

KOKAND LITERARY ENVIRONMENT AND HISTORY OF NADIRABEGIM

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Annotation: *This article briefly talks about the poets listed above, who decorated the literary environment of Kokan with their interesting and unique works.*

Key words: *Kokan, poet, era, social life, worker.*

Akmal (father of the poet Mahmurnpng), Amiri (Khon Khan of Kokan Umarhop), Bakikhantora, Gulkhapi, Yori Hoqandpy, Zavqny, Zori, Makhjub, Makhmur, Muqimi, Mukhtazib, Mushrif, Muhaypr, Muhammad Yunus Taib, Muhiy, Muhsini, Nasimi, Famous poets such as Nizomny, Hoqandnn, Nadir, Nozil, Rojiiy, Sadoiy, Umidiy, Furqat, Shuhrat can be known from historical literature.

There were enough female poets in the Kokan literary environment. For example, Anbar horse, Bahri horse, Dilshod, Zebuniso, Zinnat, Karomatoy, Nadira, Saidabonu, Toti girl, Uvaisiy, Fazilatbonu, Fidonya, Hafiza horse, Khairiniso and others.

This article briefly talks about the above-mentioned poets who decorated the Kokan literary environment with their interesting and unique works. One of them, Akmal (Domullo Shermuhammad, 18th century) was the father of the poet Mahmur and was one of the intellectuals of his time. Fazliy Namangani highly appreciates Akmal's poetry in the magazine "Majmuat ush-shuaro". Vozekh writes that Akmal had a great reputation among literary people. Akmal collected his poems written in Uzbek in one divan, and his summer poems in Tajik in another divan. These two divans have not yet been found. He enjoyed the works of Eastern classics, especially Hafiz, Saadi, Jami, Navoi, and attached many admirers to their works. Akmal's poems are included in many bayaz. In his works, he criticized the backward aspects of life and encouraged people to enlightenment.

The son of Umar Khan Norbotabek, who was the ruler of the Kokan Khanate in 1787-1822, created under the pseudonym Amiri. He stood out from others with his philosophical and lyrical ghazals. His ghazals were highly appreciated by his contemporaries. He wrote his works in Uzbek and Persian (Tajik). Amiri patronized poets, writers, painters, calligraphers and other artists. During the period of Umarkhop, the literary environment of Kokan was formed, many madrasas, mosques and schools were built. Books written in Arabic and Persian are translated into Uzbek.

Amiri's wife Nodirabegim was also a famous poetess.

Mohlaroyim - Nadira is a famous poetess, statesman, patron of culture and literature who lived and created in the first half of the 19th century. The poetess was born in 1792 in the family of Andijan governor Rahmonqulbi. His mother Ayshabegim was an enlightened woman. According to her family line, she belonged to the Babur clan, and the poet's parents were notable people of the time. Mohlaroyim's education matured in this environment, and he grew up well aware of the history, culture, science and literature of our nation during his

school years. Mohlaroyim fell in love with poetry very early. Ustoz grew spiritually with faith in the works of scholars such as Navoi, Jami and Bedil. It is known that during these years the Khanate of Kokan was ruled by Olim Khan. His brother Umar Khan was the mayor of Margilon, one of the prestigious cities of the Fargona Valley. In 1807, Umar Khan and Mohlaroyim, who had been in love with each other for a long time, got married. On this occasion, Mohlaroyim will come to Margilon. Soon after, Olim Khan was executed in 1810 as a result of ongoing conflicts in the Koqan Khanate, and Umar Khan ascended the throne in his place. From then on, the fate of Mohlaroyim will be connected with Kokan. It was during these years that she entered the field of creativity on a large scale as a poetess.

When Nadira was in Kokonda Khan's palace, she became well-versed in state affairs. In particular, they try hard to get close to people of literature and art, follow the path of our centuries-old literature, and raise the poetry of the time. Two sons are born in the family of Mohlaroyim and Umar Khan. Muhammad Ali Khan and Sultan Mahmud Khan grow up. After Umar Khan's untimely death in 1822, young Muhammad Ali Khan began to rule the country. Nadira joined her young son and began to take an active part in the management of the country.

During these years, relative peace was maintained in the country, while Nadira showed patronage in managing state and country affairs with efficiency and justice. Agreements were made with neighboring countries and their rulers in trade and other areas. Nadira's works in the field of constructions in the country, her initiatives in the field of culture and literature are highlighted in the preface of the poet's office.

The information given by the poet is supplemented and confirmed by the authors of tazkira and historical works, such as Nadir, Khatif and Mushrif, his contemporaries. In the epic poem "Haft Gulshan" dedicated to the poet Nadir Mohlaroyim, he talks about how he gave importance to scientists and virtues, encouraged talented poets to create, and especially protected female poets and virtues. Qazi Abdunabi Khatif, who lived at that time, tries to show the scientific and social activities of the poetess with convincing evidence in his memoirs about Nadira and the poetess's life and social activities, but not completed. Khatif says, "My goal in writing the work is to show that Nadira is an intelligent, understanding, wise woman who appreciates knowledge and words."

Nadira's leadership as a patron of culture and literature is emphasized: "After Umar Khan's death," writes Khatif, "this pearl of chastity considered it ungrateful that the days would pass in this way with sorrow and joy." He went to the Chahorchaman garden like Gulistan, and summoned to his service scholars, scholars, calligraphers, painters from Fergana, Tashkent, Khojand, Andijan and other cities. Spending countless gold and jewels from the country's taxes, he built a high madrasa, an elaborate mosque, a bath house, a caravanserai, and appointed countless endowments to madrasas and mosques... In these days, he ordered to write books and decorate them, and built a library. The secretaries, calligraphers, painters were given such honors and gifts that their voice became famous around the world. Writers from this side of the Amudarya, famous writers, artists like Mirali and Moni gathered here. Thus, this woman with her intelligence and good qualities was recognized as the only one of her time, "Rare time" and was praised by peoples.[1].

However, ongoing disagreements between the khans prevented Mohlaroyim from expanding his activities. As a result, the emir of Bukhara, Nasrullah, invaded Kokan with various weapons and tried to establish the rules of sharia, which he followed here. He persecutes all important people of the khanate and brutally executes Mohlaroyim's two sons - Muhammad Ali Khan, Sultan Mahmud Khan and grandson Muhammad Amin Khan.

The life of the great poetess of the Uzbek people ends tragically in this way.

Nadira is a representative of a great stage in Uzbek classical literature. During the period when the poetess lived and worked, Uzbek literature developed widely in the Koqan Khanate, and a unique literary atmosphere was created. At the head of this literary environment was Kokan Khan, Nadira's life partner Omar Khan-Amiri.

From Mohlaroyim, a great legacy of lyrical works written under the pseudonyms "Komila", "Nadira" and "Maknuna" in Uzbek and Persian-Tajik languages has come down to us.

His son Muhammad Ali Khan also wrote poems. Amiri's poems were collected in divan, and some of his works were included in many anthologies. The book of Uping was published in Istanbul in 1882 and in Tashkent in 1905. On Umar Khan's order, Fazli and Mushrif compiled the collection "Majmuat ush-shuaro", which was printed in Tashkent in 1902. The life and work of Bakikhontora (XIX century) have not been studied enough. There is information that he wrote more works in poetry and historical genres. Mirzarahim Khoqandi gave examples of the histories written by Bakikhontora in his work "Ansab-as-salatin va tavarikh-i alhavokin".

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