

**ABOUT STUDYING HISTORY OF THE KUKAN ENVIRONMENT****R. Khabokhunova, senior teacher****Andijan State University, Andijan, Uzbekistan**

**Summary.** In this article on the scientific and theoretical basis of the study of literary history illuminated environment Kokand and its stages.

**Keywords:** literary milieu conditions; periodization; literary sources.

In what condition does the permanent literary environment develop? On which factors does its realization depend? Analysing investigating stages and peculiarities of this literary environment brings to what kinds of scientific-theoretical conclusions? These issues and such kind of issues haven't been particularly studied in the literature science, excepting some notes. Investigating this issue on the example of Kokand literary environment can bring to important scientific conclusions. We would like this article to be remarked as one attempt on this way.

As for us investigating stages of the Kokand literary environment may be given in the following periodicity: forming period (anthology (tezkire), collection and history books created at the end of XVIII century); early development period (the end of XIX and beginning of XX centuries); vulgar sociological approaches period (1930–1960 years); widening period of the investigation ranges (1960–1991 years); returning to the real content period (Independence years).

While putting investigation levels of the literary environment in the periodical order, leading features of the researches belonging to the certain period are also taken into consideration. This case, actually, doesn't reject that there were some scientific works with specific characters.

**Forming period.** Somehow, the following period is also remarked as the implement of the literary environment. In this respect, anthology «Majmuai shoiron» can be regarded as the first investigation

belonging to this literary environment. From the tazkira (anthology), created in 1821, can be taken magnificent rare information about peculiarities of Kokand literary environment, about lives and works of many poets like Ado, Nola, Mayus, Khotif Khujandiy, Khijlat, Ramziy, Afsus, Mushrif, Koshif, Fazliy, Behjat, Gulkhaniy, Mahzuna, Akmal, Ghoziy, Hoziq and others. «Majmuai shoiron» anthology, – writes academic A. P. Kayumov, – however, mainly consists of odes (kaside) and payrav gazels collection, it is considered as one of the most significant sources to study Kokand literary environment in the first half of XIX century. Because, through this novel we can obtain the general list of the poets who lived in that period and get some suitable information about their lives and creative works [9, p. 9]. Indeed, in anthology (tazkira) besides giving some samples of the poets' creative works, Fazliy gives his grades to their abilities too. We should mention that such kind of notes have certain significance to study literary-aesthetic thought level of that period.

Moreover, in the novel «Tuhfat ul-ahbob fi tazkirat-il-ashob» by Kori Rahmatulloh Bukhoriy, in the tazkiras as «Tazkirat ush-shuaroi Hikmat», «Tavorikhi manzuma» there are also some observations, deserving the great attention, about leading representatives of Kukan literary period, their creative heritage in Turkiy and farsiy languages, about literary environment formed in the Khans' palace.

One of the next important sources which gives information about the



representatives of the following literary environment is the novel by Mirzo Olim Mushrif titled «Ansob us-salotin and tavorikhi khavoqin». Even though the historical topic is revealed in the novel, there are also given some valuable information about the biographies and creative activities of the Kukan poets [10].

The novel titled «Muntakhab ut-tavorikh» by Hakimkhon Tura is notable for giving polished information about literary environment formed in Kukan. In the following historical source the evaluation given to Hoziq, Ado, Nodira and other poets' works speaks about the author's wide literary-aesthetic outlook.

Mulla Olim Mahmud's «History of Turkistan», Ishoqkhon Ibrat's «History of Fergana» novels are also significant with their peculiar attitudes expressed about Kukan Poets' works. Including, in the novel «History of Turkistan» there are given some ideas about prosperity of Kokand literary period in Amir Umarchon's time, then, some information is included about the beginning of its deterioration period too. In the novel «History of Fergana» there are given some examples about specific type of mushoara, the creation of one gazel as a result of literary collaboration of several poets, belonging to that environment.

The given information shows that Kokand literary environment has been investigated since the early forming period.

We called the second period as the beginning of the development. Because, at first, not only the number of investigations increased, but also its specific volume rose. Besides, from the end of the XIX century since seize of Kukan Khanate by Russia, Russian orientalist also began to express their peculiar interest to the existing literary environment there. The article by N. F. Petrovskiy titled «History of Kokand khanate (in Russian)» [11] is one of the early investigations. In the article the question goes about Kokand literary life and folklore. In the novels like «Brief

history of Kokand khanate» written by V. Nalivkin published in Kazan, «Information about Kokand khanate (in Russian)» by Velyaminov-Zernov there are given particular attention to the history of this territory, as well as, to the existed literary environment there.

