

**ВАЖНЫЕ ДАТЫ В ЖИЗНИ ФУРКАТА  
IMPORTANT DATES IN FURKAT'S LIFE**

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**АННОТАЦИЯ**

В данной статье рассказывается о Закирджан Халмухаммед Фуркате. Фуркат – это выдающийся писатель узбекской литературы. Его стихи — лучшие образцы узбекской лирической поэзии конца XIX — начала XX века. Узучим его биографию по самым важным датам жизни великого писателя Фурката.

**Ключевые слова:** лирика, Фуркат, газель, поэзия, достижение, традиции классической литературы, биография, история, стиль, журнал.

**ABSTRACT**

This article talks about Zakirjan Halmuhammed Furqat. Furqat is an outstanding writer of Uzbek literature. His poems are the best examples of Uzbek lyric poetry of the late 19th - early 20th centuries. Let's study his biography according to the most important dates in the life of the great writer Furqat.

**Key words:** lyrics, Furkat, gazelle, poetry, achievement, traditions of classical literature, biography, history, style, magazine.

**T**

**he life of the great poet Furqat**

**March 1, 1859** – Furqat was born in the family of a small merchant Kholmuhhammad in the Beshariq neighborhood of Kogon (now Academician Tesha Zohidov Street).

**1866** - Muhammad Olim, a teacher in the neighborhood, began to study at the school.

**1866-1867 years** - First he finished "Haftiyak", then "Holy Qur'an" and read "Chor Kitab". Letter training guild.

**1867** - read Fariduddin Attar's epic "Mantiq ut-tayr" ("Bird Speech"). He got acquainted with Hafiz Sherozi and Bedil divans.

**1868** - Mir Alisher completes Navoi's "Khazayin ul-Maoni" lyric collection. Hazrat Navoi sees in his dream, manages to receive the blessing of the great poet and gets permission to study poetry. Finishes the initial bytes.

**1869** - Fuzuli's poetry and Sufi Allahyor's work "Maslakul-Muattagiyn" were introduced.

**1869-1870** years - the caliphate came to Makdabdar Domla. Mulla learns the secrets of beautiful writing from a khaitot named Qambar Ali.

**1870-1871** - After graduating from school, he studied the science of recitation under Ashur Muhammad.

**1871** - He became an apprentice to a mudarris named Podshahho Ja Eshan, who lives in Masjid Jome, and studied the books "Avvali Hal", "Avvali Ilm", "Bidon" and "Mu'zi Vazanioni".

**In 1872**, he studied the pamphlets "Avomil", "Harakot", and the book "Kofia".

**1873-1876** - studies the books "Sharhi Mulloyi Jami", "Risolai Shamsiya".

**1875-1876** - the Kogon Khanate was occupied by the troops of Tsarist Russia. Khanate was abolished and Fergana Oblast was established. Due to the war, studies in madrasahs stopped. Zakirjon will be "engaged in the business of living" next to his father.

**1878-1880** years - worked in a store opened by his uncle in the city of New Marg'ilon (now Fergana). He continues his education according to the madrasa program and studies the book "Aqeed". Writes people's applications.

He wrote the poem "Munojot-musaddas" in which he expressed his displeasure with the colonial policy of Russia.

**1880-1886** - lived in Dogon and engaged in trade. At the same time, creative cooperation with Muhyi, Mugimiy, Zavgiy, Nisbat and other Gogon poets began. He composed the pamphlet "Bathroom Dream": the story "Chor Dervish". He poetically translated the work "Nuh Manzar" into Uzbek. His poems became popular in Farg Mother Valley and other countries. started to be sung by hafiz. was included in the list. Devon ordered.

**January 22, 1891** - Furqat attends a ball at the Governor-General of Turkestan, Baron Vrevskiv.

**January 22, 1891. - June 28:** "Gazette of the Turkestan region" published memoirs of the writer under the title "The situation of the Khokand poet Zakirjon Furqat, his own summer". In them, Furqat's life from childhood to May 1891 is described in prose.

**January 28, 1891** - in the 4th issue of "Gazette of the Turkistan region" Furqat's masnavi (65 stanzas) showing his impressions of the ball held on January 22 at Baron Vrevskii's was printed with a Russian translation.

**February 10, 1891** - Furqat visits Turkestan Governor-General Baron Vrevski for the second time

**On February 14, 1891**, "The Gazeta of the Turkistan Region" published the article (28 stanzas) "On the condition of the poet and the exaggeration of the poem".

**February 22, 1891** - in the 7th issue of "Gazette of the Turkestan Province" Furqat's impressions of the ball held at Baron Vrevskiy's were published in the form of a poem (62 bytes). The poem was printed with a Russian prose translation.

