

THE STUDY OF THE LIFE AND WORK OF FURQAT, THE OWNER OF A LARGE HERITAGE

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Annotation:

In this article, the life path, creativity and the study of the son of Zakirjon Kholmuhammad, who wrote poems under the pseudonym of Furqat, a major representative of Uzbek classic literature, during his earlier life, as well as now. In the study of the writer's life and work, his memoir "Condition of the Khokhand poet Zakirjon Furqat, his own writing" is a valuable source. Below is also a reference to this work.

Keywords : Furqat , life period, Khalid Rasul, "Turkistan province newspaper", memoir, lyric poet.

Furqat, the son of Zakirjon Kholmuhammad, one of the leading representatives of our classical literature, was born in 1859 in the city of Ko`kan in the family of a merchant. His father was one of the intellectuals of his time and paid serious attention to his son's education. When he was seven years old, he was apprenticed to a schoolmaster named Muhammad Olim. A demanding father insists that his child should be educated well and even says, "If Zakirjon doesn't come to school or doesn't come and study, you will reprimand him, the meat is yours, the master is mine". Zakirjon, who has a sharp mind, quickly memorizes small surahs and then goes to "the blackboard" (learning the alphabet) . After completing Haftiyak in six months, he goes to the Qur'an . At the age of eight, he finished reading "Mantiq ut-tayr" by the great poet Fariduddin Attar in six months, and after that he began to read the books of Mirza Bedil and Hafiz. At the age of eleven, Ashur Muhammad went to the qari's service and learned to recite the Qur'an. At the age of twelve , he became an apprentice to a mudarris named Poshshahoja, and studied Arabic language and grammar from the books "Bidon", "Avomil", "Harokat", and "Kofiya" . At the age of fourteen, he entered a madrasa to improve his literacy. But time constraints do not allow him to continue his studies. The Qioqan khanate will be terminated, madrasas will be closed, and the future poet will be forced to work for a living. During his

years in other cities, he was known throughout the Ferghana Valley with his poems under the pseudonym Furqat (meaning hijran, separation) . Then , according to his father's wishes , he returns to his city, builds a family, and finds his circle. At the same time, Furqat wrote not only poems , but also wrote a pamphlet called "Hammomi hayol" and translated works called ``Nuh manzar" and ``Chor dervish" from Persian into Uzbek.

Furqat was always interested in the cultural life of Tashkent. He went to the theaters, watched vistavkas, watched the darshans of the gymnasium and wrote his impressions on ``Gymnasium", ``The Nature of Science", ``About the Vistavka", ``Epic about Suvorov", ``About the Song Party". He explains in his works such as ``. Sharif Yusupov, a major scholar of literature , singles out the poem titled ``On the Ball " as the greatest among such enlightening poetic works written by the poet during his years living in Tashkent . Enlightenment features are noticeable in this poem, which is quite large in size . In addition, from the content of the poem, it can be seen that the poet is also aware of the fine applied arts - architecture and painting. We are even surprised by the enlightened poet's wonderful lines about the winter garden:

Great bulk, one mirror room

Be sure to celebrate the winter season with flowers.

Fresh flowers are blooming,

If it breaks, it's a pain you can't sew...

Have a garden on a cold day ?

Bake under enough heat.

It's like a lamp last night,

A clear example is Gulistan.

As for the study of the writer's work , the study of Furqat's life and work began very early - with the collection of the poet's poems. When Zakirjon was only 24 years old, his poems began to be included in manuscript poetry collections - bayoz. It should be noted that dozens of ghazals, mukhammas and musaddas of the poet were recorded in large manuscripts and lithographs . Since 1890, the author's poems and articles published in the only publication published in Uzbek at that time - ``Turkistan Region Gazette" made the name of Furqat even more popular. The memoirs ``Condition of Khokand poet Zakirjon Furqat, written by himself", which



is considered a valuable resource for studying the life and work of the writer, were also published on the pages of this newspaper. In those years, some of the poet's works were published in the journal *Zapiski Vostochnogo otdeleniya* published in St. Petersburg and attracted the attention of Russian orientalists. It can be observed that the study of Furqat's work has increased since the 30s of the 20th century. Some poems of the enlightened poet can be found in school textbooks and textbooks published at that time. It should be mentioned that Khalid Rasul, doctor of philology, made great contributions to the study and publication of literary works. He has published dozens of articles and treatises devoted to the study of Furqat's life and work. The scientist has been active in publishing one-volume and two-volume editions of the poet's works in Uzbek and Russian several times. In 1959, the jubilee celebrations held in connection with the 100th anniversary of the poet's birth became an important event in the study of the literary work. In this regard, many scientific articles and monographs were created about the social and cultural-literary life of the period in which the poet lived. Relying on the important researches of poets G'.G'ulam, M.Shaikhzoda, S.Abdulla, academicians I.Mo'minov, V.Zohidov, A. Qayumov, major literary critics H.Zaripov, L.Qayumov, E.A.Karimov on his work. In the literary studies of the stagnation period, the literary heritage, which is the spiritual wealth of our people, and the personalities of religious figures, scholars, sheikhs, literary representatives, who created a large part of them, were looked at from one side. Only the aspects favorable to the ruling ideology are studied from their work, and their works are subordinated to the idea of the ideology. We can say the same about the work of Furqat, the son of Zakirjon Khalmuhammad. It is known that in the second half of the 19th century, advances in science and technology began to enter Turkestan. A new progressive ideology appeared in Central Asia during the period of increasing colonial and national oppression, and this progressive ideology was reflected in Furqat's work for the first time in Uzbek literature.

If we stop at the nickname of the poet, while the writer is traveling abroad, he cannot leave his homeland even for a moment. He deeply feels that he has lost his country. Suffers. A bright example of this is the *radifil ghazal* and *muhamma* written by him from abroad "Adashganman". There is a great meaning in the fact that the word "I'm lost" is emphasized in the poem. No matter where he goes, the poet feels like a stranger, like a bird that has lost its nest, a nightingale that has lost its nest:



It's strange that I got lost in this region

Basoni is a wild bird - I am lost in the sky.

But according to some information, it is considered that this ghazal does not belong to the pen of Furqat. The nickname of the poet does not mean separation from the homeland, because he used this nickname for his works written in his own country. Naturally, the tsarist government is not interested in the residence of such a talented, patriotic poet, a thinker with the potential to attract many people as Furqat Benazir to live in Turkestan. was That is why the way to return to his country was blocked. People's poet Abdulla Oripov's poem ``Furqat's cry" contains such verses:
The country is there, I am here, in the middle is the flood of emigration -
I had a reason to criticize him .

although the blessed body of the poet is far away , his immortal soul lives on in the hearts of generations through his works.

Summary. One of the aspects that favored Eastern poetry was that they considered the poetic word Benazir as a form, elevated it to the level of divinity, and it was often emphasized that its meanings and forms showed special brilliance and special attractiveness. Zakirjon Furqat, as one of the eloquent poets of the new Uzbek literature, looked at poetic words with affection and created a system of beautiful, unique and impressive symbols through them. Taking a strong place from the treasury of classic poetry, poetic symbols that have passed over the centuries, poetic arts, the demands and needs of the era in which the poet lived, and Furqat's poetic skills have gained a number of renewals. During the colonial period, the study of the writer's life and work was interpreted only from one side, i.e., aspects specific to the authoritarian regime. Today, thanks to independence, it is being studied and researched in every aspect.

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