Besides, local scientists, scholars also carried some investigations deserved great attention. The novels «Tarikhi jadidai Toshkand (History of Tashkent jadidism)», «History of Kukan khanate(in Russian)» by R. Nabiyev, A. Fitrat's investigations, published majmuas(collections), bayozs(anthology) are the proof to the rise of investigations 'number in that period and its reaching developing level.

But in these investigations as the period's will, you may come across with defects as reflecting in the form of ideology, one sided propagations and others.

**Vulgar sociological approaches period** is noted with appearing non-scientific approach in studying the novels of representatives of Kukan literary environment, moreover, in studying general Uzbek literature. The novel titled «Common approach to the history of Central Asia and Uzbek literature» by Miyon Buzruk Solihov can be given as an example. The author called the forming period of Kokand literary environment as «Literature of Golden cradle period. According to him, «Golden cradle» literature is a literature which is separated from general literature, works only for the delight, fun of higher section of people».

In this period the literature formed in Amir Umarchon's palace, who was Kukan's khan, was imprinted as feudal clerical literature, palace literature. The works were appraised not as literary aesthetic event, but they were appraised from class-ideological point of view. Naturally, this standing was contradictory to the real nature of the literature; it was the result of vulgar sociological approach with its content.

It is clear that such kind of «investigations» were the most negative influential



factors to the development of the literature. At the beginning of XX century with the influence of articles based on the very vulgar sociological approach many writers, creative scholars' being victims of colony policy, being included to execution maelstrom can assert the above given idea.

**Widening period of the investigation ranges.** In the very period studying Kokand literary environment acquired real wide significance. The investigations about its representatives, peculiarities, literary environment began to be created and in the near and in the far abroad [2–3, 12, 17].

In the great research of the American scientist Edward Allwort titled «Uzbek literary politics» published in 1964 in collaboration of London and Paris publishing houses, there is given some information about the development of Kukan literary environment in Amir Umarchan's time, it is said that at the second half of XIX century – at the beginning of XX century it continued to develop in a new range. In the novel the author gave great place to the analyses of the literary heritage of this period representatives'. Kokand literary environment' taking special place in the development of the Uzbek literature is also mentioned by the author in this novel.

Ahmad Zaki Validiy Tugon, in his novel «Bugunku Turkili: Turkistan ve yakin tarihi», writes about the existing environment of the poets existed at the beginning of XIX century in Kukan in Amir Umarchan's time and in Khiva in Muhammad Rahimkhan's time as it existed in Alisher Navai's time. He gives information about its peculiar creative traditions. He maintains that this literary life existed in Fergana even in Russia dominion period: «Mavlono Muhyi, Mukimiy, Zavkiy and Zokirdjon Furkat from Margulan created such a literary environment in Kukan in 1890 year» [17, p. 501].

Special chapter of the investigation «Harezmi, kipchak ve cagatay turkcesi uzerine arastirmalar» («Khorezm, kipchak and chigatoy, investigations about turk»)

belonging to the Magyar turkolog scientist Yanosh Ecmán is titled as «Last period of Chigatoy literature(1800–1920)». The scientist who contemplated correctly to the peculiarities of the literature of the following period gave such a description to Kokand literary environment: «At that time there was the group of poets with modern thoughts and understandings. Furkat also joined them and made a close friend with Mukimiy, one of the group members» [1, p. 7–8; 13–16].

In the investigation titled «Principles of Turk philology» printed in Visbaden city of Germany in 1965 year the brief biography of Kukan literary environment representatives', genre features of their works and topic volume were checked. Some samples are given from gazels by Amiriy, Nodira, Uvaysiy, Furkat, Mukimiy, Zavkiy.

Besides, even if the influence of the empire communistic ideology was felt, in this period a lot of dissertation researches, monographies, brochures were created in our country on the topic Kokand literary environment. The majority of the following researches were created on the base of scientific academism demands. It shows that it is specific not only with its widened territory, but also with its widened topic volume in a great degree. The novels of Kokand literary environment representatives, whose works were always underestimated by learned people, were also investigated, mostly, global scientific problems were about to reach the solution.

