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STAGES OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE QOKAND LITERARY ENVIRONMENT

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Annotation: This article analyzes the Qokand literary environment in the context of historical processes. The emergence of the Qokand literary environment, its main socio-cultural reasons, and its formation through important literary movements and genres are gradually covered. The article focuses on the period from the time of the Kokand Khanate to the 20th century, the relationship between creators, tradition, renewal, and the influence of various historical factors on literature. The results of the research reveal the unique role and significance of the Kokand literary environment in the history of classical literature of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Kokand literary environment, Kokand Khanate, Uzbek classical literature, literary tradition and renewal, haziyyot, ghazal, tazkira.

Introduction: The literary environment is a social and spiritual context in which writers, poets, translators, publishers, and readers interact with each other, shaping the cultural process through creativity and criticism. The Kokand literary environment has strong traditions in the history of Uzbek literature and is considered one of the centers that developed many genres of oriental classical literature, in particular, such forms as ghazal, haziyyot, and muvashshah. The city of Kokand and its surrounding region, historically a political, economic, and cultural center, became a favorable environment for literary creativity in the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. During this period, the literary environment was enriched not only by the work of poets, but also by tazkira, divan, translations, and critical writings. The formation of the Kokand literary environment is not limited to the range of topics or characters - this process was carried out through various literary movements, the educational system, socio-political changes, religious knowledge, and external cultural contacts. The purpose of the article is to conduct an in-depth study of the stages of formation and development of the Kokand literary environment, identify the specific characteristics of the environment, and shed light on the theoretical and practical significance of this environment for the history of literature.

Research methodology: This article uses a historical literary approach, contextual analysis of texts, comparative analysis based on historical sources, and historical philological methods.

Historical literary approach — the relationship between social and political events and the literary process in the process of forming the Kokand literary environment is analyzed.

Contextual analysis of texts — old divans, tazkira, poetic texts, and other documents are analyzed in the context of their era.

Comparative analysis — the interaction of the Kokand literary environment with the literature of other regions is compared, their artistic features are identified.

Philological research — the study of texts in terms of language, style, and structure.

Through these methods, the stages of development of the Kokand literary environment are clearly determined, the creators and genres in the environment are analyzed, and their place in the context of the history of Uzbek literature is highlighted.

Main section: The Kokand Khanate (1709–1876) — The Kokand Khanate was a political and social center in Central Asia, providing significant opportunities for literary creativity and

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intellectual thought during this period. The territory of the Khanate was a crossroads of various peoples, languages, and literary traditions, where the synthesis of Persian-Tajik, Turkic music, Sufi, and Eastern philosophies emerged. Literature flourished within this multi-faceted cultural context. In the early stages, the literary environment in Kokand was primarily focused on classical poetry. During this period, genres such as ghazal, qasida, rubai, and muwashshah became widespread. The influence of ancient literary traditions, including the introduction of Persian-Tajik classical literature to the territory of Uzbekistan, shaped the work of local poets, leading to the emergence of new themes and styles in their creative expression. The Kokand literary environment was closely linked to the social and spiritual reality of the time. Sufi philosophy and religious thought had a profound influence on literature. Sufi poetry, including the style of Fuzuli, enriched Kokand literature aesthetically and introduced new themes. In the formation of the Kokand literary environment, madrasahs, tazkiras, and diwans played a significant role. The enlightened scholars and poets who worked in Kokand taught young people in subjects such as Sufism, grammar, rhetoric, and literature, thus fostering the exchange of creative ideas in the region. Through tazkiras (collections of poets), the literary tradition and cultural heritage were preserved in written form. By the late 18th century, classical poets' works began to emerge as a central element of the Kokand literary environment. A key feature of this period was the consolidation of creative traditions and literary genres. During this early phase of Kokand literature, poets made efforts to adopt and express the traditions of various languages in a new style within Turkic poetry. For example, the literary anthologies compiled at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries demonstrate the growth of literature in terms of genre, theme, and language. Among the key creators of this period were both anonymous poets and notable figures like Hoqandiy and Amiriy. Diwans and poetry collections directly influenced the formation of the Kokand literary environment. From the middle of the 19th century, the Kokand literary environment became richer in terms of creative processes. During this period, social issues, satire, and social critique began to find more expression in literature. Satirical literature became a means of criticizing social reality in the Kokand literary environment. Amir Umar Khan and the poets around him created satirical works that criticized the social ills of the time. Through this genre, writers addressed issues like injustice, lack of information, and social stereotypes. Furthermore, during this time, literary directions such as tazkira and diwans, as well as scholarly works, also developed. The works of Kokand poets reflected abstract Sufi themes, love, and spirituality. In the early 20th century, while preserving the old classical traditions, the Kokand literary environment also embraced new theoretical and aesthetic perspectives. During this period, Kokand poets began to focus more on themes such as real life, social changes, and national awakening. For example, the works of Muhammad Aminkhodja Muqimiy enriched literary processes by applying literary theory and new approaches. This period also saw the development of pedagogical initiatives and literary studies, and the Kokand literary environment was historically explored in more depth. Classical literary genres such as ghazal, qasida, rubai, and muwashshah have their own unique history in the Kokand literary environment. While these genres primarily stemmed from classical Eastern poetry traditions, the poets of Kokand developed distinctive forms of these genres. Ghazal became the most widespread genre in Kokand literature, addressing themes such as love, spirituality, and the philosophy of life. Satire became a vehicle for social critique in Kokand literature. Through this genre, poets used poetry to address issues of injustice, inequality, and stereotypical views in society. The diwans (collections of poetry) and debechanavisligi (the art of composing in diwans) were linked to historical literary traditions and also raised contemporary social issues. Tazkiras, which document the lives and works of poets, have been an important source for studying the Kokand literary environment. During the 18th–19th centuries, the tazkiras preserved the creative legacy of poets and transmitted it to future generations.

Analysis and results: The following main conclusions were drawn by analyzing the stages of the formation and development of the Kokand literary environment: The Kokand

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literary environment is closely related to political and social conditions, and the transformation of the region into a cultural center created important conditions for literary creativity. Classical literary traditions were enriched with new creative forms and themes through the Kokand environment, which marks an important evolution in the history of Uzbek literature. The Kokand literary environment served to express social, spiritual and personal themes through various genres - ghazal, haziyyot, tazkira, divan debechanavisligi. This environment also serves as a rich scientific source for modern literary studies and pedagogical initiatives.

Conclusion: The Kokand literary environment occupies a special place in the history of Uzbek literature. In this environment, along with the traditions of oriental classical literature, social criticism, pedagogical thinking, and aesthetic innovations were combined. Through the stages of development of the Kokand literary environment, various forms and themes of literature were combined with social reality, enriching the literary process.

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