

Mukumiy's Histories

Kuldosh Pardaev

Associate Professor, Ph.D.

kuldashparda@mail.ru

At the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century, the history of the representatives' works of Kokand literary environment is valuable as it clarifies the historical events at that time. Particularly, one of the well-known authors in Kokand's literary heritage, the history of Muhammad Aminhodja Mukumiy's works is important. The poems written by the poet on various events can be grouped as follows:

- 1) Signs written on people's death;
- 2) Histories on the construction of buildings and structures;
- 3) Writings on historical events.

Signs written on the people's deaths. In poet's five distichous elegy written in Tajik named "The Favtites of the Fate of the Nation", Inomkhodja Umarhodjaev's fate and death who was Tashkent's noble and participated in a popular uprising in Tashkent in 1892, is mentioned.

Sar zi hayrat barkashidu guft aql

Khojai In`om, sad afsus, murd

Translation:

He began to shudder,

Unfortunately, Ho'ja Ab'yom died.

Mukumiy's love to Inomkhodja Umarhodjaev who opposed to the policy of Russian monarch, was explicitly expressed in the historical elegy. "Though he wailed in the prison, he was killed. On the day of his death, all the people of Kokand, olds and young, were mourning," - says in elegy. [1]

According to Hijri count, 1322 appears from the second line of the distich. According to the gesture of the distich, the first letter of the word "admiration" in the first line is the value of "h", so as if the number 8 is taken away from 1322, distinction is 1314. This is the year in when Inomhodja died with the account of Hijri. If we convert it into modern year, the year 1897 will be appear. So, Inomho'ja Umarhojaev died in 1897 [2]. Professor G. Karimov tried to find out evolution of Mukumiy's creative works and said his opinions about the poem beginning like this:

Bahri fazoil ichra ichra erdi chu durri maknun

Ohir falak, darigo, tufroqqa kildi madfun

"... in the problem the Hijri count of the words which show the history is 1287 Hijri, 1870-1871. Thus, Mukumiy was interested in the genre of "Muammo" and in the late 1970s he continued his own experiments in this genre," - he says.

It should be noted that this poem does not appear in the publications of Mukumiy's works. In the manuscript 7521, written with the Mukumiy's handwriting, it comes in the form of 6 distiches:

Bahri fazoil ichra chu durri maknun,

Oxir falak, darig'o, tufroqqa qildi madfun.

Ul kun musibatidin aylandi subh shoma,

Guyo bo'lub qiyomat, oqillar o'ldi majnun.

To Besharig' mardum ko'zdin oqizdi selob,

Xosu avom yig'lab chun lola diyda purxun.

Farqi saridin ajrab, taslim aylayub jon,

Bo'ldi topib shahodat, Haq rahmatig'a maqrun.

Piri xirad, Muqimiy, favtining ta'rixi-chun,

Yetti karomatidin ko'nglig'a ushbu mazmun:

Ot shatta soldi nogah, doril fanodin, afsus,

Ketti “shifo” topolmay “Eshon xoja Tursun”. [4]

Prof. G. Karimov considers the history in this poem as Hijri 1287, the year 1870-1871 which consists of the sum of the letters in the utterance "От шатта солди ногаҳ". In essence, the history is "Eshon Hoja Tursun", denomination of 1693. According to the indication at beginning of the line, the sum of the letters "keti", "shif", is equal to 381. When it descended from the number 1693, the year 1312 Hijri occurs. When we turn it into modern-year-count, it's equal to 1894. Thus, Mukumiy's friend from Beshariq, Eshon Hoja Tursun died in 1894.

Mukumiy's seven-distich poem dedicated to the death of Abdurahman Margilaniy has not published his collection of works. The text of poem is found in the manuscript bayaz, which is kept in A.Madaminov's personal library. The 5th, 6th, 7th distiches of the poem.

Men ham ayyomi vafoti bor edim,

Boshlaring'a tushdi guyo kulfati.

Solini so'rdim, Muqimiy, g'aybdin,

Guftigo' bo'lganda nogah rihlati.

