

“Tazkirai Shuaro” – The Comparative Comments Of The Poets’ Number, Names And Sample Poems Of The Manuscripts And Publications

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Abstract: The copy of the manuscript “Tazkirai shuaro” as an object of our research has been copied from various manuscripts in the manuscript fund of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Tazkirai Shuaro, the poets’,

Although Hasanmurod Laffasi's work “Tazkirai shuaro” has been used in several studies ¹so far, the textual differences between the existing manuscripts and the copies of the book, their causes, the role of the work in the history of literary criticism and editing, have not been thoroughly analysed. The views expressed in these tazkiras are of great significance because of their reliability and proximity to history. In these aspects, it is essential to find copies of the Tazkirai shuaro manuscript, to identify textual differences between them, and at the same time to create the perfect text.

¹Ibrahimova E. Biography of poets and writers of Khiva // Uzbek language and literature .1963. No. 6.62-64b; Hamroev U., Karimov U. Copies of the Khiva Poets Tazkirah.// Literary Heritage. 1981. No. 4- 77-80b; Jalilov O. Hasanmurod Laffasi.// Tashkent.Uzbekistan, 1983.14b .; Samandarova S. 20th Century Tales.//Philol.fan.nomz...diss.- Tashkent, 1996. 28- 59b .; Juraev J. Investigation of sources of Komioib life and creative heritage // Filol.fan.nomz ... disser.- Tashkent, 2012.- 40-44b; God is Abraham. Strange Friends 2006y; Laffasi.Tazkirai shuaro. // Publisher P.Bobojonov / .Urganch: Khorezm, 1992.; Information about Laffasi National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan.// Tashkent. See p.

The copy of the manuscript “Tazkirai shuaro” as an object of our research has been copied from various manuscripts in the manuscript fund of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Comparative study of manuscripts and publications of "Tazkirai shuaro" revealed that the numbers and names of the poets were numbered, the poetry included, the number of poems exemplary, and the differences in the structure of the Tazkira.

There is some variation in the number of poets given in the manuscript and edition of Tazkirah. Manuscript No.9494 is dated August 2, 1944 by Laffasi and copied from the original in August 1951 by Abdukodir Murodov. Scholar E Ibrahimova wrote that "the biographies of the 53 poets are presented chronologically, and there are the contents on the inside of the book cover." The collection of biographies of poets and writers of Khiva², published by Ganikhojaev, Hasanmurodkori Laffasi, son of Muhammadamin (Institute of Oriental Studies, Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR, manuscript No. 9494). This work was copied from the original Khorezmian folk artist A. Boltaev in 1944. Munis says that the biographies of 65 poets and writers have been presented in chronological order, starting with Khorezmi. U. Khamroyev and U.Karimov commented that the copy contained biographies of 51 Khiva poets and examples of their works, but some of the poets were counted ³as 53 instead of 51 because of the duplication of their poems. G. Ismailova wrote⁴ that in the volume "Hasanmurod Laffasi's biographies of poets and writers of Khiva" 54 names of poets living and working under the auspices of Muhammad Rakhimkhan are named.

² Ibragimova E. "Biographies of Khiva Poets and Writers" .Uzbek language and Literature, No. 6, Tashkent, 1963.62.

³ U. Khamroyev, U. Karimov. "Copies of the Khiva Poets Edition". Literary Heritage, No. 4, Tashkent 1981, p. 77

⁴ Ismailova G. "Artists of Dreams". Tashkent, Independence Light, 2014, p.

When we read the manuscript, we made sure that it contained information and sample poems about 51 poets, the contents were not given at all, and the names of the poets were spelled out in order. No other poet's name was repeated twice, except Ravnaki. There are 53 serial numbers in the work, but the number 4 is written by Ravnaki and says, "Ravnaki was also one of the Khiva poets. No examples have been found in A's literature. " ⁵The number 9 has gone down to 10 without writing at all. This led to confusion like the one above.

After the debut, the work began with information about Munis' life and work and was followed by poets, and so did the later poets.

