

## THE FIRST FEMALE CREATORS IN UZBEK LITERATURE AND THEIR STUDY

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**Annotation:** *In Independence years much attention has been paid to the education and this might be the reason of many profits.*

**Keywords:** *Tumaris, Uzbek literature, female creators, Zeb ut-tavosir.*

Today our uzbek girls and boys have been the winner in many international competitions and they are sharing our country's glory. Youth who have stable knowledge and practice in universities, institutions, academic lyceums and vocational colleges are serving to many fields. Among them there are many capable children who know foreign languages very well.

In Fergana, Nishonova Nilufar, the pupil of Agricultural vocational college in Uchkuprik is one of these capable youth. She collected information about women who were high-talented, outstanding in the history, after she had translated them into English, she prepared a book. It is very glad to see the pupils knowing foreign languages well.

We also heard about our a lot of grandmothers, such as Tumaris and Nodirabegim. But it is not possible to make a good impression with little information. In Independence years there have been many modifications in our thought, we comprehended ourselves. We have known that whose generation we are. Today children have necessary information about our great ancestors and grandmothers, if there is a conversation about them children will be proud of them. It is not surprising if Nilufar's this little book is the result of this upbringing.

The people of the world must know about the names of well-educated, unselfish, toiler uzbek women which both face and soul are beautiful. The attempts of young translator are the first step on this road. I think her striving must be supported and encouraged. I wish Nilufar to be corresponding to our great grandfathers and grandmothers with her knowledge, creative works and upbringing.

Tumaris (BC VI century) Tumaris is the queen of Tura that struggled against Ahamoniys aggression. Before century (B.C.) 530-year Kir II opposed to the Turan. At this time Tumaris was the queen of massagets. Massagets this time lived in the bank of Amudaiya and Kizilkum. Tumaris was the wife of the king of massagets. After her husband died, she ruled the state. The soldiers of Iran oppressed to the Turan. It was strong battle. In primary the battle Tumaris's son Sparganiz was the winner. But last battle Persians captured the Sparganiz with cunning way. Sparganiz wish ill his soul. Tumaris didn't lose her head from Sparganiz's loss, She thank about her people's benefit so she asked Kir II to leave her state. But he rejected then there was a strong battle between massagets and varvars. Finally, massagets overcame in the battle. The main part of Persian army, for

example, Kir II also died in that battle. After his dead body was found his cutting head was put into the dish of human's blood with the order of Tumaris. Epic poems, legends were created about the courage, military and political activities of Tumaris.

Zebunniso (1643-1702) Zebunniso is the great-daughter of the Uzbek poet Babur Mirzo and the daughter of Mukhiddin Avrangzeb Alamgir, her mother Dilrasbonu was the descendant of Gulbadanbegim. Zebunniso was educated by Khafiza atin which was wellknown in that time. She learned Arabic, logic and history. Scientist and poet Mulla Mukhammad had taught her for 13 years (1659-1672). She became a scientist, musician and scribe. She was a creative co-operation with Bedil. And she brought up the only girl of Bedil. She created works in Arabic and Persian languages. A devan which consists of 80000 couplets, 7 odes, 5 tajre'band and a mukhammas were left by Zebunniso. Poetess died in 1702 and she buried in Delhi, the graveyard of Zarzari, beyond the graves of Nizamiddin Avliya and Amir KhusravDehlaviy. Her these words were written on her gravestone with modesty: Bog'ayri sabza napushed kase mazori maro, Ki kabrpushi hamin giyoh bas ast (Translation: Don't close my grave anything except bind weed. Because it is enough to close the grave of pious with bind weed.) Her literary property: «Munis ul-arvoh» («The true friend of ghosts»), «Zeb ut-tavosir» («Beautiful pictures»), «Injust» works.

Jahan Atin Uvaysiy (1779-1845) The outstanding poetess Jahan Atin Uvaysiy was born at last of 1779, Margilan, Childuxtaron street. Her father Siddik bobo wrote poems, her mother Chinnibibi was the intelligent woman too. Poetess's brother Okhunjon was well known as a singer, J.A. Uvaysiy learned Persian - Tajik and Arab languages, the rules of belles-lettres fiction from his father Siddik bobo. Poetess's father early died. At 17 years old Jahan Atin was married to the intelligent man Hajikhan from Margilan. Since her childhood Uvaysiy learned Persian and Tajik and Uzbek poetess' works. She was creative co-operation with Mohlaroyim Nadira in the saray of the Kokand khan. She wrote poems with "Uvaysiy" pseudonym. She had children Muhammadjan and Kuyashkhan and the apprentices Ajiza, Jahanbibibi, Hayat, Baqo, Dilorom. Her son Muhammadjan wrote poems with "Majnun" pseudonym, daughter Kuyashkhan with "Khokiy" pseudonym. Uvaysiy's son Muhammadjan was sent to the military war and disappeared. Daughter Kuyashkhan was married to the Abdusamad kari from Margilan. Jahan Atin Uvaysiy died in 1845, Margilan. Her literary property: «Prince Hasan», «The event of Muhammad Alikhan» poetic writings, «Karbala» epic poem, «I am Uvaysiy», «The soul is sad», «I miss», «He learned from me», «I'm in love», «I am delighted», «Good» poems, «Pomegranate», «Scissors» riddles.

