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THE ROLE OF PROFESSOR NURBOY JABBOROV IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF LITERARY SCIENCE

Abstract: This article is devoted to the outstanding scientist of our literature, doctor of philological sciences, professor Nurboy Jabborov, and his role in Uzbek literature and criticism. The article notes that the samples of Uzbek literature are an invaluable legacy that has been passed down from generation to generation over the centuries.

Key words: literator, textologue, doctor, professor, journalist, monography, literary criticism, symbol, poetry, fiction, novel, literary and fiction idea, Academy of sciences, institute of manuscripts, folklore.

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Introduction

Our national literature has its glorious history, rich heritage, worthy traditions. With the honor of independence, Uzbek literature found its value and continues to find it. We cannot imagine our life without literature, which is called the art of words. In the past, the works of famous representatives of our classical literature were handed over to our people with black paints. The role of poets and writers who served our people is incomparable. It should also be clearly stated that there are representatives of the field who assess poets and writers and analyze their works, and we respect and honor them as literary scientists and critics. The great creators of our time, the famous scientists of our field are consistently studying the science of literary studies, conducting a number of research works. A famous scholar of literature, a mature representative of classical and modern literature, textual studies and literary source studies, literary criticism, active journalist and publicist, doctor of philology, professor Nurboy Jabbarov is one of such talents. He is one of our distinguished scholars who has his own way and style in literary studies.

Today, thanks to the personal initiative and special attention of our President Shavkat Mirziyoev, considerable progress is being made in the study and promotion of our classical and modern literature at the

international level. As a result, significant changes took place in the literary process and literary studies. Scientific research has been carried out on many unexplored areas of our literary studies, and dozens of monographs have been published. The text of the works that have not reached us in full, the work of preparing them for publication was started, and textual scientists who were experts in their field were involved in this. As a result, many forgotten works and rare information about their authors are reaching the fans of literature. These good works are still being carried on.

"Zubdatu-t-tavorikh" is a rare source. The publication of this source deserves to be evaluated as an important achievement of Uzbek textual studies. After all, the publication of a work is the product of great work and effort. What does it look like? First, the text was mistakenly converted from Arabic to Krill. We have many editions of examples of our classic literature. Unfortunately, in most of them it is difficult to list the errors. The phrase "inadvertently converted" consists of only three words and is easy to pronounce. But the burden behind these words is heavy.

Many studies have been created on the literary heritage of Mohammad Reza Ogahi. The great scientist Nurboy Jabbarov has made a complete

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scientific and explanatory edition of the work "Zubdatu-t-tavorikh". He managed to create a significant research on this work. In addition, he conducted remarkable scientific research on Ogahi's lyrics and translated works.

The unexplored aspects of the poet's poetry were explored in the articles published by the literary critic on Ogahi's lyrics. Nurboy Jabbarov analyzed the creator's praises, prayers and praises for the first time. The scholar's articles on poetic works in the genres of ghazal, masnavi, qasida, and history were also popular. "Ilm andog' ganji nafi'dur...", published in "Tafakkur" magazine, "The Secret of Awareness", as well as "Fasohatda nadir alloma" ("The Word of the People"), "Mulku Millatga Emin" published in "Sharq Star" magazine. If you die, if you are alert..." ("Fidokor") is one of them.

In the article written as a foreword to the publication of the work "Zubdatu-t-tavorikh", it can be noted that there is a scientific burden of a full-length dissertation. In the article, the study of the work by Uzbek and foreign scholars, its manuscripts stored in world funds, the history of the work's writing, its plot, and the fact that it is not only a historical, but also a literary rare resource, are deeply analyzed.

The scientist wrote: "The work also contains many examples of poetry. The poetic genres in "Zubdatu-t-tawarikh" can be classified as follows: qasidas (6), masnavis (70), ghazals (4), rubaiys (7), poems (10), histories (4). , individuals (6). In addition, 16 poems are given under the heading "poem". Fards are read under the title "Bayt". The poems in "Zubdatu-t-Tawarikh" total 1176 verses (2352 verses) [1, 16].

