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# The role of Porso Shamsiyev in the Development of Uzbek Literature

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**Abstract:** This article illustrates the works of Alisher Navoi, Abdurahmon Jami, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur and Boborahim Mashrab by Porso Shamsiyev, an outstanding scientist in Uzbek literature, and his other scientific and practical research.

**Keywords:** textual studies, memoir, "Khamsatul-mutahayyirin", scientific-critical text, literary translation, classical literature.

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Classical literature is the source of all Turkish art and linguistics. The literary treasures of this period cannot be imagined without such figures as Babur, Mashrab, Jami, and especially the thinker Alisher Navoi. But we would not have been able to enjoy such a rich heritage without the textual scholars who have been diligent in adapting their priceless works to the modern language. When we say such scientists, we cannot ignore Porso Shamsiyev, who played a leading role among Izzat Sultan, Hamidkhan, Islami, Abdukodir Hayitmetov, Vahid Zahidov. The scientific biography of the scientist consists of textbooks, popular science publications, anthologies, scientific-critical texts and articles. Porso Shamsiyev's contribution to Uzbek Navoi studies is especially noteworthy. He was actively involved in the preparation for publication of scientific and critical texts of Navoi's works "Muhokamat ul-lug'atayn", "Majlis un-nafois", "Mahbub ul-qulub" and others. Later, at the initiative of Porsho Shamsiyev, these works were enriched with the publication of "Munshaot", "Vaqfiya", "Khamsatul-mutahayyirin", "Saddi Iskandariy", "Holoti Pahlavon Muhammad". The scholar believed that works without an autograph in the field of textual research would complicate the research work and always focused on working on the basis of reliable sources. In particular, while working on the Hamsa, he compares six ancient copies and selects the main sources copied by the famous secretaries Abduljamil and Sultanali during his lifetime in Herat. He noted that the most reliable of the two was a copy written by Abduljamil, the secretary of which is now kept in the book fund of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences. Because this copy was copied in white the year the work was completed (Hijri 889, AD 1484), and the volume of the epic in this copy corresponds exactly to the volume of 10,000 verses quoted by the poet at the end of the epic:

Varaqsatrinaylabonta'yin

Baytinibeshmingayladimtaxmin.

That is why the scientist says that the reliability of this source is high. Thus, as a result of his textual work on "Khamsa", in 1970 Alisher Navoi defended his doctoral dissertation on "Scientific-critical text of" Khamsa "and the principles of its preparation." His enthusiasm for writing is also reflected in a number of collaborative studies on Alisher Navoi. Examples are the Dictionary of Uzbek Classical Literature (1953) and the Dictionary of Navoi Works (1972), co-authored with S. Ibragimov, and the translation of Boburnoma from the Arabic alphabet. Porso Shamsiyev himself always repeated a verse about cooperation:

Yak gulemaqsuddar in bo'ston  
Chiydanashudbemadadido'ston.

(Meaning: No goal can be cut in this garden without the help of friends.)

Such collaborative research leads to scientific and critical texts, further refinement of ongoing research, exchange of ideas, and the expansion of the ranks of scientists who continue research. Entering the field of textual studies in this way, one of the students of Porsakhon's teacher, Navoi scholar Suyuma Ganieva, recalls the creative process of her teacher as follows: He used to say that it should become a good habit to look up a dictionary. After much explanation, the teacher turned to the dictionary. It explains, "Rind is an intelligent, vigilant, free-thinking person who consciously denies the rules of the Shari'ah, not out of ignorance." " He said. It is obvious that the scientist took a deep approach in order to avoid even the slightest mistake in his work on mature works, and did not hesitate to look up in the dictionary even the words that he knew perfectly well. It means that the teacher strives to be responsible, inquisitive and flawless in his work. Examples like these are etched in the memory of his disciples. Porso Shamsiyev writes of the need to equip students and young people with science and education: "The student army needs to be armed, teaching methods need to be taught, and small courses need to be organized in neighborhoods and even homes." The proof of this statement, made decades ago, can be seen in today's education policy. As a practical proof of this, the scientist himself has created textbooks and manuals such as "Literature Workbook", "Literature Textbook", "Uzbek Language Textbook". He even decided to work in a madrassa, school and education system until the 1930s. Porso Shamsiyev created a separate school of textual studies. The scientist was not limited to Navoi's work.

Another of his classics was the translation of the royal poet Bobur's memoir *Boburnoma*, which was a major literary event and was published in two volumes (1948) and one volume (1960) in Cyrillic. The scholar himself says that the full text of this work was first published in 1857 in Kazan by the Turkologist N. I. Ilminsky with a 4-page Russian preface. In fact, Babur's work was not studied in our country until the 1940s, with some exceptions. With these transformations, Porso Shamsiyev made a prelude to an in-depth study of Babur's work. As a result, Babur's works were included in some anthologies, and research on his lyrics began.

And other big step in Uzbek literature is the publication in 1958 of Poraso Shamsiyev and Abdukodir Hayitmetov's "Selected Works" by Boborahim Mashrab. The collection was reprinted in 1960. The samples included in this collection are selected from lithographic editions of the book "DevoniMashrab" in the inventory of 170, 5940, 171, 5694, 7133 manuscripts kept at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences (49 ghazals, 3 mustazads, 6 muhammas and 1 musaddas). This research helped to spread Mashrab's ideology, which many of his works have preserved in lithographs and manuscripts, to more students and to the general public.

Other important work done by Porsakhon Shamsiyev is the publication of the collection "Abdurahmon Jami and Alisher Navoi", which is a collection of views of Alisher Navoi on the Persian poet Abdurahmon Jami in various works. This set is enriched with separate prefaces and comments. In the introduction to the collection, the scholar writes: Navoi saw Jami as a great sponsor and coach who helped him, solved his problems when he was in trouble, and encouraged him to work ". The collection also includes the first publication of Navoi's work "Khamsatul-mutahayyirin" dedicated to Jami. The book also provides interesting information about the relationship between Navoi and Jami, the artistic

controversy, the fact that Navoi, who could not absorb the whims of the Palace in his pure spirit, gave up the idea of resignation only because of Jami, Jami tried to dissuade Hussein Baykara from marching to Kunduz. This collection not only preserves many facts about Jami, but also serves as an important source for today's public research. PorsoShamsiyev's nearly fifty years of service have been invaluable in bringing the above-mentioned four great classics to the attention of a wide range of readers. In this regard, we can call this research of the scientist "a crossroads between the artistic treasures of four great artists." In the field of textual and literary translation, the teacher's choice of the works of those who wrote with such a high penmanship was, firstly, the pursuit of perfection, and secondly, the work played a major role in transmitting a great treasure to today's generation. Even today, many scholarly works are kept in museums in their original form. Which means it's about to be the most delusional time of the year, as well. The scientist is not limited to this research. He also took an active part in the publication of the Anthology of Uzbek Poetry, G. He prepared for publication Gulam's 4-volume "Selected Works" and translated Khandamir's "Makorim ul-akhlaq" into Uzbek. During half a century of scientific research, more than a thousand works have been published under the editorship of Porso Shamsiyev. All of the above indicates the importance of Porso Shamsiyev's practical experience in textual studies, especially in Navoi studies. At the same time, it is clear that the work of the scientist serves to raise public awareness of the best of literature and to support the achievement of high results in the study of text. The scientific sources left by the scientist are also the basis of current scientific and practical research.

**Dedicated to the 125th anniversary of PorsoShamsiyev.**

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