Gap chiqib ta'rixidin azro'yi nom,

Dedi: “Mirzo Abdurahmon rahmati”. [5]

In the last verse of the poem, the expression "Mercy of Abdurrahman Mirza" is a denominator, in which the letters in the Arabic alphabet amount to 1241 AH. According to the first line of the last distich, the initial letter of the word "nom" will be 1291, adding 50 to the number 1241, it will be 1291. It's 1873, when we convert it into modern-year-count. Thus, it is known from this theory that Mirzo Abdurahmon Margiloniy died in 1873.

Histories on buildings and structures. Mosque construction:

Xusho! Bar himmati Mirzo bino shud masjidi xishtin,
Maboda lahza, YO rab, az namozi mo' 'minon xoliy.
Muqimiy, justam az piri xirad ta'rixii ta'mirash,
Ba ro'yi aqlu donish guft: "Ibodatxonai oliy".

"This poem was first published by A. Madaminov in the book "Yangi bayoz". The poem – the copy of the Mukumiy handwriting, is stored at the G. Gulam Museum of Literature in Kokand today under number 86. According to the note written in the Nasta'liq letter of the Nation's poet of Uzbekistan, Charik, a resident of the Darhon neighborhood of Tashkent, Mirzo Ubaydullai had built a mosque and asked Mukumiy to write a poem. In the fourth verse of the poem, the phrase "Supreme Mosque" is a historical sign as 1318 Hijri derived from that phrase. If it is converted into modern-year-count, it will be in 1900. [7]

Another poem of Mukumiy appears in the manuscript No. 7521 (page 50b):

Ko'rib ushbu farax afzo binoni,
Muqimiy so'rdi aqlidin nihoni.
Dedi az ro'yi lutf ohista nogah,
Xirad tarixina "ta'miri soniy".

It seems that the poem is about the restoration of a beautiful building. In the fourth verse, the phrase "Second restoration" is sign of history. According to Hijri account, it is in 1281. If it is turned into a modern-year-count, it dates back to 1863. Thus, it is known that the building was reconstructed in 1863.

Writings Historical events. It is well known that the representatives of Kokand literary environment wrote poems in many different genres dedicated to the Andijan earthquake. 27 distichal poem titled "The history of an earthquake in Andijan by Mevlana

Mukumiy" was published in "Turkistan Region Newspaper", in April 22, 1903 by the Mukumiy. Unfortunately, the text of the poem was published in the 19 distiches in the collection of Mukumiy works in the Soviet era, 8 distiches were dropped.

There are valuable comments in the article of the literary critic R.Tojiboev, titled "The full version of the poem of the history of Andijan earthquake" which was published in scientific collection "Literature mirror" in 2004. The full version of the poem is included in the collection of Muqimiy Poems named "Around the Garden" was published with the help of A. Turdaliev in 2010. The last distich of poem is as follows:

Jon boshina zilzila qasd aylagach,

Tarixin aql aydi: "darig' Andijon".

Apparently, the word "narrow Andijan" is a sign of history and according to Hijri it is equal to 1323. According to the first verse of the distich, the first letter of the word "soul" is "jim". The letter express the number of three. If the number of three is removed, 1320 Hijri will appear. And in the modern year count, it is the year of 1902. Hence, in Andijan the earthquake happened in 1902. [9]

The poem of the Mukumiy written in political theme, election, in the genre of "ghazal" is known to experts. It has also been discovered that there are two poems written in the genre of "muhammas" in the same subject. One of them is a muhammas that is close to the ghazal of Zavkiy. The last paragraph is as follows:

Xalq tavriga qil, Muqimiy, nazar,

Amali oriyatga karru far,

Ko'rmadi sud juz ziyonu zarar,

Jon chiqib, axchasi bo'lub besar,

Qozi Isfandiyor o'ldi, deng.

"This "muhammas" was published for the first time in 1997 by Madaminov in the book "New Bayez". In the last verse of the poem, the expression "Qadi Isfandiyar" is a

sign of history, the compound of the number of letters in the Arabic alphabet is equal to 1313. Hence, this election took place in Hijri 1313. By turning 1313 years into modern-year-count, it dates back to 1895. [10]

In conclusion, the Muqimiy's poems, which dedicated to history clarify historical events, social and political life in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, as well as prove that the poet wrote efficiently in the genre of “Ta’rix” which literally means “history”.

References

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