

About Fano's Work in the Mughanniyoma Genre

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Abstract: The article lists the manifestations of the history of our classical literature that have contributed to it, and the views of the scientist Otabek Juraboyev about the personality of the poet Mirzo Siddik Tagaymurod on the example of those of our poets who worked in the pseudonym “Fano”, “Fanoi” are covered by his work.

Keywords: nazm, nasr, Fano, Fanoi, mukhammasot, ghazaliyot, ruboiyot, mughanniyem, chistan, art, gazal, mukhammas, tarikh, mustahzad, khasida, ruboi, continent, chistan, problem, masnavi.

President of The Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev - "In great history, nothing goes without a trace. It is stored in the blood of the rings, in their historical memory and is manifested in their practical work"- they said.

Indeed, the boundaries of our Uzbek classical literature are vast, the bosom is wide and majestic. From time immemorial, in all its regions, art was filled with publications, great poets, writers sang their land, writers have reached. On Uzbek soil, tributaries of nasm and prose were added, and a huge ocean of Word Art was formed. The qualities of integrity, commonness, originality in it have been gaining momentum over the centuries, reaching the rise of the world of spirituality in an incomparable share of happiness. In the evolution and rise of classical literature, the role of such creators as khazrat Alisher Navoi, Zakhridin Muhammad Babur, Fuzuli, Atoi, Mashrab, Zavkiy, Nadira, Jahon otin Uvaysiy is incomparable.

Looking at the history of classical literature, we can see several poets who created under the pseudonym “Fano” or “Fanoi”. This was stated by Alisher Navoi in the third session of the work “Majolisun-nafois” from the poetry of the famous poet named “Mavlono Fanoi”.¹ The work of Kayumov Pulatjon domla "Tazkirat ush-shuaro" also contains information about eight poets who created it under the pseudonym “Fano” or "Fanoi".² But it is noted that all the poets lived and worked in Khorasan, Iran and India. Of the poets that we can list, our poets who created under the pseudonym “Fano” - mirzo Abdullah was one of the famous poets of India, Fanoi I – this poet Sheikh Ahmad is one of the Persian poets and is a descendant of the famous Sheikh Abu Yazid Khalkholi.

We can say again that Fanai II – Aga shahbegi, who lived in the palace of King Tahmos Mozy, is a famous Iranian poet, from Persian poets Fanai III lived and worked in Hindistan. Fanai IV-Iranian poet Muhammad Yahya khijri year 853 (m. He lived and worked in 1449-1450). We can know his address called” Shabestan fantasy". Fanai V is our poet Mulla Ali Asgar that person is Fanai VI – Kamoliddin Hussein who lived and worked in Mashhad, Khorasan, we can see poets who lived and worked in Yazd, Iran.

Among the mentioned poets, the factor that distinguishes the work of Tagaymurod Mirzo Siddik from the above is the creation of works in Uzbek and Tajik languages. "Fano" is the life and work

¹Alisher Navoi. Matt. 20 volumes, 13-v Majolisun-nafua..., 91-page

²P.D.Kayumov. Tazkiratush-shuaro. 2 books, 2–b-Tashkent, 2006. 69-70 page

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of the poet Mirzo Siddik bin Tagaymurod Istaravshaniy was studied at different times by scientists, munakkids, articles and pamphlets were written.

In particular, in the article of the late professor Daghali Shodiyev “Navoi and Fanoi”, the poet says that he “lived in the late XVIII and early XIX centuries.” U. And Karimov records in his scientific research the thoughts that he” lived until 1850.

Literary critic Otabek Juraboyev's treatise entitled” Muganniyama in classical literature " also talks about Fano and his work. The scientist pays special attention to the analysis of Fano's life path, the city in which he lived and worked, his poems. In it, Mirzo Siddik admits that Togaymurod carried out his main creation in the city of Khodkand. Mirzo Siddik created his main poems in this city, in particular, he wrote “mukhammasot, gazaliyot, ruboiyot, mughanniyniyom, chistaniyat”, read a lot from Bedil, and Kokand joined the circle of bedilkhans.³

According to Juraboyev, the poet with the pseudonym “Fano” lived and worked in the late and early XIX centuries, this poet is not so well known to the people of literature and science. Sources indicate the creativity of the poet, who lived not only in the time of his birth, but also in the second half of the XIX century in the 1860s. The poet is a prolific creator, while being talented. In the works of Fano, some notes on his biography and some historical sources are causing us to come to such a conclusion. Mirzo Siddik bin Tagaymurod Istaravshani hazrat Alisher was one of Navoi's loyal fans. He uses the pseudonym “Fano” and “Fanoi” used by Navoi as a pseudonym for himself.

