

HISTORY OF TEXTUAL STUDIES OF THE POEM "MAKHZAN UL-ASROR"

Ne'matova O'g'iloy Akram qizi

Independent researcher

ugiloyneumatovaO@mail.com

Abstract: This article illuminates the history of textual studies of Haydar Khorezmi's poem "Makhzan ul-asror" (Treasury of Secrets). The manuscript copies, publications, translations, and textual research of the poem are analyzed. Issues of the text's history, relationships between manuscripts, and creation of a scholarly critical text are examined. Works completed in the field of textual studies and unresolved problems are identified.

Keywords: Haydar Khorezmi, "Makhzan ul-asror", textual studies, manuscript, publication, translation, scholarly critical text

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Haydar Xorazmiyning "Mahzan ul-asror" dostoni matnshunoslik nuqtai nazaridan o'rganilish tarixi yoritilgan. Dostonning qo'lyozma nusxalari, nashrlari, tarjimalari va matniy tadqiqotlari tahlil qilingan. Asarning matn tarixi, qo'lyozmalarning o'zaro munosabati va ilmiy-tanqidiy matnini yaratish masalalari ko'rib chiqilgan. Matnshunoslik sohasida amalga oshirilgan ishlar va hal etilmagan muammolar aniqlangan.

Kalit so'zlar: Haydar Xorazmiy, "Mahzan ul-asror", matnshunoslik, qo'lyozma, nashr, tarjima, ilmiy-tanqidiy matn

Аннотация: В данной статье освещается история изучения поэмы Хайдара Хорезми "Махзан уль-асрор" с точки зрения текстологии. Проанализированы рукописные списки, издания, переводы и текстологические исследования поэмы. Рассмотрены вопросы истории текста произведения, взаимоотношений рукописей и создания научно-критического текста. Выявлены работы, выполненные в области текстологии, и нерешенные проблемы.

Ключевые слова: Хайдар Хорезми, "Махзан уль-асрор", текстология, рукопись, издание, перевод, научно-критический текст

INTRODUCTION

Haydar Khorezmi is a prominent Uzbek poet and thinker who lived and worked in the late 14th - early 15th centuries. His poem "Makhzan ul-asror" ("Treasury of Secrets") is considered one of the rare examples of Uzbek classical literature. The work was written between 1409-1414 as a response to Nizami Ganjavi's poem of the same name, and consists of 20 articles and 20 stories with philosophical and educational content [1].

The poem "Makhzan ul-asror" has been studied in Uzbek literary criticism for many years. In recent years, particular attention has been paid to the textual history of the work, its manuscript copies, and the creation of a scientific-critical text. Although a number of studies have been carried out in this area, there are still unresolved issues.

The purpose of this article is to shed light on the history of textual studies of the poem "Makhzan ul-asror", to analyze the work done in this field, and to identify issues that need to be resolved.

The first information about the textual history and manuscript copies of the poem appeared in the 1930s and 1940s. In 1941, literary scholar Hamid Sulayman provided information about a manuscript copy of "Makhzan ul-asror" kept at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences [2]. By the 1960s, several manuscript copies of the work were identified, and information about them began to appear in scientific literature [3].

In the 1970s and 1980s, serious research was conducted on the text of "Makhzan ul-asror". In particular, literary scholar Nizomkhoja Abdullayev carried out important work on the manuscript copies and textual history of the poem [4]. He identified the oldest and most complete manuscript copies, compared them with each other, and conducted initial experiments in preparing a scientific-critical text.

In the 1990s and 2000s, new studies on the text of "Makhzan ul-asror" emerged. For instance, O. Davlatov studied the translations of the poem in Turkic languages [5]. A. Erkinov provided information about Persian translations of the work [6]. Sh. Sirojiddinov analyzed the manuscript copies and publications of the poem [7].

In recent years, the study of the "Makhzan ul-asror" text has reached a new level. In 2015, scholars from the Alisher Navoi Institute of Language and Literature of the Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences published a scientific-critical text of the poem [8]. This publication was an important step in resolving the issues of textual history and textual problems of the work.

METHODOLOGY AND LITERATURE REVIEW

The following methodological approaches were used in this study to illuminate the history of textual studies of Haydar Khorezmi's poem "Makhzan ul-asror":

Historical-comparative method. Using this method, the study of the poem in the field of textual criticism was examined as a historical process, and research conducted in different periods was compared.

Descriptive-analytical method. Based on this method, studies, publications, and translations of the "Makhzan ul-asror" text were described, and their scientific significance was analyzed.

Statistical method. The number of manuscript copies, publications, and translations of the poem was studied statistically.

Textual-critical method. Using this method, various manuscript copies and publications of the poem were compared, and textual differences were identified.

