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## THE SOURCES CREATED IN THE KHOREZM LITERARY ENVIRONMENT

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### ABSTRACT

*The Khorezm literary environment has a special place in the history of our classical literature. Khorezm has long been home to many artists. The scholars who grew up here have contributed to the culture of the individual. Many of these monuments have come down to us through manuscript sources. We showed the calligraphy of most manuscripts. Their letter is in Nasta'liq, some of which are beautifully written at the level of art.*

**KEYWORDS:** Manuscript Source, Author, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Mutrib, Khadim, Avaz, Ghazi, Ghulami, Assad, Inoi, Devani, Doi, Nadimi.

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### INTRODUCTION

Only in the manuscript fund of the Institute of Oriental Studies named after Abu Rayhon Beruni of the Russian Academy of Sciences, there are many such written monuments written in the Turkic language in the literary environment of Khorezm.

Observations show that manuscripts are more common among such manuscript sources. The poems of Chokar, Avaz, Mirza, Ghulami, Bayani, Kamali, Devoni, Mutrib, Nadimi, Khadim, Muznib, Tabibi, Ghazi, Asad, Amir, Doi and other poets are included in this collection.

The period of copying of such manuscripts belongs more to the end of the XIX - the beginning of the XX century. Naturally, the paper of the manuscripts copied during this period is factory paper, and some of them are Oriental paper. Unlike other manuscripts, they are pages numbered. The calligraphy of most manuscripts is shown. Their letter is in Nasta'liq, some of which are beautifully written at the level of art. The cover is made of cardboard. For example, let's meet one of them. 2026 items digital manuscript. It includes poems by Chokar, Avaz, Bayani, Mirza, Gulomi, Kamali, Devoni, Mutrib, Nadimi, Khadim, Muznib, Tabibi and other poets. The number of gazelles is 253.

Beginning (after printing 2 pages):

بیر مهوشیم بار دهرارا شیرین سخن شیرین سخن

باشدین ایاق نازو ادا شیرین سخن شیرین سخن

End (p. 318)

جان کونگل بند اولدیلا چاه زرخدا انینک ارا

یوسف دیک ای کل پیرهن کور گاچ یوز پنک ای مه لقا

I wrote the text in black ink in a beautiful castle on factory paper and placed it in 6 rows with 2 columns. In addition, we number the sheets. Oriental cover, made of cardboard. The manuscript

was written in 1326 by Eshonkhoja Devon, secretary.

The manuscript is artistically significant, at the level of a work of art. Or if we take the manuscript number 1143, it includes 31 by Bayani, 21 by Sadiq, 13 by Umidi, 15 by Avaz, 30 by Khaqiri, 13 by Mutribi Khana Kharob, 12 by Khayali, 16 by Sultani, 7 by Saadi, 2 by Mirza, There are 25 poems by Aqil, 13 poems by Devoni, 54 poems by Ajiz, 5 poems by Shinasi, 48 poems by Khaki, 2 poems by Doi, 41 poems by Niazi, 43 poems by Yusuf and 13 poems by Kamili. The manuscript is artistically significant. A beautiful example of the art of calligraphy. The text is black, the titles are written in red ink in an incredibly beautiful Nasta'liq script on Oriental paper in a 2-column, 10-line pattern. In addition, the poems are numbered.

An important aspect of these manuscripts is that the history of all of them is even shown.

If we look at the names of the poets whose poems are included in the first and second manuscripts, the names of half of the poets whose names are mentioned in manuscript 1 also appear in manuscript 2. If we turn to Manuscript 3, we can see that this list is again enriched with the names of new poets. This means that there are many creators of the Khorezm literary environment. But only the works of some of these artists have been published.

There are also such manuscripts, which contain only poems of Khorezmian poets in the genre of muhammas. For example, 1132 items are digital manuscripts. It includes muhammas of Ogahi, Roji, Khoja and other poets. Date 1323/1905, calligrapher: Mulla Bolta Niyaz. The work is written in Nasta'liq. There are not many such manuscripts.

As mentioned above, there are manuscripts of poets of the Khorezm literary environment, which contain only ghazals. For example, 1185 items numbered manuscript. It includes poems by Tabibi, Mutrib, Khadim, Avaz, Ghazi, Ghulami, Assad, Inoi, Devoni, Doi, Nadimi, Muznib.

Beginning (after printing 2 pages.):

اچسھقچان رخسار اول خورشیدوش خورشیدوش

غمغه قیلور دوچار خورشیدوش خورشیدوش

End (p. 159)

قیلما غیل آباد یغه کونکیلینک بندجهاننی مذنب

کیم آنی کیلکوسی کل آباد یدین ویران ایسی

I copied the text on factory paper in Nasta'liq. History 1326 AH. Calligrapher: Hodja Mahmud ibn Qubbad Hodja eshan Marjumi. There are several such manuscripts.

Among these manuscripts, which contain works of Khorezm literary environment, there are sources that contain only translated works or only historical works of one artist. Such sources mainly belong to the pen of Muhammad Riza Agahi. For example, from the 12229 preserved digital manuscript there are five works of the poet:

1. The story of "King Ozod Bakht";
2. "Majma ul - strange";
3. "Tuhfat ul-vuzaro";
4. "Zubdat ul-hikoyat";
5. The Nightmare.

There are also manuscripts where the works of one poet in only one genre are followed by the poems of several other poets of the same genre. For example, 6996 items are digital manuscripts. It also includes 90 muhammas of Ogahi. The aspect of this manuscript that is of particular

importance to source studies is that it is a source at the level of a work of art. The text is black, the titles are copied on Oriental paper in a beautiful Nasta'liq letter in the style of a slanted pattern with red ink. The three columns are arranged in five rows. In addition, the sheets are numbered, and there are also races. The poems are also numbered. On page 313b, the missing part of the text is filled in the box.

Colophon (349a): Poor al-Haqir Muhammad Yaqub Devon, the ruler of Harât, wrote the year of the sheep on the twenty-fifth day of the month of Rajab, one thousand three hundred mountains.

Beginning (after printing 1 page):

ای باغ حسنونک قیضی دین کل لا رطراوت التوا  
بلبل غم عشقینک ارا اهل نوا پیشوا

End (p. 159):

بزم میسر اولسه که خرج قیلورغه آز ایروور  
هر کیچه لیک نشاطیغه یر یوزی نینک خزانه سی

Muhammad Yaqub copied the manuscript from 1325 AH, as shown in the colophon. The cover is original, made of brown cardboard.

In the manuscript fund of the Institute of Oriental Studies named after Abu Rayhan Beruni, there are many works of poets whose names are known, unfamiliar, famous, and unpopular in the Khorezm literary environment. But they have not yet been sufficiently studied, their devons have not been published and presented to the scientific community. Studying them and preparing their works for publication is the task facing today's intellectuals.

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