



ACTIVITIES ON TEXTUAL STUDIES OF PORSO SHAMSIEV

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ABSTRACT

This article is about the scientific activity of the famous Uzbek textologist Porso Shamsiev, which focuses on the main scientific works of the scientist. P. Shamsiev’s qualities as a Navoi scholar and his services in source studies are listed.

KEYWORDS: *Alisher Navoi, Porso Shamsiev, textual studies, Khamsa, work.*

INTRODUCTION

PorsakhonShamsiev (1897-1973) is a well-known scientist, Honored Scientist of Uzbekistan, Doctor of Philology, who made a great contribution to the field of literary sources and textual studies in Uzbekistan, studied the works of Alisher Navoi on the basis of original manuscripts and devoted his life to presenting the perfect edition of “Khamsa”.

As a textologist, P. Shamsiev conducted serious research on Navoi's works. In particular, the fact that he published scientific and critical texts of “Khamsa” epics on the basis of authoritative manuscripts, which also serve as a basis for their current publications, shows how important the work of the scientist in the development of Uzbek textual studies. First of all, it is appropriate to dwell on the issues of the scientist's life, stages of his activity and scientific biography. Because it helps to get a broader understanding of the scientific and creative thinking, style and methods, scientific views and criteria of approach of PorsoShamsiev, in general, to gain a deeper understanding of the most important aspects of the work of a textologist.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Information about the life and scientific activity of PorsoShamsiev is covered in the research and articles of S. Ganieva, T. Gafurjanova and F. Musamuhamedov [1, pp. 3-8, 2, pp.50-53, 3, pp.66]. The “Archive of Writers of Uzbekistan” in the State Museum of Literature named after Alisher Navoi also contains materials from the archive fund of PorsoShamsiev, which was studied by Yu. Tursunov [4].

P. Shamsiev's activity was in several spheres, he was a public educator, then a publisher, and then conducted research in the field of source studies and textual studies.

Navoi scholar P. Shamsiev was born on February 10, 1897 in Khoja Porso mahalla in Bukhara. He studied first in school and then in madrasa. He came to Tashkent in 1925 and

began working in the public education system. P. Shamsiev wrote such works as “Workbook from Literature” (1932), “Literature Textbook” (1933), “Second Reading Book” (1938), “Uzbek Language Textbook” (1938–1939), “First Reading Book” (1941); how many textbooks, anthologies and manuals on teaching methods are created.

The scientist's activity in the field of madrasah, school and education was completed in the 30s of the XX century. Then, since 1945, he worked as an editor at the State Publishing House of Uzbekistan, Educational and Pedagogical Publishing House, FAN Publishing House of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Later, PorsoShamsiev worked as a senior researcher at the Institute of Language and Literature until 1973, i.e. until the end of his life, conducting serious research on the manuscripts of classical literature, in particular, the works of Alisher Navoi. In these processes, the scientist carries out such important work as identifying unknown manuscripts of Navoi's works in our country and the world, giving them a scientific description, and most importantly, publishing public and scientific publications, compiling scientific and critical texts. P. Shamsiev identified several manuscripts and put them into scientific circulation. In particular, 1) The Kazan copy of Navoi's “Khamsa”. The collection of the Oriental Manuscripts Fund of the Scientific Library of Kazan State University, number 15334, contains five epics of “Khamsa” in full. PorsoShamsiev examines his style of paper, lettering, and decoration, identifies it as belonging to the sixteenth century, and creates a detailed description and presents it to the fund. This copy is considered to be an ancient and reliable source, and due to its closeness to the copy of the 15th-century calligrapher Abduljamil, it is later included in the list of 6 authoritative copies involved in the preparation of the scientific-critical text of “Khamsa”; 2) Kazan copy of Navoi's “First Dewan”. The manuscript is stored in the Oriental Manuscripts Fund of the Scientific Library of Kazan State University under No. 1742. It is another ancient copy of the “First Dewan”, written a hundred years after the manuscript copied by Sultan Mashhadi. The manuscript states that it was copied by Herat in 976 AH (1568 CE) in Herat. According to PorsoShamsiev's research, this manuscript is another copy of the First Devon found by Hamid Suleymanov in St. Petersburg (Leningrad). The scholar then compares the two copies and identifies all the differences; 3) A copy of the office “Badoe ul-Bidoya” (Fund of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 6 11675 manuscripts). Earlier, the scientist identified the “Navodiru-n-Nihoya” dewan, which Abduljamil had transferred to the secretary, and presented it to the scientific community.

P. Shamsiev also makes a significant contribution to the import of rare manuscripts stored in the world manuscript funds. In particular, Abduljamil from the British Museum has managed to obtain a photocopy of the work “Tuhfatu-s-Salotin” as a result of tireless efforts. When he got acquainted with it, he found out that it was not the secretary's own work, but a set of bytes composed by him from Alisher Navoi's ghazals. The textologist quotes some passages from its preface, stating that the creation of this complex required a long and in-depth work.