Manuscript No. 11499 was copied by Abdulla Boltaev in August-September 1951. Pages 02-1 contain the contents of the order of 45 poets and contain information about the lives and works of 45 poets but no examples of their work are given. On page 01 of this manuscript there is a commentary by Nosirov 1963. It says that Boltaev selected poets, shortened words and copied only 45 poets.⁶

Manuscript No. 12561 Manuscript No. 1945 by Hasanmurod Laffasi. Scholar G. Ismailova notes that the manuscript No. 12561 was copied by Muhammad Amin Khivaki, which contains information on the life and work of 54 poets. ⁷The Iranian author Ibrahim Khudoyor said that this book contains ⁸biographies of 56 poets and scholars, most of whom are Uzbek, except Laffasi's poems and commentaries. Khamroev and U. In this copy, Karimov talks about 56 poets ..., The poet writes that in the case of page 21a of Ghazi, one can read⁹ basic information such as biographies and samples of his poems on pages 41b-

⁵ Institute of Oriental Studies, Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, manuscript inv

⁶ Institute of Oriental Studies AS RUz, manuscript inv

⁷ Ismailova G. The creators of dream dreams. // Tashkent. "The Light of Independence", 2014 Page 29.

⁸ Ibrahim Khudoyor. Page 137

⁹ U. Khamroyev, U. Karimov. "Copies of the Khiva Poets Edition" // Literary Heritage, No. 4. Tashkent, pp. 1981.79

42b. However, when we study the manuscript, there are two poets under the pseudonym Ghazi, which give information about life and work of 57 poets and give examples of Kishjon bika as the 58th poet.

The manuscript was originally given content at the beginning of the work, but it contained only 54 poets and then the title.

The manuscript No. 213 was written by Laffasi in June 1948, and provides examples and poems from the lives and works of 52 poets. Contents are not available, and poets are numbered.

S. Samandarova writes that the book gives¹⁰ information about the Khiva khanate and the 51 Khorezm poets who worked in the palace of Muhammad Rakhimhon II of Ferghana. However, as a result of the research we have seen that the life and work of 50 poets is exemplified in this publication. On page 16 of the work it is written "Beshlanji Ravnaki" and under the comment "No information about Ravnaki was found". Thanks to this count, the number of poets is understood. This publication contains content at the end of the work and includes the names of all the poets.

We have seen differences in the manuscripts and the publication of the names of poets in sequential numbers. Inventory manuscript No. 9494, №11499, №213, and information about Ogahiy are given in the second edition of Babadjanov's publication, and the fifth in inventory digital manuscript No. 12561; In the manuscript No. 1144, No. 9494, Feruz was first mentioned about Komil Khorezmi, at No. 1255, No. 213, and in Babadjanov's edition, by Komil Khorezmi, then by Feruz, and so on. Similar changes can be observed in manuscripts and in publications.

There were also discrepancies in the manuscript copies of the manuscript in the edition. In the manuscript number 114499 there is no information about

¹⁰ Samadarova S. Laffasi Tazkiras and its manuscripts.// Tashkent, Treasury, 1995 p.5

Zirakiy, Sufi, Ghazi, Ravnaki, Nishoti, Khoja, Bahodiriy, Kone, but Bobojonov's edition and # 12561 together with these poets include Mirzo Christo Bukhari, Munshi, Dilovariy, Waziri, Khisrav, Names of poets like Ghazi are also given.

Due to differences in the manuscript and edition of Tazkirah, it is necessary to give a general list of poets. The following poets were not found in the manuscript and in the publication:

№	The name of poets	№12561	№9494	№213	№11499	Publication
1.	Munis	+	+	+	+	+
2.	Masixo Buxoriy	+	—	—	—	—
3.	Ziraki	+	+	+	—	+
4.	Munshi	+	—	+	—	—
5.	Ogahi	+	+	+	+	+
6.	Dilovari	+	—	—	—	—
7.	Vaziri	+	—	—	—	—
8.	Xisravi	+	—	+	—	+
9.	Roji	+	+	+	+	+
10.	Ravnaki	+	+	+	—	—
11.	Xoja	+	+	+	—	+
12.	Nishoti	+	+	+	+	+
13.	Gozi Xokandi	+	—	+	—	+
14.	Xolis	+	+	+	+	+
15.	Rojeh	+	+	—	+	—
16.	Nozimi	+	+	—	+	—
17.	Komil	+	+	+	+	+

