

## KOKAN LITERARY ENVIRONMENT AND LITERATURE OF THE NATIONAL RENAISSANCE PERIOD.

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### **Abstract.**

Kokan literary environment began to form in the first half of the 18th century. The most flourishing and developed period corresponds to the time when Amir Umar Khan (1810-1822) ruled. The fact that Amir gathered many poets, historians, literary scholars and held creative meetings in his presence shows how high the literary environment has reached, in addition, Umar Khan also guided artists, calligraphers, painters, and music experts. The period of national renaissance (modernism period) in our country began in 1865 and brought the people into the world of "new thinking". Great and unrepeatable works were created. Of course, the literature of Uzbekistan occupies a very large place in these centuries.

**Keywords:** Kokan literary environment, poetry, period of national renaissance.

The kings influenced the way of life, literary environment, political relations, etc. of the people in their country. It is not a secret to anyone that it occupies a great place. In the Kokan Khanate, the khans and emirs who took the throne first of all had a great role in the formation of the literary environment, especially Umar Khan, who occupied the Kokan throne in 1809-1822, spent all his efforts to create a strong literary process here.

In 1709, the Ming took the Fergana valley into their hands. Shahrukhbi was declared the ruler. In this way, an independent Khanate of Kokan was established in Movarounnahr along with the Khanate of Bukhara and Khiva. Shahrukhbiy (1709-1721), his sons - Abdurahimkhan (1721-1733), Abdulkarimkhan (1733-1750) rule in the Kokan Khanate. Later, Erdona (1751-1762), Norbo'tabek (1763-1798), Olimkhan (1798-1810), Amir Umarkhan (1810-1822) ruled the khanate from their descendants. During their activities, they tried to expand and centralize the territory.

In the first half of the 18th century, the Kokan literary environment began to form, and the most flourishing and progressive period began during the period of Amir Umar Khan. The sensitive poet and statesman Amir Umarkhan, his companion, the famous poetess Mokhlaroyim (Nodirabegim) were also creative, so the literary environment flourished during their time. Amir Umar Khan's nickname is Amiry, and he wrote many poems under this nickname. Amiri wrote lyrical poems in Uzbek and Persian-Tajik languages. He arranged his poems in divan form. It contains works in genres such as ghazal, mukhammas, musaddas, muzambal, tuyuq, rubai. More than 10,000 verses of Amiri's poems have reached us. There are many manuscripts and

lithographic copies of Amiri Divan. In the catalog of the Department of Textology and Publications of the Alisher Navoi Literature Museum of Uzbekistan, 26 copies of the poet's book were taken into account and scientifically described. These manuscripts are stored in the libraries of Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, and Leningrad.

At the same time, great attention was paid to education in Kokand. Umar Khan used to invite talented poets, historians, literary experts to the palace and had scientific and creative conversations with them. It is known that among them there were a number of artists such as Gulkhani, Yori, Zavqi, Zori, Nizami, Makhmur, Nadira, Uvaisi, Mushrif. Fazli Namangani's "Majmuat as-shuaro" and Qari Rahmatullahi Vozekh's "Tukhmat ul akhbab fi tazkirat ul-ashab" tazkiras wrote about the presence of about 200 poets and scientists under the leadership of Amir Umar Khan. Amiri patronized and guided all artists and helped them as much as he could. Umar Khan patronized not only poets, but also painters, artists, musicians.

Makhmur, a great exponent of Kokan literature, was born at the end of the 18th century and died in 1844. During his life, this poet wrote poems criticizing the officials who oppressed the people, collected in his poetry collection. The poetry collections "Khapalak" and "Tarifi Region Kurama" are famous for his poems describing the ruined state of the country and the miserable condition of the population.

