ABOUT МУТРИБ KHONAKHAROBIY'S NEW МУКНАММАСИ

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Resume

This article is about a bilingual poet Mutrib Xanaxarab who has lived and has created at the end of the XIX century and at the beginning of the XX century and his lyric heritage sources. As such the information about his heritage which are kept to this period are gathered and they are investigated in terms of textology and literary source study. Mutrib's mukhammas, which is related to Navai's gazel are analyred.

Key words: manuscript, sourse, text, investigation, inventor number, epilogue, gazel, takhmis mukhammas.

Mutrib was one of the most talented and educated poet in his period. It is important

and actual to learn Mutrib's work, explore his creations, present it to the public to learn and define it's role in the history of literature.

Mukhammad Khasan Mutrib was born in (1853-1923¹) Qalli Oqsoqol, Khiva². The poet who lived 70 years dowered a lot of creations. His works were written about love (divine and figurative) challenging to going knowledge and peacefulness. There are his threemonuscripts published collections copied in XIX century as well as copied to mukhammasot and bayoz.

Vohid Abdullayev and Botir Valikhujayev are academicians who have firstly announced article about Mukhammad Khasan Mutrib's biography and creations in our literature³.

Some scientists O.Sharafiddinov⁴, M.Yunusov⁵, A.Bobokhujaev⁶, Gʻ.Muminov⁷ mark about Mutrib and his coevals who from Khorazm in their researches belong to 20s of last century.

It is accentuated to present widely and publish Mutrib's creations in N.M. Mallayev's "Klassik adabiyot boyliklari8" (The wealth of classic literature).

¹ Lafasiy's tazkirasi. Autobiography of Khiva's poets and manuscript. Qo'lyozma. №9494. 139 pages.

² Bobojon Tarroh-Khodim. Khorazm's poets and outhors. Toshkent, "Tafakkur qanoti", 2011. at pages 136-140.

³ Abdullayev V., Valikhujayev B. Uzbek poetry during the civil wan and on the eve of Great October Socialist revolution. Creations of Tashkent State University of Uzbek language and literature named after Alisher Navoi. 1958at, 3and 9 pages. № 94.

⁴ Sharafiddinov O., Years and roads. Compler "Half century of our literature", G.Gulom publishing house, Toshkent, 1967, at page 172.

⁵ Yusupov M., "Tradition are the problem of innovation", Toshkent, "FAN", 1965. At pages 169, 172, 175.

⁶ Bobokhujayev M., Yigirmanchi yillar o'zbek sovet poeziyasida zamonaviylik uchun kurash", nomzodlik dissertatsiyasi, Toshkent, 1964. 48, 50, 62-75-betlar.

⁷ Muminov G'., "Traditions and stills", Toshkent, "Fan", 1968, at pages 91. "Reports of Khorazm", september 19, 1921.

⁸ Mallayev N.M., an article "Let's explore and popularize the richness of classical literature". "Newspaper of a teacher", march 12, 1957,. №24.

There announced Mutrib's 10 poems and short bibliography at chrestomatia of Uzbek literature's fifth section.