Speaking about the poetry of the scientist Mirzo Siddik, the poet sees Navoi's views in his work. The reason for this is the fact that Mirzo Siddik enjoyed Navoi's creativity a lot, and his faith in the great writer's work was high. "Fano “is the pseudonym used by Alisher Navoi in Persia – according to” Fanoi". These and other aspects also show that Mirzo Siddik enjoyed Navoi's creativity a lot in his poetry and was always in the attention of an apprenticeship to the great writer.⁴ Many of fanoi's ghazals were finished under the influence of Alisher Navoi's poems. It is clearly noticeable that the poet's views on his verses follow the ideas and art of Navoi.

Many of its devons have reached US, and two copies of it (1/11) with the number 468 are stored in the Tajik FA manuscript fund. Devonari is organized from Uzbek, Persian and Arabic and has 70 pages. Gazal, mukhammas, Ta'rikh, mustahzad, kasida, ruboi, continent, chistan, problem, Masnavi. Its Uzbek Devon has 140, while its Persian Ghazals are 258. Mukhammas, kasida, ruboi, mughanniyehi are created only in Uzbek language. It can be said that Fano is not just a Tajik poet, but his poems in the Uzbek language were released without consistent study. Fanoi devons can also be found in various private libraries. We are not mistaken if we say that he found fame in his time. Manuscripts and printed manuscripts that were given order at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries also included his works.

O. According to Juraboyev, the Fano Journal is built on a holistic and consistent system, that is, on the basis of a composite.⁵ This is how the composite structure of mughanniynoma is analyzed:

1. Prose debocha;

³O. Juraboev. "Mumtaz literary critic muganniynoma " treatise. - Tashkent "Tamaddun" publishing house 2016. 25 page

⁴O. Juraboev. "Mumtaz literary critic muganniynoma " treatise. - Tashkent "Tamaddun" publishing house 2016. 29-page

⁵O. Juraboev. "Mumtaz literary critic muganniynoma " treatise. - Tashkent " Tamaddun " publishing house 2016.31 page

2. Life-greenery-justification of the musical triad (5 quatrains about the transience of the world, the rusticity of life, the need to give rest to the tongue when the season of greenery comes, it is necessary to go out into the gardens and spend time with mughanniy);
3. The main part is to attribute the art of mughanniy, to emphasize what Melody will be harmonious for which case (13 quatrains)
4. The ending is an appeal to mughanniy and a reference to phony (1 quatrain)⁶

With these views, the scientist points out that the Trinity “life”, “greenery”, “melody” in the works of Fano can give a person enjoyment and give him spiritual peace.

The scientist pays special attention to this type of poetry in the analysis of the poet's poems due to the fact that his research is on the subject of “Muganniynoma”.

Mughanniy, feed chu tanbur

So make every sound of your veil!

Tie your waist, try " status Irak”

That haply the torment of the Dead will come to pass.

Tune mughanniy tanbur in such a way that from each of its curtains the voices of perfect music are scattered. Make the status of Irak so that those who listen to it may forget the pain of Firak.⁷ The poet referred to mughanniy, who is quoted in this parrot, clearly stated both the instrument and the name of the melody. In this poem, it is described that finding a beautiful, pleasant melody under the sound of the Iraki makam melody tanbur gives humor to human hearts. While we enjoy the work of Fano, we can also say that the poet is a musicologist who is also aware of art and the science of music.

List of useful literature:

1. Sh. M. Mirziyoyev - " The work of the great people will be great, the life will be bright and the future will be prosperous”
2. Alisher Navoi. MAT. 20 volume, 13-t. Majalison-naphais...,
3. P. D. Geyumov. Tazkiratush-shuaro. 2 books, 2 –k-Tashkent, 2006.
4. O. R. Jurabayev. Treatise” Muganniynoma in classical literature". - Tashkent publishing house” Tamaddun " 2016.
5. E. Shadiyev. Navoi and Fanoi // Adabiyot kuzgusi. 7-th. - Tashkent 2020

⁶ O. Juraboev. ”Mumtaz literary critic muganniynoma " treatise. - Tashkent " Tamaddun " publishing house 2016. 32 page

⁷ O. Juraboev. ”Mumtaz literary critic muganniynoma " treatise. - Tashkent "Tamaddun" publishing house 2016. 33-page