	Xorazmi					
18.	Feruz	+	+	+	+	+
19.	Murodi	+	+	+	+	+
20.	Komob	+	+	+	+	+
21.	Farrux	+	+	+	+	+
22.	Sultoni	+	+	+	+	+
23.	Sodiqi	+	+	+	+	+
24.	Sadi	+	+	+	+	+
25.	Okil	+	+	+	+	+
26.	Bayoni	+	+	+	+	+
27.	Asad	+	+	+	+	+
28.	Fozi	+	+	+	+	+
29.	Mirzo	+	+	+	+	+
30.	Noziri	+	+	+	+	+
31.	Shinosi	+	+	+	+	+
32.	Gulomi	+	+	+	+	+
33.	Kamoli	+	+	+	+	+
34.	Pur Komil	+	+	+	+	+
35.	Tabibi	+	+	+	+	+
36.	Avaz Otar	+	+	+	+	+
37.	Devoni	+	+	+	+	+
38.	Umidi	+	+	+	+	+
39.	Xayoli	+	+	+	+	+
40.	Inoyat	+	+	+	+	+
41.	Hodimi	+	+	+	+	+
42.	Nadimi	+	+	+	+	+

43.	Chokar	+	+	+	+	+
44.	Mutrib	+	+	+	+	+
45.	Baxodiri	+	—	+	—	+
46.	Ojiz	+	+	+	+	+
47.	Doi	+	+	+	+	+
48.	Xakiri	+	+	+	+	+
49.	Usufi	+	+	+	+	+
50.	Xoki	+	+	+	+	+
51.	Niozi	+	+	+	+	+
52.	Habibi	+	+	+	+	+
53.	Rogib	+	+	+	+	+
54.	Kone	+	+	+	—	+
55.	Muznib	+	+	+	+	+
56.	Fakiri	+	+	+	+	+
57.	Laffasi	+	+	+	+	+
58.	Sofi	—	+	—	—	—

It is worth remembering that there are also differences in the number of samples of poets' work. In particular, all the manuscripts and publications contain different types of poems from the works of the poets. The inventory number 9494 contains one specimen poem from Feruz's work, page 14b, 15-16 of the manuscript No.2131 contains 3 ghazals and 1 ghost of Ogahi ghaz. On page 26 of this issue we see two ghazals. In page 10a of the copied manuscript of Ravnakiy No. 9494, one letter is presented. Ravnaki is one of the poets of Khiva and no information about it has been found, ”¹¹ the poem says.

¹¹ Tazkirai shuaro.Laffasi. (Prepared for publication by P. Bobojonov) Urgench 1993 p.16

Comparing the delivery of exemplary poems in the manuscript and in print, we saw the following differences:

1. Inventory digital manuscript No. 9494 contains 31 sample poems. Including one date, 30 ghazals (Masnavi not given).
2. In manuscript number 125561 contains 139 sample poems. Including 7 dates, 1 near, 1 saint, 3 pseudonyms, 5 rubies, 121 ghazals (136 speeches)
3. In the manuscript No. 213, there are 162 sample poems in total. Of these, 18 Muhammadan, 1 Mahzādī, and 143 Ghazāl (Masnāwīs at all).
4. P. There are 105 poems in the Bobojonov edition. Including 1 saint, 2 histories, 1 pamphlet, 1 rubai, 100 ghazals (98 speeches)
5. A. Otabaev's copy contains 109 sample poems. Including 2 dates, 1 saint, 1 pamphlet, 5 rubies, 100 ghazals.

We also learned the differences in manuscript copies and the structure of the edition. Inventory digital manuscript No. 1144 contains only information, Inventory digital manuscript No. 1849 contains poems about 30 poets, information about 30 poets, sample poems of 3 poets There is an exemplary poem of the poet, inventive digital manuscript No. 1255 and Bobojonov edition in the form of reference-information-literary-sample.

We can see the textual differences in many other cases in the manuscript and edition of Tazkirai shuaro. Some of the poems do not appear in the other, and there are textual differences in the poetic examples cited. The reason for this is that the author first made some additions and corrections to the original manuscript, and secondly, some reductions were made in the subsequent copying of these manuscripts by the secretaries. We will also explore such differences in our next study.

Hasanmurod Laffasi's "Tazkirai shuaro" contains about sixty artists who took part in the literary processes of the Khiva khanate. Tazkira is considered as

a literary source that provides information about the Khiva literary environment, its processes, the themes and genres that have dominated literary processes of the time, and the life and creative legacy of the artists. The information contained therein is of great value in the creation of scientific biographies of creators. Also, the samples of the works of the artists play an important role in the restoration of the full text of their works, in drawing scientific conclusions on the genre and theme content.

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