New poems, were learned which copied to handwritten devon but were not added to it have been founded during our researches. Mutrib continued traditions of classical literature. Also, his mukhammas belongs to Navoi's gazel which begins with "Gul kerakmasdur manga majlisda sahbo boʻlmasa...", is not intered to devon. This takhmis was not mentioned last researches and copied to manuscripts with the inventor number 1129. Some creations also copied about Tabibiy, Rogʻib, Bayoniy and ather mature genius people's samples to manuscript. Underneath we will give you some information about it. The mukhammas, which is in the main manuscript fund of the Institute of oriental studies of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan contains mukhammases linked to Rigib's Amaniy, Ogahiy, Tabibiy's gazals, Oqil's Munis, Ghiyosiy, Navoi's gazals, Tabibiy's oliy, Bolib, Osafiy, Hayratiy, Bokiy, Ghulomiy (pseudonym Moniy), Suhbat, Amiriy (pseudonym Solih), Holiy, Fayziy, Agahiy, Khotamiy, Khusrav, Riyoziy, Hodiy, Atoiy, Nazariy, Ismat, Muhyi, Fazliy, Tufiq, Gholib, Nodiri, Yusuf, Ghani, Doi, Salmon, Khoqoniy, Abdurahmon, Hoshimi, Navoi, Mayin, Jomi, Ahli, Ravshan, Voqifi, Solimi, Mutrib Khonakharob, Hiloli, Mufid, Fuji, Gulim, Niyozi, Haqiri, Khayoli, Yusuf, Rogʻib, Kamoli, Ojiz, Muznib, Ghoziy, Khokiy, Avaz, Khodim, Nadimiy, Chokar, Khabib, Umidi, Nishoti, Qudumi, Muhbi, Husayni, Laylo, Somiy, Ghoziy, Fazliy, Amir, Vazir, Feruz shohiy's gazals, Niyoziy's Navoi's gazals, Doiy's gazals of Munis, Bayoniy's gazals of Navoi's, Habib's Ghiyosiy's gazals, Shinosiy's Navoi's gazals, Avaz's Chokar, Feruz, Sa'di, Sultoni, Sodiq, Asad, Bayoni, Ajzi, Fuzuli, Oqil, Mirzo, Nozir, Shinosi, Ghulomi, Purkomil, Kamoli, Doi, Inoyat, Umidi, Ojiz, Niyozi, Yusuf, Khayoli, Tabibi, Devoni, Roghib, Mutrib Khonakharob, Khodim, Muznib, Nadimi, Ogahiy's gazals, Asad's Ogahiy's g'azals, Chokar's Navoi's gazals, Ojiz's Nazmiy, Amiriy Muhtasham's Nazmiy's gazals, Najot's Jomiy's gazal, Bayoniy's Ogahiy's g'azaliga Yusuf's Ogahiy's gazal, Devoniy's Navoi's gazals.

The statement of this manuscript was copied by the decree of Sayyid Muhammad Bakhodir in 1909 by hijri 1327 by Muhammad Ya'qub Qurbonniyoz Khorazmiy. The colophon of the manuscript is as follows: "Lillahi-l-hamd va-l-minnah oliy hazrat raf'iu manzilat zillu-s-subhon xalifatu-r-rahmon boisi al-amni va-l-omon Abul Muzaffar va-l-Mansur Abulg'ozi Sayyid Muhammad Rahim Bahodurxon soniy xalladallohu ta'olo mulkahu va davlatahu va ziyda umruhu, ul oliy hazratning farmoni oliylari birlan bu muxammasot bayozni bir ming uch yuz yigirma yettilanji yil, mohi jumod-ul avvalini avvali Chahorshanba kuni bu faqir al-haqir Muhammad Ya'qub devon ibn usto Qurboni-yoz Xorazmiy mulaqqabi bi Xarrot yozib itmomi sarhadig'a yetkurdi".

Mukhmatsot includes 7 Mutrib's mukhammas, 6 of them Persian and 1 Turk.

This is a takhmis mukhammasoti of Muhammad Khasan Mutrib which related to Alisher Navoi's gazal written ramani musammani mahzuf in his "Favoyidul-kibar":

Nega shod oʻlgʻum turob jomida muhyo boʻlmasa,

Koʻz nechuk qon toʻkmasun ul sarvi ra'no boʻlmasa, Xasta koʻnglum shahd vaslidin tavono boʻlmasa, Gul kerakmasdur manga majlisda sahbo boʻlmasa, Naylayin sahboni bir gul majlis oro boʻlmasa.

Gar ketti bir tun mayi vaslidin oʻlsa shodkom, Boʻlgʻusi osuda hijron shiddatidin subhi shom, Tozadin jon yetkurub, jismimgʻa ul shirin kalom, Bazm aro xushtur qadah kavkab vale ermas tamom, Mutribi xush lahjai xurshid siymo boʻlmasa.

Ishrat aylarga damodam xublar qilgʻoch gʻulu', Lahza-lahza bulbul koʻnglum ongo aylar ruju', Mahv oʻlurgʻa koʻz solib har biriga aylar ruku', Mehru, mohu, mushtari-yu, zuhra chun qildi tulu', Hyech nahs ahtar tulu'i onda qat'o boʻlmasa.