Although written on a historical subject, the fact that the work is an example of artistic-historical prose, skillful use of poetry in order to increase the influence of creative thought, the author's skill in creating odes and history has been scientifically and theoretically thoroughly and deeply researched by textologist Nurboy Jabbarov. In order for the reader to feel this more clearly, we present the scientist's thoughts on the analysis of odes in full:

"The work contains 6 poems of the qasida genre, their size is 227 verses (454 verses). "The minimum number of qasida is twenty-seven, and most of them are not specific," writes the famous Sheikh Ahmad Tarazi. - They recite as many rhymes as they can and bring to the fore any purpose" [2,32].

Sheikh Tarazi highlights four characteristics of the qasida genre. The first is husni matla', that is, the beginning of the qasida should be composed of words that are completely flawless in terms of meaning. The second is that the mamduh (praiser) must be defined. The third - mamduh's courage, the fourth - generosity should be praised. "And whoever makes more than these four qualities is a poet."

All odes in "Zubdatu-t-tavorikh" fully meet the requirements of this genre mentioned by the Turkish poetry theorist. For example, the beginning of the first ode in the work, "Fununu-l-baloga", is considered a unique example of husni matla art:

Shahekim, the peak of consumption with the threshold - That is a handful of adno on the soil of the garden.

Atullah Husayni, who called "Husni Matla'" "Husni Itbida", wrote: "I am a poet, I am a poet, I am a pure, pleasant, strong phrase, with subtlety and fluency at the beginning of the word, and their opposite hardness, which is strong and close to each other. and those who follow the goal of a sound mind, observe the relationship between words and meanings, do not honor a good meaning with light words or vice versa, observe the relationship between two lines of a verse or two parts of prose, let the grace be close to each other in adulthood, one is excellent and the other Don't be adno, those who try to make the meaning healthy, don't agree, disagree, mischievous, contrary to tradition, etc., be healthy..." [3, 250].

The second feature emphasized by Sheikh Ahmad Tarazi - the verses describing the integrity of Mamduh are also present in the Ogahi ode. For example, the poet writes:

If he shows wrath to the wicked and mercy to the wicked,

The sky is the earth, the earth is the sky.

The seven-light porch with the sound of the wind,

Malak taslimguy is a prayer, Jesus. (387ab)

Thirdly, in this ode, Mamduh's enthusiasm is described with deep meaning and unique artistry:

The secretary of the guardian of his breed is power

Write in the title of entrepreneurship notebook.

I am a master of mind,

Sipohi's anger made him lose his property. (387b)

In the fourth poem, the khan's generosity is described with eloquence and maturity. The following verses of the poem also confirm this idea:

I am grateful for your generous donation

The people of Gadoi benavo made excuses.

Only the owner of the blessing always dies,

Dua opened his tongue to the state, both piru and barno 387b).

Qasida matla'i follows theoretical rules. Along with the description of these four qualities of Khan, Ogahiy describes Mamduh's perfection in the field of science and virtue, "except for every subject" as follows:

Kamili has reached the earth with all his knowledge and grace -

That every science is ichradur period except for the classical ones.

It is also mentioned in the ode that Rahimquli Khan's arrival on the throne of Khiva was not accidental, and that his ancestors "came in the power

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of the Khorezm Shah's power": "Na tanho dahr fawkida hasab bila nasab, Sarosar khanu khakhandur anga ila abo."

The scientific analysis of the author's skill in using the art of poetry in the work also shows that the scientist knows the theory of classical poetry well and can skillfully apply it in the research process. Here are the scientist's views on this matter: "Ogahi's ability to use sajj in prose is also evident in the analysis of the following example: "After the end of the banquet and the crisis of the Aklu Shurb ceremony, Hazrat Khan Maghfur and Hazrat Zilullahi rode with all their dignity and respect, went to the equestrian show and on devnajod and They made the wandering horses shine, made the strong and formidable wrestlers fight, and gave the winners of the contests and the wrestlers

who defeated the opponent a flag and a rich gift in the form of treasure for the fight, and made them independent of the world" [4, 125]. There are seven worship parts in this quote.

In Ogahi's prose, in addition to seeing all the above-mentioned formal qualities of sajj, one can also observe the specific location of the worshipers. In the above sentence, there is only one word before the fossil of position, but four words are used before the fossil of worship. Among some worshipers, there is no qarina" [3, 252].

Such features undoubtedly increase the scientific and theoretical importance of the scientist's research. It seems that the scientific laboratory of a brilliant and productive scientist can be a unique example for young scientists coming up today.

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