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SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE KOKAN LITERARY ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the emergence and development of the Kokan literary environment, as well as opinions about its founder. The impact of the literary environment of Kokan on the literary environment of Khorezm and the specific aspects of this literary phenomenon are expressed. The place of each creator in the literary movement is mentioned directly. The creations of female poets have been touched upon a little.

KEYWORDS

Literary environment, Khorezm literary environment, tatabbu, historiography, literary influence, communication, dynasty of poets, ghazal, chistan, muvashshar.

INTRODUCTION

Between the 18th and 19th centuries, the relations of mutual cooperation between a number of literary circles rose to a higher level. The issue of literary influence is clearly noticeable in the works of artists of this period. This situation is visible in the works of representatives of the literary environment of Kokan and Khorezm.

Paying special attention to the literary environment of Kokan and Khorezm (the period from the beginning of the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century), Abdurauf Fitrat writes the following: "... but it should be said that the literary life that grew in Ferghana It was not as generous and wide as that of Khorezm. The act of translating important works created in Khorezm and writing important histories did not exist during Ferghana's time. Even so, it cannot be denied that the



poets of Fergana had a great influence on the poets of Khorezm. show it. [1, 59]

Although, as Fitrat pointed out, translation and historical works were not so important in the literary environment of Ko'kan, but according to the recognition of scientists, this literary environment was able to rise to the level of the literary environment of Herat in the time of Navoi and is called the "Second Golden Age". . It is already known to all of us that the literary environment of Kokand as a special phenomenon is of great importance in determining the place of Uzbek literature in the world. The creators of this period continued the unique traditions of Uzbek classic literature and created beautiful works from each other. The fact that these works are alive in this way can be attributed to the loyalty to those age-old traditions. Because traditionalism is one of the important features of fiction. The literary environment of Kokan, formed on the basis of traditions, emerged as the largest and most vibrant phenomenon in the 19th century. During this period, Umar Khan Amiri, who ruled the khanate, not only supported culture and literature, but also had his place and influence in the world of creativity. Kokan, which we are proud to mention today, formed and developed the literary environment.

1. The creators of the literary environment of Kokand not only created freely under the patronage of

the ruler like Umar Khan, but also perfected their works by taking advice from a teacher like Amiri.

2. Kokan literary environment under the leadership of Amiri has a number of unique features. Including

3. Kokan's literary environment is an epic in languages today thanks to the hard work of three great talents. That is, the creative family consisting of Amiriy, Nadira and Muhammad Alikhan (Khan) had a significant impact on the development of this environment with their beautiful works.

4. It is gratifying that female poets such as Uvaisi, Nadira, Anbar Otin, Dilshodi Barno, and Mahzuna have their own place in this environment. Because it is difficult to find a female artist in other literary environments.

5. The representatives of the literary environment of Kokan have always been loyal to the age-old traditions of our classical literature and have been waving their pen around this tradition.

6. Although historiography and tazkirah did not flourish like Khorezm's literary environment, almost every artist managed to make a collection of their works.

7. In the first half of the 19th century, the most developed literary environment of Tatabbunavis was in Kokand, which was directly led by Kokand khans, poets

Amiri, and then his son Khan. Masnu tatabbul were also strong there. [2, 117] Amiri and Khan created ghazals that served as a basis for the literary poets like Muqimi, Furqat, and Zavqi, while making beautiful references to each other's works.

8. This literary environment was led by a man like Amiri, who, although he is the ruler of the country, considers himself a slave in front of divine love, in front of true love, and calls his mistress "king":

Husn shohisan, jono, bu hazing gadolarga,

Ko'z uchi bilan boqib, xayr ayla exson qil.[3, 218]

9. The literary legacy of Amiri, the leader of this environment, attracts attention with the breadth and depth of the mystical content and the primacy of the hymn of divine love. Also, as a result of the strong mystical education, the influence of the existing tradition, and the activity of sects and schools of mysticism, we can see that not only Amiri, but also other poets of that time had a strong influence of mysticism. [4, 394]

Adamdin men qachon o'z ixtiyorim birla kelmishmen,

Jamoling jilvasi birla vujud izhori qilmishmen... [5,387]

From Amiri.

