

THE COMPLICATED LIFE PATH OF MOHAMMAD REZA OGHIY

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Annotatsiya: Muhammad Rizo Ogahiy hayot yo'lining o'ziga hos jabhali, ayriqli, og'riqli damlar, aniq insoniy fikr, tirishqoqlik va jasorat namunasi bo'la olgan Ogahiy asarlari va o'zidan o'chmas iz qoldirgan shaxs ga bo'lgan e'tibor va hozirda Muhammad Rizo Ogahiy merosiga ko'rsatilayotgan e'tibor bevosita yoritib o'tilgan.

Annotation: Muhammad Reza Ogahi's life path has its own facet, separation, painful moments, Ogahi's works, which are an example of clear human thought, perseverance and courage, and a person who left an indelible mark on himself. attention and the current attention paid to the legacy of Muhammad Reza Ogahi is directly covered.

Аннотация: Жизненный путь Мухаммада Резы Огахи имеет свою грань, разлуку, болезненные моменты, произведения Огахи, которые являются примером ясной человеческой мысли, упорства и мужества, человека, оставившего неизгладимый след в себе, внимания и нынешнего внимания, уделяемого ему. Наследие Мухаммеда Резы Огахи напрямую освещено.

Key words: Mirob, shashmaqom, shakarlang.

Today, the interest in the life path of Mohammad Reza Ogahi is increasing day by day, and the number of readers of Ogahi's works is increasing year by year. By reading Ogahi's works and poems, one can see that he was a highly virtuous person. In addition to writing a historical work, Ogahi also left a great wealth to the spirituality of modern literature. Besides being very valuable, his written works deserve the most important attention. On the basis of the information presented in it, it is possible to create ideas about the cultural life of the period, and the social situation of artists in this period. Academician Barthold wrote about the works of art created in Khiva as follows: "...in terms of the description of historical events and the abundance of specific materials presented in them, it leaves far behind everything that has reached us about the history of the Kokan and Bukhara khanates." It is difficult to find works written like Ogahi's writing in modern works, because in Ogahi's time, writing a simple work or ghazals was based on strict plans, and only then the value of the works and the rhyme of the ghazals were shown in a beautiful way. It is difficult to meet people who love ghazaliyot or art like them. His works remain among the most valuable works in

history. Ogahi was born in 1809, studied Arabic, Persian, Turkish languages and classical literature in Khiva madrasas. From a very young age, Muhammad Reza was brought up by his uncle, a famous historian, and the country's chief minister, Munis. In Munis's house, mature scholars and poets of his time often gathered and had conversations, and it was in this environment that Muhammad Reza Khorazim participated in the conversations of famous poets and scientists, and fans of literature. He diligently studied the works of Eastern classics, especially the work of Navoi. At the same time, he was a big helper to his uncle in the field of miroh and mastered the secrets of this field. After the death of Munis, Khan of Khiva Olloquli Khan appointed 20-year-old Ogahi to the position of chief mirab in the palace, and from that time Ogahi was involved in the life of the people and the affairs of the palace. He visited many villages for his service and got to know the lives, problems, and wishes of the common people - farmers, craftsmen, and this was also reflected in his work. His uncle Munis Khorazimi had a big role in his creative formation. Munis was a historian, scholar, skilled translator, poet, calligrapher and intellectual. He is a connoisseur of the literature of Arab, Persian, and Turkish peoples, well-versed in history, and a skilled calligrapher. created a number of works. His "Riyaz ud-davla" (1844) dedicated to the khan. "Zubdat ut-tawarikh" (1846) dedicated to the era of Rahimkulul Khan, "Jome ul-vaqeoṭi sultanyi" (1865) dedicated to the era of Muhammad Amin Khan, "Gulshani State" dedicated to the era of Syed Muhammad Khan (1865)), the history of the Khiva Khanate from 1813 to 1874 was described in chronological order, based on rich historical sources, in the works "Shahidi Iqbal" dedicated to the era of Muhammad Rahim Khan Feruz. He lived during the reign of eight khans who successively came to the throne of Khiva, witnessed military campaigns and historical events and reflected them in his works. Muhammad Reza Ogahi was a very prolific scientist. In addition to creating a large collection of poems and 6 historical works, he was also prolific in translation. Ogahi translated a total of 19 works of art, history and other genres into Uzbek. Another Ottoman translated the Turkish work into Uzbek. 23 out of 27 works have reached us in many copies.

- 1) "Ravzat us-safo" (Mirkhand);
- 2) "Tarihi jahonkushoyi Nadiri" (Muhammad Makhdiy Astrobody);
- 3) "Badoe' ul-waqae" (3. Wasifi);
- 4) "Miftah ut-Talibin" (Mahmud bini Shaykh Ali Gijduvani);
- 5) "Tabaqoti Akbarshahi" (Muhammad Muqim Herati);
- 6) "Tazkirai Muqimkhani" (Muhammad Yusuf Munshi);
- 7) "Ravzat us-safayi Nasiri" (Rezaqulikhan Hidayat);
- 8) "Ethics of Muhsini" (Koshifi);
- 9) "Nightmare" (Kaikavus);
- 10) "Zubdat ul-hikayot", "Sharhi dalail ul-hayrat" (Muhammad Waris);

- 11) "Gulistan" (Saadi);
- 12) "Yusuf and Zulayha" (Jami);
- 13) "Shah and Gado" (Hilali); translated such works as

A 1,300-verse poem by Ogahi in Persian under the name "Ash'ori Farsi" was also included in the collection. The theme of love is at the center of the content of Devon's works. While engaged in intense social and political work, he fell from a horse and his leg became "shakarlang" (paralyzed) (1845). In 1857, he resigned from the position of a priest. Until the end of his life, he lived in a state of financial need, sadness, and illness. Ogahi died in 1874. In Uzbekistan, streets, schools, musical drama and comedy theater of Khorezm region, amusement park and other institutions are named Ogahiy. In the village of Qiyat, Ogahi Park was established, and the poet's house-museum was opened; A statue of Ogahi is installed in front of the museum

Summary:

In conclusion, a thinker who never stopped his work even in difficult times and was always in search, Muhammad Reza Ogahi's life path was tolerant and difficult. His uncle Munis Khorezmi's death also stopped his work as a result of paralysis. Until the end of his life, he lived in a state of financial need, sadness and illness. Muhammad Reza Ogahi is perfectly aware that a person should first of all have high morals, that his duty in this life is to establish honesty and truthfulness, to introduce laws and regulations that will eliminate bad customs and begin to be good and virtuous. They express themselves brightly. In order to reach the level of a perfect human being, a person must realize himself. Because he said that a person who does not understand himself does not understand any reality in this world.

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