The discovery of new ancient manuscripts of Navoi's works by a textual scholar, firstly, the discovery of new manuscripts unknown in Navoi studies, greatly helped to reveal important aspects of the poet's work and opened the way for new research; secondly, these ancient findings serve as a necessary source for further improvement of scientific and critical texts of Navoi's works, in particular, the epics “Khamsa”; thirdly, it served to eliminate some of the confusion and confusion associated with Navoitextology (mainly in the compilation of scientific-critical texts).

The scholar's textual activity is divided into two periods: the first period is directly related to practical, and the second is related to scientific-theoretical activity.

Initially, P. Shamsiev was mainly engaged in the mass publication and promotion of the cultural and literary heritage of the Uzbek people, especially the works of the great Uzbek

poet Alisher Navoi. In the second period, he will conduct research on more manuscript sources and scientific-critical texts. In 1939, on the eve of the 500th anniversary of Alisher Navoi, PorsoShamsiev was appointed a scientific consultant to the group for the study of the life and work of the thinker. According to the decision, it is planned to publish 10 volumes of the poet's works. In these processes, PorsoShamsiev demonstrates his high talent and scientific potential, standing alongside many scientists and poets such as SadriiddinAini, Gafur Gulam, Oybek, Hamid Olimjon, Baki, Hodi Zarif, Anisi, Muinzoda, Charkhi. PorsakhonShamsiev had prepared works such as “Mahbubu-l-qulub”, “Munshoat”, “Waqfiya”, “Khamsatu-l-Mutahayyirin”, “Holoti Sayyid Hasan Ardasher”, “HolotiPahlavon Muhammad”, “Muhokamatu-l-Lugatayn”, “Mezonu-l- Avzon”, “Historical property of a foreigner”, “Nazmu-l-Javohir”, “Arbain” and all the epics of “Khamsa” for the XV volume of the poet's works, published on the occasion of the 525th anniversary of Navoi.

Later, P. Shamisev also mastered the experience of composing scientific and critical texts. After the mass publication of Navoi's works, there is a need for a dictionary for a deeper study and deeper understanding of the works of the great poet, whose language and style is complex. Such works as “Short Dictionary of Uzbek Classical Literature”, “Dictionary of Navoi Works” were created out of this need. The creation of these dictionaries is also connected with the scholar's many years of textual research on the works of Navoi. Today, they serve as a valuable source for research in Navoi studies, as well as in classical literature. Another important work in Navoi studies was the collection of Abdurahmon Jami's writings on Navoi and Navoi's writings on Jami and the publication of a collection entitled “Abdurahmon Jami and Alisher Navoi” (Tashkent, 1966).

Of course, PorsoShamsiev's literary activity was not limited to the study of Alisher Navoi's works. The scientist also took an active part in the publication of the five-volume “Anthology of Uzbek literature” (instead of a chrestomathy, Tashkent, 1959-1968) and “Anthology of Uzbek poetry” (five volumes, Tashkent, 1961-1962). Another bright aspect of the scholar's literary talent is seen in the process of preparing the works of Ghafur Ghulam for publication. P. Shamsiev's friendship and cooperation with Gafur Gulam was very sincere and fruitful. In 1953-57, the four-volume complex of Gafur Gulam was prepared at a high level, largely as a result of the efforts of PorsoShamsiev. The scientist dedicated it to the 50th anniversary of the poet's birth. Again P.Shamsiev (in collaboration with A.Hayitmetov) in 1958 collected and published some of the works of BoborahimMashrab, who left a special mark in the history of Uzbek literature, and this was one of the first steps in the study of Mashrab's work (Mashrab. Selected works. Tashkent, 1958).

Among the publications of the scientist, the work of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur “Boburnoma” is of special importance. In preparing this work for publication, PorsoShamsiev recognizes the 1857 Kazan edition of N. Ilminsky. After this publication, in 1905, one of the English orientalists, A. Beverij, also mentioned a facsimile of a manuscript of “Boburnoma” found in Hyderabad. Based on these two available copies, P. Shamsiev and S. Mirzaev published the full text of the “Boburnoma” in two parts in 1948-49.

Another excellent textual study of P. Shamsiev is undoubtedly the perfect edition of Alisher Navoi's “Khamsa” (Tashkent, 1960). This edition still serves as the basis for all publications of “Khamsa”.

CONCLUSION

To conclude, P. Shamsiev was a fan of the famous and Uzbek classical literature, which created a school of twentieth-century Uzbek literature. His research has been a role model for scientists for many years.

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