An example of Sufi poems from Gulkhani's works:

Ko'ngul ozurdadur dunyog'a arzi ehtiyoj etmaz,

Tariqat soliki mayli bu yo'lda izdivoj etmaz.

10. Another characteristic of this environment is the fact that with their creations and unique talents, they have given orders in the Turkish and Persian languages as well.

11. The representatives of the Kokan literary environment, including Uvaisiy, deserve recognition for bringing the genre of the poetic riddle "Chistan" to its peak. This genre also rose to a noteworthy stage of its development in the Kokan literary environment.

12. Uvaisiy, who started the triumphant march of Uzbek poets into the world of literature with his poems, even created an epic, which distinguishes the literary environment of Kokan from other literary environments.

13. Another characteristic aspect of the Kokan literary environment is that among the artists of this period there are also those who waved their pens in the comic direction. In particular, artists such as Gulkhani, Muqimi, Zavqi, and Muhyi had a great influence on the development of this direction.

14. The muvashshar style brought to the fore by Malikai davron Nodirabegim also left a very bright mark in the history of Uzbek classical literature. The "Declaration" is a proof of this.

15. The creators of this period deeply absorbed ancient traditions and enriched them with a new spirit



and style, and they significantly influenced the work of representatives of Khorezm literary environment, such as Munis, Ogahi, Kamil, Tabibi, Avaz O'tar, starting with Muhammad Rahimkhan Feruz. those who held a secret.

16. In the 19th century, in the Kokan Khanate, the sense of freedom and truth was revived, the owners of unique talents, who were more inclined to correctness and courage, lived, and artists such as Khazik, Gulkhani, Makhmur, Nadira are popular among the people because of these characteristics. who found fame. Among them, it is a good thing that there are talented people like Uvaisi, who is able to give instructions even to a hermit, who has deeply mastered the secrets of Sufism and Tariqat [6, 17]:

If you want to be alone, ascetic, cry a lot,

You don't need Jayhun to drown yourself, -

17. The most unique and special aspect of this environment is that a queen like Nodirai Davran leads the poets, comes to the side of her husband and patronizes the people of creativity, a phenomenon that cannot be found in any other literary environment.

The appearance of Nadira as a wife of the country's rulers Amiri and Muhammadali Khan as a mother in the sultanate chapter, and as a mentor in creative moments shows how lucky these two rulers are. For example, Nadira thinks about the kingdom in one of

her ghazals and states that the state of the people should always be the focus of the ruler's attention, that if the king does not take care of himself as a citizen, then no one needs his luxury, his kingdom, his glory. He advises his daughter and husband:

Fuqaro holiga boqmasa har shoh, anga

Hashmat-u, saltanat-u, raf'at-u, shon, barcha abas.

Shoh uldurki, raiyyatga tarahhum qilsa,

Yo'q esa, qoidai amnu amon, barcha abas.

These opinions conclude that the representatives of the Kokan literary environment, founded by Amiri, have their own way in all genres of fiction, in different directions: poetry, comedy, advice, loyalty to tradition, as well as artistic interpretation. is characterized by the fact that he conquered a significant part of Uzbek literature by creating his style and style. Representatives of this environment are in the ghazal, tuyuk, rubai, mustazad genres of poetry; They skillfully waved their pens in the forms of musammat, including murabba', mukhammas, musaddas and muashshar, and created on the themes of divine love, loyalty to the Motherland, friendship, correctness and honesty. They skillfully put their heartaches and emotional experiences to the disposal of the pen. In this way, they bequeathed beautiful and unique works of art to our generation. How many of these rare works are not yet known to the public...



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