**March 19, 1891** - in the 11th issue of the "Gazette of the Turkestan region" Furqat's masnavi "On Nag'ma and Nag'magar and its instrument and ul nag'ma effect" (46 verses) was printed with a Russian prose translation.

**May 14, 1891** - Furqat left Tashkent for Samarkand.

May-early July 1891 - Furqat lives in Samarkand in the house of Mirzo Bukhari, a local ethnographer-archaeologist. He got acquainted with the historical monuments in Samarkand.

**June 22, 1891** - in the 24th issue of the "Gazette of the Turkistan Region" Furqat's article entitled "Reports of the Honorable Mirza Bukhari in the city of Samarkand" was published. The article contains information about Samarkand impressions and Mirza Bukhari. It is signed "Yozg uchi Zokirion Furqat".

**July 1891** - Furqat arrived in Bukhara.

In July-November 1891, Furqat traveled in the direction of Bukhara - Marv - Ashgabat - Baku - Batumi - Istanbul.

**On August 10, 1891**, Furqat's second article about Mirza Bukhari from Samarkand was published in the 31st issue of "Gazette of the Turkistan region".

November 1891 - March 1892 - Furqat lived in Istanbul, Bulgaria and Greece. He wrote a poetic letter to his friends in Tashkent, now conventionally called "Sabog a khitob". He created the poem "A Legend in a Greek Estate" ("The Story of a Rumoli Girl").

**March 1892** - Furqat visited Sham, Egypt.

**April 8, 1892** - in the 14th issue of the "Gazette of the Turkestan region" an article was published under the title "Istanbuldin written letter of the Khokand poet Zakirjon Furqat". At the end of the letter, the editors of the newspaper gave the following information: "Furqat, the writer of this letter, left Istanbul at this time, went to Jeddah, and then went to Makkah."

**April-July 1892** - Furqat went to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. He visited the cities of Mecca and Medina and performed the blessed pilgrimage.

**September 10, 1892** - March 20, 1893 - Furqat arrived in Bombay, India via the Arabian Sea. Kogan lived in the house of Haji Ahmadion Sahib in Bistari neighborhood. Haji Ahmadjan, originally from Bukhara, traveled with his compatriots Haji Muhyiddin and Maulawi Ikramiddin around Bombay, Indian provinces and cities.

**March 12, 1893** - "The letter of Zakirjon Furqat poet to the newspaper author" was published in the 10th issue of "Gazette of Turkistan Region".

**March-April 1893** - Furqat arrived from Bombay in the northern Indian region of Kashmir. He wrote the ghazal "Kashmirda".

**On April 30, 1893**, Furqat's poetic letter "Bombaydan Khat" was published in the "Gazette of Turkistan region".

**May 22, 1893** - the 20th issue of "Gazette of Turkistan region" published the poet's letter-article with the words "We received this letter on behalf of the author of the newspaper, respected poet Furqat, and made a table of contents for the newspaper." In it, it was reported that the poet traveled for three to four months in the provinces of India, then he went to the Kashmir region, and from there he was going to go to the country of Chin (China).

**In mid-September 1893**, he arrived in Yorkent.

**September 1893 - September 1909** - Furqat lived in Yorkent. He married a woman named Ranakhan and had 9 children (6 sons, 3 daughters) from her. But most of his children died, and he had three sons named Nozimjon, Hakimjon and Nodirion (Nodirjon died in 1983). Practiced medicine. For a certain time, he made a living by selling medicinal plants. He was also interested in science and astrology. He also treated seriously ill patients. Popularly known as "Doll Doctor".

**November 13, 1893** - the following news about Furqat was published in the 45th issue of "Gazette of the Turkestan region": I will say in that letter: "These days

I want to go to Kashgar region and stay there for a few moments, and then, God willing, I will come to Tashkent city." And Abdusattar greets the Qazi a lot. Furqat himself is healthy and well."

**September 7, 1894**, an article was published in the 26th issue of the "Gazette of the Turkistan region" under the title "This is the message sent by the poet Zakirjon Furqat from the city of Yorkand". It contains information about the city of Yorkent. Among other things, it is written that "Yorkand people are extremely good and honest people and it is a prosperous and cheap land."

**On February 7, 1896**, Furqat's poem "A Legend in the Greek Estate" (87 bytes) was published in the 5th issue of "Gazette of the Turkestan Region". Title: "A legend in the Greek estate" by Zakirjon Efendi from Khoqand. At the end, it is commented that "There must be a rest."

**On June 25, 1896**, Furqat's letter from Yorkand was published in the 29th issue of "Gazette of Turkistan region". In it he wrote about the state of commerce in Yorkent.