Nodira (1792-1842) High talented Mohlaroyim Nodira was born in 1792, the hakim of Andijan Rahmankuliboy's family. She was taught by Atin ayi. She was busy with reading, tried to write poems and she was well-known as a poetess. In 1808 she was married with the khan of Kokand Norbutabiy's son Umarchan. They lived in Margilan until 1810 and in Kokand until the end of their life. Nodira brought up her sons Muhammad Alikhan and Sultan Mahmudkhan. Nodira wrote Uzbek and Tajik poems with «Nodira», «Maknuna», «Komila» pseudonyms and she made up two devans. There are 189 gazal in her Turkish

devan. After her husband died poetess ruled the works of state. She was famous with the name of «Nodirayi Davron». Poet Nodir's («Uzlat», «Mahjur» pseudonyms) work «Naft gulshani» devoted to Nodira. Nodira's works common volume is about 10000 couplet. The main topic of her poems is love. Her literary property: «I improved the house of an appointment...», «Welcome», «A human is not a human without love», «Listen to my shout...», «Come and examine the epoch...», «Be informed from the situation of Nadira», «Necessity», «My eyes are craving for appearance», «Firaknama» poems.

Dilshodibarno (1800-1905) Dilshodi Rahimqul sufi's daughter was born in Uratepa town. She became famous as a poetess, a well-educated woman in our history of cultures. She was taught by her father, she finished this work and sufficed to the teaching degree. She brought up some capable girls as Anbar Atin. Dilshodi Bamо wrote historical, social, political events reliable images about Kokand Khan in 19 century in her «Tarixi muhojiron». Plays Dilshodi Barno created in both uzbek and both tajik languages. Her works every two language came to us.

Anbar Atin (1870-1915) Anbar Atin FarmonkuPs daughter was bom in Kokand. She was a niece of great poetess Uvaysiy. Her mother Ashurbibi was a child of the modest shoemaker family. Anbar was educated by poetess Dilshodi Bamо. Dilshodi Barno noticed very early and she tried to grow her ability. Anbar became famous for busy with at teaching. She created works in two languages. The gazal is veiy important in Anbar Atin's devan. There is also good examples of muhammas, masnaviy, kita, mustazods. In the Uzbek literature history «Karolar falsafasi» devoted to women's fate.

Zulfiya (1915-1997) Well-known Uzbek poetess Zulfiya Isroilova was bom in 1915 1st of March in Tashkent of Isroil blacksmith family. She was student in 1922-1931 at school, 1931-1934 in the situation Girls education instuation, 1935-1938 Mother tongue and literature instuation postgraduate. During her life she worked as a journalism and publishing house ways. During the 1938-1948 poetess was the editor of the Children publishing house. Also she worked was the section chief of the Uzbekistan state publishing house. She was chief щ the section of «Saodat» magazine until 1953. In 1953-1980 she worked as the editor in-chief of this magazine. The great poet Hamid Alimjan's wife awarded the Intemational «Nilufar» and named the Javoharlal Neru State rewards and Mirtemir said that Zulfiya was the moming singer. She was died in 1996, the 1st of August. She created play and opera librettos from «Semurg» and «Zaynab and Aman» epic poems. As an interpreter she also translated russian, ukranian, azarbayjan, indian poems into uzbek language. Zulfiya's poems translated into english, german, russian, bulgarian, chinese, indian, japanese, arabic, persian, vietnam languages.

Saida Zunnunova(1926-1977) Saida Zimnunova was bom in 1926 February 15, Andijan. She fmished the school №30 in town. In 1941-1943 she studied inAndijan State teachers institute. In 1947-1952 she studied inTashDU the department of philology. She worked at schoolsas a teacher in Andijan, the monthly journal of «Gulxan»(«Fire»), «O'zbekistoi madaniyati» («Culture of Uzbekistan»)the publishing house of writers. Saida

was Said Ahmad's wife. She died in 1977, at the 51 years old on account of heavy illness. Her literary property: «Good morning», «My motherland» poems, «Sodik and Anor», «Khayrikhan», «My neighbours», «The talk with a host» epic poems, «Your daughter wrote», «New poems», «The valley of flowers», «Girls», «Poems», «Nilufar», selections, «Flower spring», «Fire», «Friendship», «Wing», «Mother», «Eyes», «Director» and others.

#### **LIST OF USED LITERATURE:**

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