

IN UZBEK CLASSICAL LITERATURE THE PLACE OF MAVLONO SAKKOKI

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola Sakkokiyning o`zbek mumtoz adabiyotida tutgan o`rnini o`rganish tadqiqiga bag`ishlangan.

Kalit so`zlar: tarixiy shaxs, adabiy qahramon, badiiy timsol, ilohiy ishq, rivoyat, diniy afsona, ruhiy kechinma, badiiy ifoda

Annonation

This article is devoted to the study of the role of Sakkoki in Uzbek classical literature.

Key words: Historical person, literary hero, literary symbol, delinea tale, religious myth, spiritual case, literary expression.

Introduction

We know very little about Mavlono Sakkoki, one of the founders of Uzbek poetry, who made a significant contribution to Uzbek literature with his charming poems. It is worth mentioning here that valuable information about Sakkoki and the period in which he lived, his literary activity, as well as his place in the Uzbek literature of the XV century from the works of Alisher Navoi "Majolisun nafois", "Muhokamat ul-lug'atayn". we can know.

In particular, Alisher Navoi says about Sakkoki in his Majlis Majois: "Mevlana Sakkoki is from Movarounnahr: the people of Samarkand have a lot of faith in him and praise him very much. But when I was in poor Samarkand, I thought a few times about the muarrifs, and the result was that I did not understand anything about the nature, and what did not appear as they described. If all else fails, then all the good poems of Mawlana Lutfi have been stolen and shot. There is no such thing as a taste buds, and sometimes there are bad tastes. Some people describe it and read it, and some of them criticize it:

What a delicacy, what a charm, O magical spectacle,

Kabki Dari is not a peacock, of course, this is the color of behavior.

His grave is a bullet. "

Or in this play he also admits that "... the ancient Turkic poet, whether Mevlana Lutfi or Mevlana Sakkoki, was a Malik ulkalom in Movarounnahr ..." (p. 171).

A. Navoi also mentions Mavlino Sakkoki in his work "Muhokamat ul lug'atayn": "From the time of Sultan Sahibkiran Temur Koragon to the end of the reign of his son-in-law Shahrukh Sultan, poetry was written in Turkish. And the descendants and followers of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) also appeared in the salaah: Shuara Sakkoki and Haydar Khorezmi and Atoi and Muqumi and Yaqini and Gadoi.

In addition to Alisher Navoi's writings in *Majlis un nafois* and *Muhokamat ul lug'atayn*, he also left the following information about Sakkoki in *Khutbai Davovun*: "And from the *fusahosidin* of the Uyghur composition and the source of the Turkish alphabet, Mawlana Lutfiykim, the *ijtihad* of one's sweet poetry is great in Turkestan, and the intrigue of one's gentle poetry is endless in Iraq and Khorasan, and there are devons. Thus, according to Alisher Navoi, Mavloni Sakkoki became one of the great poets who wrote wonderful lyrical poems and unique poems and made a significant contribution to the development and prosperity of Uzbek classical literature.

Indeed, the poet Yaqini's description of "Sakkokiykim, a mujtahid of Turkish poets" in his "Arrow and Bow" means that he was one of the greatest poets of his time.

Sakkoki was born in the second half of the 14th century, or rather in the last quarter, and lived in the first half of the 15th century under the rule of Ulugbek.

Sakkoki is the poet's nickname, and his place of birth and year are unknown. According to Hungarian Turkic scholar Janos Ekman, Sakkoki was born in the second half of the 14th century and died in the first half of the 15th century. Sakkoki spent most of his life in Samarkand. He began writing his first poems during the reign of Amir Temur, but his creative maturity dates back to the reign of Ulugbek.

Sakkokiy is a poet of Transoxiana. He lived and worked in Samarkand, the capital of the Timurids. In the poet's office:

If the people of the steppe reach Haji Tarhan, it is a ghazal,
Leave every byte in a peaceful world Palace -

byte indicates that it has been elsewhere. However, it is difficult to say for sure whether the "steppe people" in this verse are Dashti Kipchak, Dashtak near Bukhara, Samarkand's Dashtak or some other place. Such gestures in the poet's creative heritage need special research.

Sakkoki is a literary pseudonym of the poet, whose real name is still unknown. The nickname Sakkoki is derived from the word "sakkok" (knife). Such a sign suggests that the poet grew up in a family of craftsmen. The date of the poet's birth is also unknown. Literary critic N. Mallaev's book "History of Uzbek literature" states that Sakkoki was born in the second half of the XIV century, probably in the last quarter of that century. As a confirmation of the above idea, the great scholar points out that in 810 AH (1407-1408) he wrote a poem dedicated to Amir Temur's grandson Khalil Sultan (1405-1409). In particular, the hymn contains the following verses:

Eight hundred and ten days of history and an evening of honor.

It's been a month since anyone was born in the world.