**August 18, 1896** - in the 32nd issue of the "Tarjumon" newspaper published in Crimea, it was reported that Furqat was living in the Kashgar region and was writing a letter to a newspaper in Tashkent ("Turkestan region newspaper" - R.T.).

On November 28, 1897, "Turkestan Region Gazette" No. 45 published the article "The message written by Zakirjon Furqat from Khogand as quoted by the Indian newspaper "Pisayi Ahval". It covers some aspects of the Anglo-Afghan war. At the end, it says "The rest will be published".

**On December 5, 1897**, Furqat's article "On the condition of the Kashghar region, which fell into the hands of the late Yakubbek" was published in the 46th issue of "Gazette of the Turkistan Region". At the end it is written: "The rest will be published."

**December 13, 1897** - "Gazette of Turkistan Region" No. 47 published an unsigned article "Regarding the conditions of rebellion of Sartiya people in Kashgar Province". This article is believed to be by Furqat.

**1898, spring season** - Furqat wrote a ghazal that starts with "Spring has come. It has rained in torrents...".

**1898** - sent a poetic letter from Yorkent to poet Ubaydullah Zavqi from Kokan. Now this work is published under the name "Letter to Zavqiy".

**On June 9, 1903**, Furqat's ode (49 stanzas) beginning with "Every person in the world is seven - God is seven" was published in the 22nd issue of "Gazette of the Turkestan Region".

**On May 7, 1904**, the 18th issue of "Gazette of the Turkestan Region" published a report that a letter was received from Zakirjon Furqat, a resident of Yorkent.

**May 23, 1904** - the 21st issue of "Gazette of Turkistan Region" published Furqat's 11-verse poem in the form of a ghazal, beginning with "Askari Rusia, kim monandi barqu sharar...". The poem was originally written as: "On April 13, 1904, after the news of the victory in the Battle of Japan, it was written by Zakirjon Furqat at the suggestion of elder Komiljon in the city of Yorkand."

**On August 19, 1904**, Furqat's 29-verse ode beginning with "Shahanshahi, ki darboni Doroyiyu Iskandar..." was published in the 33rd issue of "Gazette of Turkistan region" under the title "Blagojelaniye gosudaryu imperatoru". At the end of the poem it is noted that it was written on May 24, 1904.

**October 3, 1904** - issue 40 of "Turkision Region's Gazeui" contains a masnavi (72 verses) beginning with "Come, O Hotam, speak sweetly" and a 16-verse ghazal beginning with "Zihi shahi, ki shahi comrondur" announced. At the end, he noted that "on behalf of the poet Zakirjon Furqat, resident of Yorkand, we have our greetings to Honorable Major General Jorabek Dodkhoh, Gymnasium Mudarris Nazarif Tora, Mirzo Abdullah, Mahmudkhoja Eshon, Yusufboybachcha, Haji Azam." About the end of 1903 - the beginning of 1904 - Zakirjon Furqat wrote a poem entitled "An answer to a poem sent to a letter from Tashboltu from Yorkand". This letter was written to poet Mullah Tashboltu Roig, a friend of the poet from Margilan.

**April 6, 1905** - in the 14th issue of the "Gazette of the Turkestan region" Furqat's article entitled "Words of a lost acquaintance from the city of Kharigiya" was published. The issue of correct coverage of the events of the Russo-Japanese war in the press was raised in it.

**April 14, 1905** - in the 15th issue of the "Gazette of the Turkistan Region" Furqat's article "Indian trickster in Yorkent" was published. This work in the genre of a

feuilleton was published in Russian under the title "Indiyskiy foksniq v Yarkende". It exposed the actions of an Indian fraudster named Navroz in Yorkent. This work is the first example of Uzbek feuilletonism.

**On August 27, 1905**, Furqat's poem "In Description of Russian Soldiers" (55 stanzas) was printed in the 34th issue of "Gazette of Turkestan Region" under the title "Stihi iz Yarkenda". At the end, it is written: "Zakirjon Furqat says that the rest will be written forever."

**On December 22, 1905**, Furqat's article "Qavaidi Chin va umorati politiki" was published in the 50th issue of "Gazette of the Turkistan region". Its continuation was published in the 1st issue of the newspaper on January 1, 1906, and the 7-8 issues of February 15 and 22. At the end of his last article, "Baqivasi bor" was written, but the continuation was not published.

**September 1909** - Zakirjon Furqat died in Yorkent. He was buried in the "Dongdor" cemetery in the city.

**1958** - Due to the demolition of the cemetery, Furqat's hoki was moved to a new cemetery.

**In 1991**, a magnificent mausoleum was built on Furqat's tomb.

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