Gulkhani occupies a small place in the literature of Kokhan, but his legacy known to us is not very large in terms of volume. 12 ghazals, 1 ode and "Zarbulmasal" of the poet have reached us. In his famous work "Zarbulmasal", Gulkhani emphasized deep moral and educational importance in parables such as "Maymun and Najjor", "Tuya bilan Bo'talaq". The parables and stories of Gulkhani's work depicted the real picture of the political system of the time he lived.

Another great man, talented and rebellious poet who created during the Kokan khanate is Baborakhim Mashrab (1640-1711). We can see that Mashrab wrote in his poetic legacy praising the goodness and beauty of human dignity and spiritual perfection in genres such as ghazal, mustazad, murabba, muhammas, musaddas, musabba, masnavi, rubai, and history. .

Religious and mystical ideas also occupy a significant place in Mashrab's work. His legacy has reached us through many copies of Qissai Mashrab. He wrote poems under the nicknames Rindi, Umam, Mahdi, Zinda and Mashrab.

It is difficult to imagine the Qoqan khanate without its graceful and beautiful poets. Poets such as Nadira, Uvaisiy, Anbar atin, Mahzodabegim, Mahzuna, Mushtari are as unique and kind as mountain zumradi. In the poems of Amir Umar Khan's life partner and the great poetess Nadirabegim, who created together with him, she tried to illuminate her spiritual beauty, personal emotional experiences, love for people. Nadira-Zullisayn is a poet, she wrote her works in Persian, Tajik and Uzbek languages. Nodirabegim continued the traditions of Alisher Navoi in his work. About 10,000

verses of Nadira's legacy have reached us. The death of Amir Umar Khan brought sadness and suffering to Nadira's poetry and life.

Jahonotin Uvaisiy, a well-known representative of Kokan women's poetry, a poetess and a classic of Uzbek literature, who created together with Nodirabegim, glorified the love of life in her work, fought against negative vices such as lawlessness, evil, and violence. Uvaysini has 15 verse poetry works, including 269 ghazals, 29 mukhammas, 55 musaddas, and 1 murabba. The poetess has 3 epics; "Prince Hasan", "Prince Husayn" and "Voqeoti Muhammadali Khan".[1]

The period of national renaissance developed in our country through Jadidist movements. Jadidism, which means "renewal", mainly put forward the concepts of "new thought, thinking, new person, generation". The national revival developed mainly in the cities of Kokand, Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva and Tashkent since 1865.[2] The Jadidic period is divided into 2 stages; 1) the period of national renaissance, the first stage of Uzbek literature (the end of the 19th century), 2) the period of national and social struggles (the first quarter of the 20th century). In this period, poetry, i.e. shariat, was mainly used, but ghazal, ruby, mukhammas, tuyuq, history, problems, and masnavis were also widely used. Stories, short stories, and novels also developed widely. Because the Jadidists promoted new sects, new works and serial collections of instructive stories were considered necessary for the population.[3]

Khamza Niyazi's "New happiness, or a national novel" (1915), "Martush bitters", "Crying Turkestan", "You don't want medicine for your pain", "Maysara's work", "We are a sheet from Paranj secrets", "Juvanboz" by Abdulla Qadiri, "Capricorn", "Past Days", "Scorpion from the Altar", "Padarkush" by Bekhbudi, "Is Advocacy Easy" by Abdulla Avloni, "Pinak", "Biz and You", "Discussion" by Fitrat, "Indian Tourist", "Family", "Satan's Rebellion to God", Cholpon's "Night and Day", "Yarkinoy", "To the Broken Country" and hundreds of other works are mature examples of modern literature.[4]

Summary;

It is no secret that the literary environment of Kokan began to form at the beginning of the 18th century, but it developed very quickly and became the original masterpieces of our national literature. Due to the great attention paid to literature in the country, unique works have been created. During the period of national revival, new ideas and a lot of new literature were presented to the people. Talented writers such as Abdulla Avloni, Abdulla Qadiri, Hamza Niyoz, Cholpon, Fitrat enriched our Uzbek national literature with many works.



### References;

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