Here, we can say about the birthplace of the poet, in the article by Mashhura Hasanova "Sakkokiy (Sayraniy? Sabroni ?!)": *zi* is written in the form of سبرانی. That is, given that the letters "bow" and "be" differ by a single point, the word is spelled "Sayraniy" as a result of a

misspelling (i.e., a drop in the manuscript). the rest "may be. This means that the poet not only lived in Sabron for some time, but was born here and is therefore called Sabrani. "

However, it is clear that Sakkoki's work was perfected during the reign of Ulugbek (1409-1449). He praises Ulugbek as an enlightened king:

The world is gone, the anxiety is gone,
Crowds, go crazy, this day has come forever.
Admittedly, this nation has all the anigtek souls or not,
Praise be to Allaah

(Description of Life, p. 283).

Prof. N. Mallaev speculates that Sakkoki's poem to Ulugbek must have been written at least in his 30s. The well-known literary critic A. Hayitmetov's book "Uzbek literature of the Timurid period" (Tashkent, 1996) states the following: "Undoubtedly, the most prestigious and famous Uzbek poet in Ulugbek's palace was Sakkoki. Along with his captivating lyrical poems, his poems about Ulugbek, Arslan Khoja Tarhon, Khoja Muhammad Porso in Uzbek language were also a bright achievement of this poetic genre. In one of his poems about Ulugbek, he spoke not only about the scientist-king, but also about himself:

If the sky takes years to turn, first of all,
A Turkish poet like me is a wise king like you! -

There was a certain historical truth when it was written. But we cannot fully appreciate Sakkoki's literary legacy. "Only the last part of his office has survived."

Sakkoki's creative legacy, though small in size, is large in essence. He deserves the praise of his predecessors, as well as Navoi, and his high status among the people can be appreciated.

The description of Sakkoki's devon in the catalog of British Turkish manuscripts under the number Or.2079 reads: "In Sakkoki's devon there is a poem dedicated to Khalil Sultan, a poem dedicated to Sheikh Khoja Muhammad Porso, 5 poems dedicated to Ulugbek Mirzo, four poems to Khoja Tarkhan The second copy was copied in the Manuscripts Fund of the Institute of Oriental Studies named after Abu Rayhan Beruni of the Russian Federation in 1937 on the basis of a source copied by the Secretary Shoislam. In the book "Uzbek classical literature" Eshankulov writes: "These copies do not differ much from each other. However, none of them is a complete and perfect copy of Sakkoki's divan. They contain only a part of Sakkoki's poems. Sakkoki's devon begins with praise and nat. Then it will be given in 10 verses: one verse is dedicated to Khoja Muhammad Porso, one of the Naqshbandi sheikhs, one verse is dedicated to Khalil Sultan, four verses are dedicated to Mirzo Ulugbek and four verses are dedicated to Arslonkhoja Tarkhan, "said literary scholar M. Hasanova in Sakkoki's office. There are 1 hymn, 1 nat and 11 hymns. One of the hymns is dedicated to Khoja Muhammad Porso, one to Khalil Sultan, four to Ulugbek Mirzo, one to Shahrukh Sultan (however, this verse is given in the divan under the title "Ulugbek Mirzo Madhi"), and four to Arslan Khoja Tarkhan. . The total number of poems is 407 bytes or 814 verses, ie

10 verses in the poet's office, 11 verses and 13 verses (10 in N. Mallayev, R. Vahidov and H. Eshonkulov, 11 in M. Hasanova, 11 in Kemal Eraslan and M. Ergashojayev has 13 verses). From the above, it is clear that more research is needed.

At the same time, we agree with M. Hasanova that in the poem dedicated to Shahrukh Sultan "but this poem is given in the cabinet under the title" Praise of Ulugbek Mirzo ". Perhaps we do not agree that N.Mallayev, R.Vakhidov and H.Eshonkulov, who studied Sakkokiy and his devons in detail, are one of the 5 poems dedicated to Ulugbek Mirzo.

Now let's talk about M. Ergashkhodjayev's opinion about both devons: "According to the British-Turkish catalog of manuscripts, the devon consists of 33 pages, each page has fifteen lines, but in some of its pages there are many spaces left. The Devonian text is written in black ink in two columns in Nasta'liq script. The poems are on pages 3-15 of the devon. The following pages are ghazals with bytes ending in "nun", "he" and "yo". This version of the Devon contains 13 verses and 57 verses. According to Kemal Erasla, at the end of the Devonian text, a Persian byte is written in a large table. Then a six-byte poem in Persian was written. "

In the manuscript treasury of the Institute of Oriental Studies named after Abu Rayhon Beruni of the Russian Federation in 1937, a copy copied by the Secretary Shoislam consists of 27 pages and contains a letter of recommendation. The number of lines is seventeen. The text is written in double columns, but not included in the table. This copy lacks five Gazelles from the British Museum (between pages 21 b – 22 a). It contains 13 ghazals and 52 ghazals, "he said.

So, none of them is a complete and perfect copy of Sakkoki's divan. While only a fraction of Sakkoki's poems are given in them, the subject awaits its researcher.

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