During the research process, scientific literature related to the textual studies of the "Makhzan ul-asror" poem was extensively studied and analyzed. In particular, the following main sources were analyzed:

H. Sulayman's book "Anthology of Uzbek Literature History" (1941) provides information about a manuscript copy of "Makhzan ul-asror" kept at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences [2].

A. Hayitmetov's book "History of Uzbek Literature" (1961) contains information about several manuscript copies of the poem [3].

N. Abdullayev's PhD dissertation "Haydar Khorezmi's Poem 'Makhzan ul-asror'" (1974) extensively studies the manuscript copies and textual history of the work [4].

O. Davlatov's article "Translations of Haydar Khorezmi's Poem 'Makhzan ul-asror' in Turkic Languages" (1991) analyzes translations of the work in Uzbek, Uyghur, Azerbaijani, and Turkmen languages [5].

A. Erkinov's book "Haydar Khorezmi and His Poem 'Makhzan ul-asror'" (1998) provides information about Persian translations of the work [6].

Sh. Sirojiddinov's monograph "The Works of Haydar Khorezmi" (2002) analyzes manuscript copies and publications of the poem [7].

The scientific-critical text of the poem "Makhzan ul-asror" (2015) is of great importance in resolving issues of textual history and textual problems of the work [8].

The analysis of this literature shows that the poem "Makhzan ul-asror" has been studied in the field of textual criticism for many years. Initially, manuscript copies of the work were identified

and information about them was collected. Later, the textual history of the poem, the relationships between manuscripts, translations, and publications began to be studied in detail. In recent years, significant work has been done to create a scientific-critical text of the work.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research on the history of textual studies of the poem "Makhzan ul-asror" has led to the following main results:

Manuscript copies. To date, more than 20 manuscript copies of the poem have been identified. The oldest of these dates back to the 15th century and is kept in the collection of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences [9]. This manuscript was first introduced into scientific circulation by H. Sulayman in 1941 [2]. Later, A. Hayitmetov and N. Abdullayev identified other manuscript copies of the work [3, 4].

In his research, Sh. Sirojiddinov lists the following main manuscript copies of the poem "Makhzan ul-asror" [7]:

Collection of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences, inv. №7463 (15th century);

Collection of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences, inv. №1335 (16th century);

Collection of the St. Petersburg Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences, inv. №1420 (16th century);

British Museum collection, inv. №Add. 7914 (17th century);

National Museum of India collection, inv. №55.25.5 (17th century);

Turkey, Suleymaniye Library collection, inv. №4150 (18th century).

Comparative analysis of these manuscript copies shows that there are a number of textual differences between them. These differences are mainly manifested in changes of words and phrases, omission or addition of certain verses, and changes in the order of chapters.

The 2015 scientific-critical text was a significant achievement in the textual studies of "Makhzan ul-asror" [8]. This publication was prepared based on a comparative study of all available manuscript copies and is equipped with a comprehensive system of textual differences, annotations, and scientific apparatus.

Translations. The poem "Makhzan ul-asror" has been translated into several languages. In his research, O. Davlatov analyzed translations of the work in Uzbek, Uyghur, Azerbaijani, and

Turkmen languages [5]. A. Erkinov provided information about Persian translations of the poem [6].

Textual studies. Research conducted on the text of the poem "Makhzan ul-asror" can be conditionally divided into three stages:

First stage (1940s-1970s) - manuscript copies of the work were identified and initial information about them was collected. The works of H. Sulayman and A. Hayitmetov were of particular importance during this period [2, 3].

Second stage (1970s-2000s) - the textual history of the poem and the relationships between manuscripts began to be studied in depth. The research of N. Abdullayev and Sh. Sirojiddinov holds a special place in this regard [4, 7].

Third stage (2000s to present) - serious work has been carried out to create a scientific-critical text of the work. The 2015 publication was an important step in this direction [8].

The existence of several publications of the poem is a positive development. Each publication has played an important role in delivering the work to a wide readership in its time. A. Hayitmetov's 1961 publication was the first to deliver the full text of the poem to readers. This publication was mainly based on the 15th-century manuscript at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences. However, it did not pay sufficient attention to issues of textual criticism.

N. Abdullayev's 1988 publication was prepared based on a comparative study of several manuscript copies. It paid more attention to issues of textual criticism. Moreover, this publication also thoroughly analyzed the linguistic features of the poem. The 2015 scientific-critical text was a significant achievement in the textual studies of "Makhzan ul-asror". This publication was prepared based on a comparative study of all available manuscript copies and is equipped with a comprehensive system of textual differences, annotations, and scientific apparatus.

However, even the 2015 publication is not sufficient to be recognized as a complete scientific-critical text of the work. This is because it does not fully cover all existing manuscript copies. Therefore, the issue of creating a complete scientific-critical text of the poem remains unresolved.

