

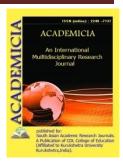
ISSN: 2249-7137 Vol. 11, Issue 5, May 2021 Impact Factor: SJIF 2021 = 7.492



ACADEMICIA

An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal

(Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed Journal)



DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01356.2

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

Ikramitdin Ostanagulov*

*Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor of the Department of Uzbek Language, and Literature of the Uzbek State Institute of Arts and Culture, UZBEKISTAN

Email id: tiu-tarix@mail.ru

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.



ISSN: 2249-7137 Vol. 11, Issue 5, May 2021 Impact Factor: SJIF 2021 = 7.492

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

REFERENCES

- 1. From the history of Uzbek prose. Tashkent: Science. 1986. 231. p. 23-26.
- 2. Ahmedov B. Lessons from history. Tashkent: "Teacher". 1995. p. 367. P. 245-250;
- **3.** Solihova H. Followers of Alisher Navoi. Tashkent: Gafur Gulom Publishing House. 2005. 192.p. p.23-42.
- **4.** Khodjaev A. From the history of the Western XVIII c. Tashkent, Science. -1992. p. 137.
- **5. 5.**Kuznetsov V.S. Amursana. Novosibirsk. 1980 p. 187.
- **6.** Khodjaev A. From the history of the Western XVIII c. Tashkent, Science. -1992. p. 139.
- **7.** Rushdiy -TA. 10 b.
- **8.** Attor, Fariduddin. Tazkiratu-l avliyo. The hamed of Abu Raykhan Beruni fund of Akademy Sceans UzR.Examination number 456;
- **9.** Attor, Fariduddin. Tazkiratu-l avliyo.(Translation from turkish by M. Kenjabek). Tashkent.:Movarounnahr. -1996. p.135.
- **10.** Rushdiy. Tazkiratu-l avliyoi Turkic. Tashkent Islamic University Resource Fund. № 191.16 a.
- 11. Sufism in the context of Muslim culture. Moskva.: -1989.- p.132.
- **12.** Rushdiy. Tazkiratu-l avliyoi Turkic. Tashkent Islamic University Resource Fund. № 191.39-"a".
- 13. A brief glossary for Navoi Works. Tashkent. 1993. P.304.
- **14.** Osman Tutar. History of mysticism. Tashkent. Independence. 1999. -P.3-4.
- **15.** Persian and Turkish copies of the work. Available in the Abu Raykhan Beruni SW fund. We used a copy from our personal library. Size 28x20. 568 pages in total. -P.8-12.
- **16.** Sultan of the saints. Governors of Turon. Tashkent. Rainbow. 1995. p.157. –P.10-83.
- 17. Muhammad bin Yahya al-Todafi. Sheikh Abdul Qadir al-Jilani, Qawaid al-Jawahir fiqh, Cairo, A.H.1303; Mulukshah Siddiqui al-Kadiri. Manavibi. Tashkent, 1902;Jami'ul Karamil-avliyo, 2-cover, Istanbul. 1989;Abdurahman Jami. Nafahot ul-uns. Tashkent, Portsev printing, 1915. p. 488-491; Khojazadah Ahmad Hilmi. Silsilat al-Mashayihi Kodiriya.Istanbul, A.H. 1318;G.Yunusova. About Sayid Abdulkadir Gilani's work "Devon Hazrat Ghawsu al-azam".Lessons of Imam al-Bukhari. 2004. No. 3, -P. 237–239.
- **18.** Sultan of the saints. Governors of Turon. Tashkent. Rainbow. 1995. p.157.
- **19.** Sultan of the saints. Governors of Turon. Tashkent. The cheldrn of epox. 2004. 256 p.