Bir nukta birla olib aqlimni ul jillod koʻz, Ki, tabassum birla noz aylab qotib har lahza soʻz, Mahv etarga bazm aro har dam ochib lutf ila yuz, Muncha ham boʻlsa muyassar jam' emas xotir hanuz, Toki mugʻ koʻyida bir mahfuz ma'voʻ boʻlmasa.

Mujda etgach ul paridin rast¹⁰ bogʻlandi eshik¹¹, Noʻsh etarga sogʻaridin rast bogʻlandi eshik, Vahm etib gʻam lashkaridin rast bogʻlandi eshik, Chun bu yerda ichkaridin rast bogʻlandi eshik, Odam ermas ul kishikim, boda paymo¹² boʻlmasa.

Ochilib bazm ichra jannatning guli oqshomgʻacha, Shavqidin tortib figʻon jon bulbuli oqshomgʻacha, Torqolib har yona zulfi sunbuli oqshomgʻacha, Xushturur bu nav' jam'iyat vale oqshomgʻacha, Gar falakdin bir xiyonat oshkoro boʻlmasa..

Bu-l-ajabkim, bir nafas komimgʻa yoʻl bermas falak, Doimo odat ongo ushshoq ahlin oʻrtamak,

⁹ Shelter, accomonodition, housing.

¹⁰ Construction, salvation

^{11 1.} door; 2. palase, saroy; 3. Hous, 4. outside;.

¹² The wine maker.

Oxirida lutfi bovar boʻlsa Mutribgʻa ne shak13,

Ey Navoiy, gar nasibingdur abad umre, kerak.

Xotiringda yordin oʻzga tamanno boʻlmasa¹⁴.

Navoi's this gazal consists of 9 bytes. But the Mutrib lavere only 7 bytes of Navoi, because he omitted 6 and 7 bytes. These are omitted bytes:

Har kishiga umrida bu nav' bir kun bersa dast,

To abad gʻam yoʻq agar boʻlsa yana yo boʻlmasa.

Umr bazmida nashot asbobi dilkashdur base,

Gar havodis shahna¹⁵sidin anda yagʻmo boʻlmasa.

The sixth byte of takhmis mukhammas created by Mutrib. It is observed that the mukhammas created by the takhmis mukhammas had been changed to the 6^{th} byte, the word of peace in the line of Navoi gazal تى (amniyat – tinchlik, omonlik) word i (jam'iyat – to'planish, bir joyda jam bo'lish).

In the essence of Mutrib he has created a highty poetic work with the use of tajnis, debate, editorial, sympathetic art, and demonstrated his exceptional skill in following the poets like Navoi.

Another attribute that defines poetry is also evident in the approximate takhmis mukhammas linked to his poems.

For example, Tabibiy created takhmis mukhammas to gazals of Mutrib's and Avaz Mutrib which begin "*Noz ila aqlimni olgʻon gul'uzorim sizmusiz...*¹⁶", "*Ne sabab boʻldi bu tun bazmimgʻa yorim kelmadi...*¹⁷". These creations were also copied to the manuscript.

The creation is covered with a solid black cardboard patterned cover.

The poems included were copied from factory paper. The paper's colour is blue. On the first page of the manuscript is a decorative title decorated with blue, green and pink. The poems are framed in blue and red ink, with a glossy yellow dice and black and red inscriptions on the table, copied in two lines, with 20 lines of poetry an each page. The poems are numbered and titled. The nuasure of it 27x16,5. The source is 400 pages, and 4 sheets are left blank at the beginning and end of the source. The creation is wele preserved. The analysisof the various genres of the, genre, which is being investigated, allows for the accuracy of such information as the originality of Mutrib's creativity, his artistic ability, and his adherence to the master's poets.

The conculion is that one of the majoz challages facing our literature is to identify, study, and present the rich scientific heritage of the rich artistic heritage left to the scientific community.

^{13 №1129} inventar raqamli bayoz, 146, 15a -betlar.

^{14 №647} inventar raqamli qo'lyozma devon. 8a/б-betlar.

¹⁵ Scarecrow, guard.

¹⁶ That bayoz, 160a/δ – pages.

¹⁷ That bayoz, 1256, 126a - pages.