The translation of the poem "Makhzan ul-asror" into several languages is contributing to its international recognition. The existence of translations in Uzbek, Uyghur, Azerbaijani, Turkmen, and Persian is of great importance. However, a complete poetic translation of the poem has not yet been created. Most existing translations are prose or abridged translations. This prevents the full

reflection of the ideological and artistic features of the work in other languages. Moreover, there are significant differences among the existing translations. These differences are mainly manifested in the degree of closeness to the original, artistic skill, and translation strategy. For example, while the Uzbek prose translation is quite close to the original, the Russian translation contains more elements of free interpretation.

Comparative study of translations of the poem in various languages and the creation of new translations is an urgent task. This will serve to further strengthen the work's place in the context of world literature. Research conducted on the text of the poem "Makhzan ul-asror" has served to clarify to some extent issues such as its textual history and the relationships between manuscripts.

In the first stage (1940s-1970s), manuscript copies of the work were identified and initial information about them was collected. The works of H. Sulayman and A. Hayitmetov were of particular importance during this period. They were the first to provide information about the manuscript copies of the poem and introduce them into scientific circulation.

In the second stage (1970s-2000s), the textual history of the poem and the relationships between manuscripts began to be studied in depth. The research of N. Abdullayev and Sh. Sirojiddinov holds a special place in this regard. They conducted a comparative study of the manuscript copies of the work and reached important conclusions about its textual history.

In the third stage (2000s to present), serious work has been carried out to create a scientific-critical text of the work. The 2015 publication was an important step in this direction. This publication was of great importance in resolving issues of textual history and textual problems of the poem.

CONCLUSION

Analysis of the achievements and existing problems in the textual studies of the poem "Makhzan ul-asror" leads to the following *conclusions*:

The poem is one of the important monuments of Uzbek classical literature, and it is necessary to conduct serious textological work on its text.

There are significant textual differences among the existing manuscript copies of the work, which need to be thoroughly studied.

The issue of creating a complete scientific-critical text of the poem has not yet been resolved.

Comparative study of translations of the work in various languages and the creation of new translations is an urgent task.

It is necessary to conduct deeper research into the linguistic features, poetics, and ideological-artistic world of the poem.

In general, the analysis of achievements and existing problems in the textual studies of the poem "Makhzan ul-asror" allows for a deeper understanding of the work's place and significance in Uzbek classical literature. This, in turn, serves to study and widely promote our national literary heritage more profoundly.

REFERENCES

1. Rahmonov, N. O'zbek adabiyoti tarixi. Toshkent: Sano-standart, 2017. [Rakhmonov, N. History of Uzbek Literature. Tashkent: Sano-standart, 2017.]
2. Sulaymon, H. O'zbek adabiyoti tarixi xrestomatiyasi. Toshkent: O'zdavnashr, 1941. [Sulayman, H. Anthology of Uzbek Literature History. Tashkent: Uzdavnashr, 1941.]
3. Hayitmetov, A. O'zbek adabiyoti tarixi. Toshkent: O'qituvchi, 1961. [Hayitmetov, A. History of Uzbek Literature. Tashkent: Ukituvchi, 1961.]
4. Abdullayev, N. Haydar Xorazmiyning "Mahzan ul-asror" dostoni. Filologiya fanlari nomzodi dissertatsiyasi. Toshkent, 1974. [Abdullayev, N. Haydar Khorezmi's Poem "Makhzan ul-asror". PhD dissertation in Philology. Tashkent, 1974.]
5. Davlatov, O. "Haydar Xorazmiyning "Mahzan ul-asror" dostoni turkiy tillardagi tarjimalari". O'zbek tili va adabiyoti, 1991, №3, 45-49-betlar. [Davlatov, O. "Translations of Haydar Khorezmi's Poem 'Makhzan ul-asror' in Turkic Languages". Uzbek Language and Literature, 1991, №3, pp. 45-49.]
6. Erkinov, A. Haydar Xorazmiy va uning "Mahzan ul-asror" dostoni. Toshkent: Fan, 1998. [Erkinov, A. Haydar Khorezmi and His Poem "Makhzan ul-asror". Tashkent: Fan, 1998.]
7. Sirojiddinov, Sh. Haydar Xorazmiy ijodiyoti. Toshkent: Fan, 2002. [Sirojiddinov, Sh. The Works of Haydar Khorezmi. Tashkent: Fan, 2002.]
8. Mahzan ul-asror. Ilmiy-tanqidiy matn. Nashrga tayyorlovchi S. Rafiddinov. Toshkent: O'zFA Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Til va adabiyot instituti, 2015. [Makhzan ul-asror. Scientific-critical text. Prepared for publication by S. Rafiddinov. Tashkent: Institute of Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi of the Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences, 2015.]
9. O'zbekiston Fanlar akademiyasi Abu Rayhon Beruniy nomidagi Sharqshunoslik instituti qo'lyozmalar fondi. Inv. №7463. [Manuscript collection of the Abu Rayhan Beruni Institute of Oriental Studies of the Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences. Inv. №7463.]