**Period of returning to the real point (Independence years)** It is clear that independence guaranteed the word freedom. As a result, the scientific truth, which was not allowed to open before, was revealed in literature science of the independence period. Literary creation, as well as literature science, became absolutely free from ideology pressure. This case, by the way, has a great positive effect on investigations concerning to Kukan literary environment. A. Kayumov's monography





titled «Kukan literary environment», reprinted and completed edition [9, p. 5–6], a lot of investigations done about the creative works of Amiriy, Nodira, Uvaysiy, Furkat, Muhyi, Muhayyir, Haziniy and creative works of many other representatives belonging to this period can prove our idea.

Coming out of the scientific research investigation methods and techniques, as for us, it can be scientifically classified as the following:

1. Investigations aimed to deliver the novels of Kukan literary environment representatives to the wide people's public and to help the readers to master them using popular methods.

2. Scientific works aimed to study the original meaning of the writers' novels.

To the first type of the investigations academic Aziz Kayumov's scientific works can be given as an example. The scientist kept faithful to this method in his monography «Kokand literary environment», and in his articles about the heritage of poets as Vola, Majzub, Shavqiy, Mirzo Olim Mushrif, Qori Qunduzi Komiy, Andalib, Mutrib, and in his scientific research about the folklore of this area.

The above mentioned scientific works are aimed to deliver the creative works to the large audience of the readers widely through giving the Persian poesy in translation, commenting the classical poems. But this method doesn't resist even a bit following the demands of academism in the novels of the scientist. We should mention that the essential factor which provided the success of the investigations is the achievement in peculiar harmony between nationality and academism.

To the second type of scientific works the investigations of the professors as Sharif Yusupov and Nurboy Jabborov can be given as an example. According to the professor Sh. Yusupov, «Furkat's real ideas, in many cases, are expressed in the original meanings of his novels. Its reason, as professor Sh. Yusupov mentioned»,

«All of these novels without any exceptions are written on purpose to be published in the newspaper which is under the strict daily control of okhranka (secret political police in tsarist Russia) and tsarist censorship, Turkistan general-gubernator authorities». As for the professor: «But, despite the fact, Furkat managed to pack all the risky ideas, which were very dangerous to say at that period condition, in the inner meaning of the novels and in their real stream» [15, p. 336].

The scientist proved his conclusion through a lot of examples' analyses taken from the poet's several novels. In its turn, this point of view surely gave a chance to go over again the one-sided conclusions in studying Furkat's works.

Professor N. Jabborov, in his doctorate dissertation on the topic Furkat's life and creation abroad, enriched and developed Sh. Yusupov's above mentioned views with new facts, innovative scientific-theoretical conclusions. As the scientist writes: «In his novels created abroad Furkat expressed his main ideas under the meaning of misras (the hemistich). Analyses of the novels as «About Russian-Japan battle», «Masarratnoma», «Qasida (Ode)» shows that this principle rose to the degree of Furkat's peculiar creative style. Comparing the initial source of this novel with its nowadays text shows its being published after having been reduced with the requirements of the communistic ideology using «ideological cleaning». Reassessing them relying on their original text version brings to real conclusion as these novels originally serve for our national benefits and interests» [4, p. 46].

On the bases of Kokand literary environment representatives' novels investigation determining peculiarities of interpretations about writer's literary dream expression, truth expressed on the concrete symbols and samples, while making scientific conclusions relying on the first sources, producing great theoretical generalization out of little facts' analyses – these



are very important features which generalize the investigations of Sh. Yusupov and N. Jabborov.

All and all, analyses of Kokand literary environment's studying stages, firstly, shows nevertheless, what period it was, investigations regularly continued, their scientific degree increased constantly. Secondly, to study them dividing into periods gives opportunity of making concrete generalizations on the issues like impact of social events and artistic literature to each other, moreover, specific and peculiar rules in the sphere of literature science. Thirdly, the analysis of the investigation of this direction is significant with its assist to enrich existing imaginations about literary-aesthetic thought gradualness. Fourthly, studying investigation methods which are peculiar to every period, studying their progressive stages takes an important place in the next development of the literature science.

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