyorkhon" published in Orenburg in the magazine "Shura", which has a special position in the movement of the Jadid, is proof of this.

As it was noted, Khalid Rasul's research has a special place in the formation and development of furqatology in Uzbek literature. He created the first samples of monographic study of poet's creativity through his books "Zokirjon Furqat creativity", "Furqat - enlighten, democrat poet". In 1959, the scientist again continued his research into the creativity of Furqat. His "Furqat" critical biographical essay was published. These same years have been considered an important period of study of Furqat literary heritage, and furqatology has been enriched with important resources.

Two sets of articles "articles about Furqat and resident" and "Zokirjon Furqat" published on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of Furqat birth occupy a special place in the study of poet's life and creativity. The materials of this collection are valuable at that time with their dedication to important aspects of Furqat's creativity, scientific and theoretical conclusions on the life and work of the poet.

"In the article "some materials on life and creativity of Furqat" published in the journal "East star" of G'.Karimov in 1960, an important source was stored in the Central State Archive of Kazakhstan at that time, later transferred to Tashkent, the Central State Archive of Uzbekistan - information about 18 autograph letters sent from abroad, 4 scientific-ethnographic works of Furqat, identified from the personal fund of N. P. Ostroumov, is given. On the importance of their study in the study of the life and creativity of the poet, scientific conclusions are drawn. This study of G'. Karimov opened a new page, especially in the study of the poet's life abroad, as well as his ardent creative activity." And the book "Zakirjon Furqat" by A.Abdug'afurov was considered the first major monograph devoted to the study of the life and creativity of the poet, in which the poet's heritage was studied, combining the existing achievements of the furqatology of that period.

Many works of the poet for the first time through the work of A.Qayumov "poet Furqat" was brought into scientific use and some were newly interpreted.

Sh. Yusupov's monograph "on the roads of Furqat" is notable for the reasons for Furqat's departure and stay abroad, archival documents about the poet's difficult life in the patriotism, important comments on the basis of reliable sources. Importantly, the scientist gives a new interpretation and analysis of the works of Furqat, which are evaluated as "praising the high circles of the Tsarist government", emphasizing the need to pay attention to the subordination, and not to their appearance. Sh.Yusupov later enriches these insights even more

with new evidence, generalization scientific conclusions at his doctoral dissertation. Also in the book of the scientist "Khudayarkhon and Furqat", the sad fate that fell on the head of the Khudayarkhon in the last years of the Kokand Khanate, the suffering suffered by the people from the deeds of the Russian invaders at that time, the historical, philosophical and artistic interpretation of the Furqat attitude to the realities of the troubled period are expressed.

I.Muminov "from the history of socio-philosophical thought of Uzbekistan"(1960), H. Vohidov's works "idea of enlightenment in Turkistan" (1979), published in Russian, V.Zohidov, M.Khayrullaevs in the research articles of there are also scientific comments on the creativity of Furqat. In addition, in volume V of "history of Uzbek literature" (1980) prepared by scientists of the Institute of language and literature of Uzbekistan SA a special place was allocated for the philological faculties of universities and pedagogical Institutes for the study of poet's life and creativity.

It is noteworthy that foreign researchers are also interested in the personality and literary heritage of Furqat and their research in this regard. Professor E.. Allvart of Columbia University in the USA, Bashkir scholar Ahmet Zaki Validiy in Turkey, Ya. Ekkman in Hungary, in East Turkestan, scientists such as Ne'matullo Ubaydullo Haji, Qadir Akbar, Arshildin Tatliq have made significant achievements by touching upon the research of Furqat works. Also, some Russian researchers noted in sources that "published poems of the citizen and resident in 1972 year in Leningrad in the form of a separate book". And this is the basis for us to say that the East and the West have their own speculators.

It can be understood that in the pre-independence period, certain achievements were made in the field of scientific study, popularization of life and creativity of Furqat. But in most of the research in the Shura period, an approach based on the requirements of communist ideology is evident. The fact that due to independence, furqatology also got rid of the influence of ideological repression as a component of our national literature became the basis for the acquisition of new achievements in the study of poet's life and creative activity. Therefore, it is appropriate to analyze the study of the literary heritage of Furqat into two periods – pre-independence and post-independence periods.

It is worth noting that one of the topics, which is fairly lit up in the period of independence, furqatology, is the issue of Furqat's attitude to the Russian occupation. Because the research in this direction showed that the enlightened poet had an uncompromising attitude to the colonial policy, seriously exposed the sad consequences of this policy in the fate of our people through his work. In another aspect, the study and popularization of the essence and significance of the poet's works on the religious-educational and Sufi subject, which had not been studied before in the period of national independence, was achieved. A. Madaminov, N. Jabbarov, I.Haqqulov's this was especially evident in research.

It is known that in the publication of Furqat poems on the basis of the requirements of the tyrannical system, there were many obstacles, poet's poems were reduced to irrelevant places, left their place corresponding to ideological requirements, and published in a state. Long years of pain in this regard ended thanks to national independence, that is, the poet's works were published in different ways, in full, many of his works, copies of his autographs were identified and a wide way was opened for scientific research in the direction of the source of our national literature.

In conclusion, in the pre-independence period, furqatology achieved effective achievements despite ideological barriers. Most importantly, the fact that the poet's heritage is equally significant and valuable for the whole period has found its expression in many studies and searches.

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