

KHORAZM LITERARY REFERENCE SOURCES

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Abstract: This article provides information on the creation of literary reference publications about the Khorezm oasis, an analysis of the poets of the past who lived and worked in Khorezm and their work, the formation of the literary life of the oasis, its specific development directions, the worthy place of Khorezm poets and writers in the development of Uzbek literature, the importance of the works they created, the emergence of a number of enlightened poets in literature, the glorification of science and enlightenment in their works, the glorification of goodness and friendship in their works.

Keywords: the literary environment of the oasis, poets and writers, literary reference book, talented writers, valuable, amiable calligrapher, prose writer, enlightener.

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada Xorazm vahosi haqidagi adabiy ma'lumotnoma nashrlarning yaratilishi, Xorazmda yashab ijod etgan o'tmish shoirlari va ijodini tahlil, vaho adabiy hayotining shakllanishi, o'ziga xos taraqqiyot yo'nalishlari, o'zbek adabiyotini rivojlanishida xorazmlik shoir va yozuvchilarning munosib o'rni borligi, ular yaratgan asarlarning ahamiyati, qator ma'rifatparvar shoirlarni adabiyotda kirib kelishi, asarlarida ilm ma'rifatni ulug'laganligi, asarlarida ezgulik hamda, do'stligini ulug'lanishi kabi g'oyalar bilan kuylanganligi haqidagi ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: vaho adabiy muhiti, shoirlari va adiblar, adabiy ma'lumotnoma, iste'dodli adiblar, qimmatli, xushnavis xattot, nasriy, ma'rifatparvar.

Khorezm oasis has been one of the centers of culture since ancient times. It is no secret to all of us that Khiva's literary environment developed very early. One of the unique aspects of Khorezm's literary life is that our poets, who lived in Khorezm in the past and wrote mostly in Persian, wrote lyrical-epic works in Uzbek.

Academician M. Koshjanov noted that manuscript sources, as well as scientific works obtained as a result of long-term archaeological research in the Khorezm oasis, testify to the development of a unique culture in Khorezm already in the VI-III centuries BC. In the world of science, this culture is called "Kaltaminor culture". Literature, which is a part of the culture, also undoubtedly developed during this period, and at the end of the 1st millennium AD, Khorezm's literary life entered the stage of development again. From this period, all works, including literary works, were written in Arabic, and we have the opportunity to get acquainted with most of the literary works of that time even today

Chapter IV of the book "Yatimat ad-darh" ("The only gem of the age") written by Abu Mansur Abdumalik ibn Muhammad ibn Ismail al-Saalibi (961-1038) is dedicated to the analysis of the work of prominent representatives of the nobles of Khorezm. In particular, al-Saalibi describes the work of Abu Bakr al-Khwarizmi in detail in this chapter.

In the scientific research of the Palestinian scientist Husain Toho called "Arabic literary environment in the Khorezm region", the poetic and prose works of about 15 poets and writers who lived in Khorezm and created were studied. According to the given information, it was shown that a number of the given examples indicate that the literary life was active in Khorezm at the beginning of the Middle Ages. More than thirty poems of Zamakhshari are analyzed in this book of the author. Later, by the 16th century, Khorezm's scientific and literary life began

to revive again. Until then, many works of art were created in Arabic and Persian languages, but now those who create in Turkish language have also started to appear. The first example of this is Khorezmi's work "Muhabbatnama". Later, Nasiruddin Burkhaniddin Rabguzi, Pahlavon Mahmud, Qutbi, Saifi Saraoi, Haydar Khorazmi, Abdulghazi Bahadurkhan, Nurmuhammad Andalib, Shermuhammad Avazbi's son Munis, Ogahi, Kamil Khorazmi, Avaz O'tar entered the field of literature.

Another great figure of Khorezm literature is Muhammad Rahimkhan Soni (he was better known as Feruz). One of the important sources for studying our spiritual heritage is the "Haft Shuaro" (Seven Poets) complex created by Bayani at the request of Feruz and has a special place in the literary environment of Khorezm

Ahmadjon Tabibi (1869-1911) is a well-known poet, calligrapher, skilled translator, author of essays that shed light on the literary life of his time. Finally, he became a prolific creator, during his short life of 42 years, he composed 5 divans, wrote 3 epics and 2 tazkiras. He translated Fuzuli's "Haft Jom" masnavi. The tazkiras "Majmuat ush-shuaroyi Feruzshahi" and "Mukhammasati ush-shuaroyi Feruzshahi" show that he has deep knowledge and skills as a tazkiranavis. These collections were created during the reign of Feruz Khan and serve as a valuable source for studying the literary movement of that time. It should be noted that the ancient and modern Khorezm region has a great place in the development of Uzbek culture, art and literature. In 1994, "Adabiyot va Sanat Nashariyat" published a book of memoirs by Bobojon Tarroq Azizov-Khodim about the poets who lived in the era of Syed Muhammad Rahimkhan Sani in the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. This brochure contains the memories of Bobojon Tarroq Khadim, the leader of the poets who served in the Feruz palace, who worked as a devan.

The above-mentioned and analyzed tazkiras and dictionaries reflect information about the lives and creative activities of individual individuals. The cited sources are the main sources for the study of Khorezm's literary environment. Studying the information provided in these sources will help researchers, students, and those interested in the literary environment of this period.

The creators of Khorezm made an important contribution to the development of Uzbek literature of the 20th century. A number of enlightened poets grew up, new dramatists appeared. Short stories and novels were created, poetry collections were published. Also, Ota Mahmud Muhammad Latif Ogle (Partav), Yunus Yusupov, Rahim Bekniyoz, Egam Rahim, Qurban Matrizo, Erkin Madrahim (Ashiq Erkin), Matnazar Abdulhakim, Reyimboy Sobirov, poet and writer Erkin Samandar, who is active in reflecting the life of Khorezm in literature, and Amon Matjon, and others filled the flow of literary publications by creating works of art. Also, the reference publication "Uzbek writers" by professor S. Mirvaliyev was published 5 times. Information about poets and writers from Khorezm is also provided in these publications.

In our opinion, it would be appropriate to prepare a book enriched with such information about poets and writers of Khorezm in cooperation with the Khorezm Region Information and Library Center and the Regional Writers' Union. The life and creative work of poets and writers, literary scholars who grew up in this region would have been a great scientific-practical source for all readers interested in literature in our Republic, as well as for academic staff conducting research in the field of philology, history, culture and art. Also, today, at a time when international tourism is developed, not only Uzbek, but also foreign guests and artists will have the opportunity to get acquainted with the history of Khorezm literature and the life and work of modern poets, writers, literary scholars who are currently writing. Students of schools, specialized schools, and universities would regularly enjoy their creative work with poets and writers who wrote the anthem of this country in every region. We will promote the creativity of

Khorezm artists both in our country and in foreign countries by preparing digitized electronic forms of their works for scientific workers conducting scientific research and the general readership.

Used literature

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