
MUHAMMAD RAHIMKHAN FERUZ AND HIS DESCENDANTS

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ANNOTATION

This article contains information about the complex political situations in the Khiva and the family history of Muhammad Rahimkhan Soni (Feruz), a great statesman, famous poet, patron of culture and art, and his descendants. Brief information about the children and grandchildren of Muhammad Rahimkhan Feruz, some of the events that happened in their lives, based on historical literature and sources, is given.

Keywords: Khanate of Khiva, inaq, Muhammad Rahim Khan Soni, family tree, ruler.

Due to the complex political situation in Khorezm in the 1850s and 1860s, the ruling dynasty changed in the country. The central power of Khiva's Shaybanys became much weaker due to the incessant struggle for the throne of the kingdom. As a result, from the 60s of the 18th century, power in Khorezm began to pass into the hands of the leaders of the Kungirots tribes. In 1761, the leader of the Kungirots tribe, Muhammad Amin, who relied on the support of large nobles and representatives of the clergy, was promoted to the position of inaq. During the years 1760-1804, the representatives of the Kungirots dynasty ruled the country in the name of false khans in the name of Inaq. By 1804, Eltuzar declared himself a khan for the first time and founded the empire of Khiva. From this period, the Khungirat dynasty officially occupied the Empire throne.

The second half of the 19th century coincided with the reign of Muhammad Rahim Khan II, when a tense political situation arose in the Empire of Khiva. Muhammad Rahimkhan Khiva Khan was born in 1844 in the family of Seyid Muhammad. He receives elementary education from a private teacher. He studied at a madrasa for some time. Then he will be personally mentored by Ogahi himself. He will teach him the secrets of poetry, history and mainly the science of translation. Muhammad Rahim al-Khorazmi, al-Beruni, "Feruz Shah and Poet Fate" (Author: Davlatyar



Rahim - Shikhnazar Matrasul) Tashkent. "Ghafur Ghulam Publishing House" 1991 first learns about great scholars such as Mahmud az-Zamakhshari, Pahlavon Mahmud, Najmuddin Kubro from Ogahi. On September 22, 1863, at the age of 19, Muhammad Rahim ascended the Khiva throne after the death of his father Syed Muhammad and ruled the country under the name Muhammad Rahim Khan II. Muhammad Rahimkhan II was fond of literature from a young age. Diligently studying the works of poets such as Alisher Navoi, Munis, Ogahi, Nizami Ganjavi, he himself followed them and began to write poems under the pseudonyms "Feruz", "Galib", "Baxtli-saodatli". The fact that the real name of the poet was Bobojon is mentioned in many historical sources. Scholars and people of creativity who lived and worked at the same time as Feruz interpret him as a civic-minded, just and merciful ruler.

Muhammad Rahimkhan Feruz was a very family-oriented person. Feruz had a total of 12 sons, many of whom died of smallpox. There were 6 survivors. They are: Muhammadiyar, Askar Mahmud, Muhammad Yusuf, Asfandiyar, Said Abdullakhan, Ibodulla. In addition, Muhammad Rahim Khan Feruz had a daughter named Adiljan Bika. Adiljon Bika also got smallpox, but survived because the disease was mild.

Muhammadiyar Tora (Inoq Tora) was very wealthy and had 2 sons. One is Nasir tora and the other is Abdirasul tora. His eldest son Nasir Tora (died in 1944) was engaged in creativity. He used the pseudonym "Sultani" in his poems. Children named Saidnazar and Aleksandr Madiyrovich Ivanov were born to Nasir. Inoq Tora's second son was Abdirasul Tora. Abdirasul Tora's life was spent in hardship and torture. Most of his life was spent in captivity far from his country and relatives. He married a Ukrainian girl and from this union 3 daughters are born. They were Lydia Abdirasulovna (born in 1928, has one daughter and one son), Lyubov Abdirasulovna Madiyorova Zheltaya (born in 1929, has 2 sons), Alma Abdirasulovna Madiyorova Romanenko (born in 1941 had 1 son).

Askad Mahmud married a woman named Ulliposhsha (died in 1945). They gave birth to a girl named Asilposhsha. When she turned 18, she was betrothed to 8-year-old Ismailjan, the grandson of her uncle Muhammad Yusuf Tora. It was an event aimed at strengthening kinship relations between brothers. 8-year-old Ismailjan still had insufficient understanding of family, childlike innocence and playfulness, even on the day of his wedding, he quickly filled his boots with money while collecting the scattered money together with the bridegroom. Interesting cases related to it were recorded by local palace historians. Ismailjon accepted Asilposhsha as his sister.



Even when they were walking together, Ismailjon would hold Asilposhsha's skirts and bring her all kinds of sweets. One day Ismailjan's sister Asilposhsha fell ill. Asilposhsha Bika, who just turned 20 years old, passed away due to an untimely illness. After this incident, Ismailjan fell into a deep depression. Before his death, Asilposhsha bequeathed to Ismailjon that he would marry Ugiljon Bika, the daughter of his uncle Asfandiyar Tora (who wrote ghazals under the nickname Farrukh). After that, his sister Asilposhsha married Ugiljon Bika according to Bika's will. They had 4 children: Saida, Adilposhsha, Halima and Aziza. Saida had 2 children named Nazira and Azimbek, and Nazira's husband was a person named Batir.

