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**MUHAMMAD SIDDIQUE RUSHDIE - THE GREAT REPRESENTATIVE  
 OF UZBEK PROSE OF THE XVIII CENTURY**

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**ABSTRACT**

*Current scientific provides a comprehensive overview of the life and literary heritage of the XVIII century Turkic hagiographic literature, a well known poet and literary writer Muhammad Siddique Rushdie. The article reveals the place and role of Muhammad Siddique Rushdie as a great poet and writer of Uzbek literature of the 18 th century. A comparative analysis of “Tazkirat ul-Awliya” from the Tazkirs of Alisher Navoi is also being conducted. Muhammad Siddique Rushdie is a prominent Sufi poet, Sufi scholar, and translator. Rushdie lived in Eastern Turkestan and the Ferghana Valley. During the life of Rushdie, the sowing of East Turkestan and Zhungaria (Oirat-Kalmyk) of the Qing Empire took place and was replaced by Xinjiang Province (1759). After the war, some Turkic tribes fled to the Ferghana and Badakhshan valleys. Patron Rushdie Khoja Kifakbek was one of the hereditary noblemen of Kashgar, also came to Kokand with his people and lived in the shelter of the Kokand ruler Erdonabiy (1757-1763). Then he went to Beijing. Rushdie (in Arabic, “Rushd” means “The Right Way”) wrote a lot of gazelles and rubyes, but the sofa - a collection of poems has not yet been found. From his legacy of beasts, only the books Tazkirat ul-awliya and Risolai Kadiriya are known. Rushdie made a great contribution to the development of Turkic writing in contrast to the Tazkirs of great thinkers such as Ghazali, Ibn al-Arabi, Jalaluddin Rumi, Ibn Rushd, Imam Rabbani, Sullam, Jami and Navoi, Farididdin Attora are taken as an example. The content of the Tazkir consists of the memoirs of representatives of the Sunni Sheikhs of Sufism.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Dzibr, Manokhib, Risola, Tazkira, Sufism, Saints, Hagiography, History Of Sufism, Handshake.*

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