The last emir of Khiva, Said Abdullakhan, had 3 children: Muhammad Yaqub, Said, and Sadulla. Among his children, there is information about the fact that Sa'dulla was disabled.

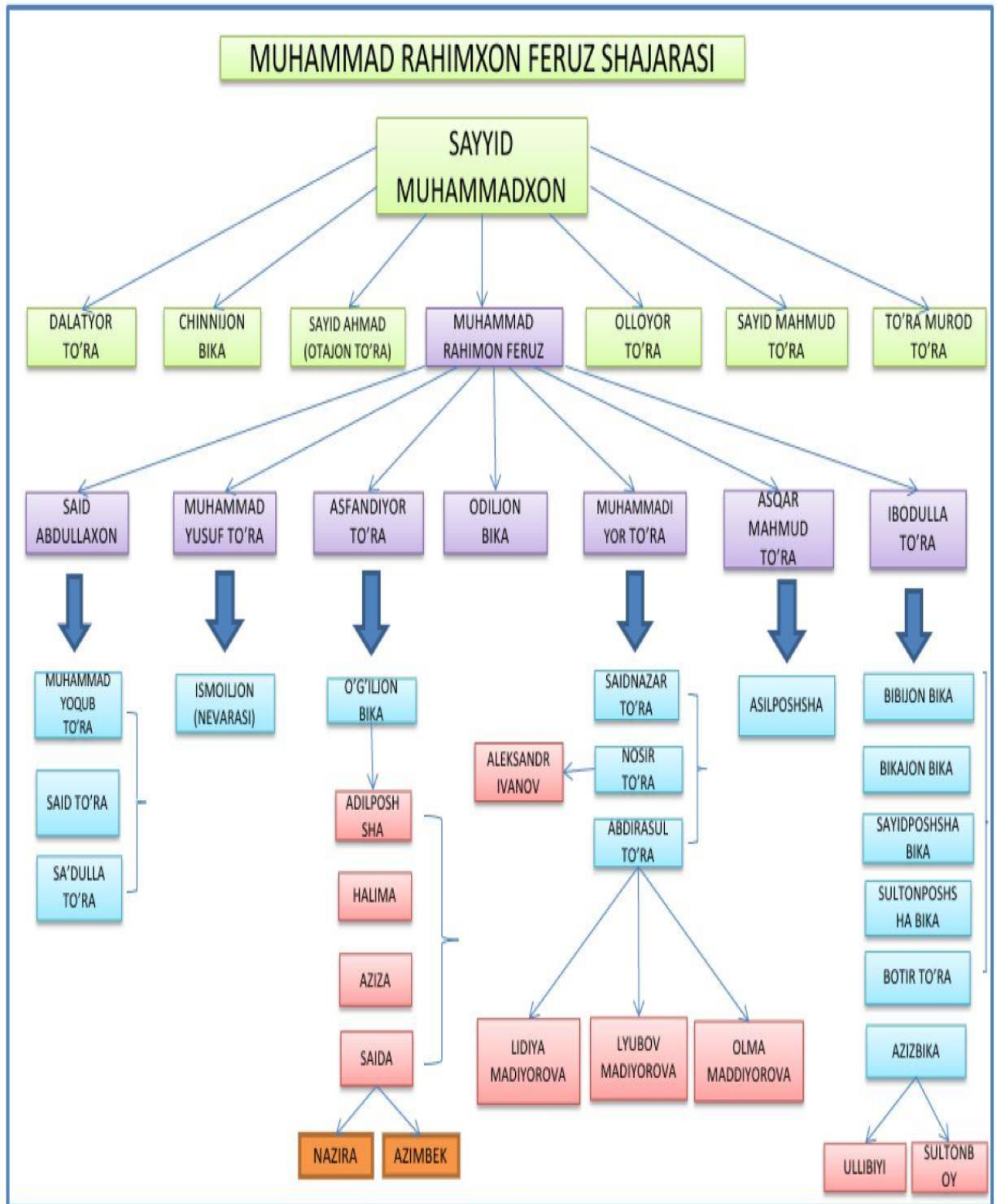
Another child of Muhammad Rahimkhan Feruz was Ibodulla Tora, and he had 6 daughters. Bibijan bika, Bekajon bika, Sultanposhsha bika, Sayidposhsha bika, Azizbika (born in 1904, he had 2 children named Ullibiyi (1923-1929) and Sultanboy (1929), Bekposhsha bika).

Ibodulla Tora also had a son named Batir Tora. Mohammad Rahim Khan Feruz brought his grandchildren to him and took care of their education. One day, Muhammad Rahim Khan, who invited Batir to the court, asked him what he had learned. Then Batir recites all the surahs and verses of the Holy Qur'an by heart, surprising everyone. Muhammad Rahimkhan is happy that his grandson has memorized the Qur'an and intends to make him a mature religious figure. But Batir died that evening due to an unknown illness. Everyone will be saddened by this. After this incident, Ibodulla Tora's wife gave birth to another son. According to Mohammad Rahimkhan Feruz's recommendation, the boy will be named Batir in memory of his deceased son.

In conclusion, the second half of the 19th century had a special place in the Uzbek literature of the beginning of the 20th century. Muhammad Rahimkhan Feruz, who was the direct cause of his arrival, and his descendants are important figures in Uzbek literature and history.



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