



## A SCHOLAR OF TURKIC LITERATURE

Turakulova Mahliyo

Chirchiq state pedagogy University independent researcher  
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15632434>

### ARTICLE INFO

Qabul qilindi: 01-June 2025 yil  
Ma'qullandi: 07- June 2025 yil  
Nashr qilindi: 10- June 2025 yil

### KEYWORDS

*text, types of text, Scientific School, mysticism, textualist, manbashunos, manuscript, literary critic.*

### ABSTRACT

*This article provides information about the status of Homidjan Homidi as a scientist, his high skill and the evolution of the Scientific School, the attention and recognition of his teachers, who created systematic scientific research works important for Uzbek literary studies, source studies and textualism. The scientist's research related to the field of history of Uzbek literature, avestoshunos, Pharaohs has been studied. In the development of modern tazkiranavism, the role and importance of Homidjan Homidi studies is scientifically established.*

It is known that the types of text are determined based on the content direction of the science being applied. In this sense, text types in linguistics with text types in linguistics are not characterized from the same point of view. When uttered with the phrase Hamidulla Boltaboyev, the text of the translation is a text written in a foreign language to the reader, which can be translated directly from the original or conveyed through an intermediary language. Translations made from asliyat are more appreciated in practice because of their literary nature.

In the process of studying Oriental literature, Homidjon Homidi does not lose sight of the history of manuscripts, all kinds of modifications made by calligraphers, secretaries, publishers over several centuries from the author's side to the text of the literary monument, edits, but completely covers them as an object of study. As a result, it observes all issues related to the work on the basis of scientific approaches. The research of the scientist in connection with the Firdavsi "Shahnama", the great urine of world literature, should be considered as an example of such a holistic and well-studied monument in one whole. The books'fame of the prince", "the famous poetic Castle", "The Pharaoh", "the Prince" serve to convey to today's reader of the ideas of patriotism, justice and enlightenment of the heroes of the people in the huge "reign"of the Pharaoh, to instill in readers the mind-he-shuur of ideological-artistic aspects in the line of literary heritage. "For a long time, Uzbek and Tajik science has developed on the basis of unity .The great allomas Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Rayhan Beruniy, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Abdurahman Jami, Alisher Nawab's oeuvre are supreme examples of qomusianism". In Uzbek and Tajik science, homidjan Homidi contributed his worthy share to the development of this tradition. Academician A.As noted by Kayumov, he carried out research work on all periods, all the main issues of Uzbek Persian-Tajik literature.

During the evolutionary observation of the scientific activity of Homidjon Homidi, it is determined that accuracy, consistency lead in the articles, brochures of the scientist. Therefore, his books are read lightly, but are distinguished by a wealth of conscious and clean information. There is a need to enter the scientific laboratory of the scientist, study the methods of research, the history of literature on the trends of progress characteristic of a particular period, and the Scientific School created H.It is important to research the activities of the patron, to check in the aspect of literary studies. In his relentless research as a skilled researcher of the history of two millennia of literature, brogan H.He was one of the first to provide new information about artists such as Homidi Husayni, Sofi Olloyor, Amiriy, Feruz. H.The preface to the book "circle of geniuses", composed of homidian art plates, reporting the hard life path, scientific and artistic activity of many great allomas, read: "the allomas we thought about, no matter what kind of people's child, their instructive life path, immortal soul, invaluable creative heritage are always magnificent and Noble for all people and generations"

Based on the individual characteristics of the homidjan Homidi scientific laboratory, its scientific-prose concept on the history of literature of Turkic peoples, the study of the research carried out by the scientist in literary studies, the criteria, methods of approach of the scientist to the literary source and the scientific principles he founded, the need to be evaluated on the basis of the achievements of literary The emphasis is on the scientific justification of the skill of the patron in avestoshunos, Pharaohs, tazkiranavis, translators. After all, scientific schools that have contributed to the development of World Literary and aesthetic thought, the study and examination of the scientific research of the scientists who founded them on the basis of the requirements of today serves to introduce the younger generation to the rich bisot of the history of classical literature. "The creation of a Scientific School in a particular direction of science is of particular importance in terms of bringing new scientific views to the field, criteria for a new approach to the object of research, new methods. Another notable aspect of the scientific school forms several generations of researchers in a particular branch of science. New scientific directions that complement each other on a particular front will serve to occur. This in turn takes the progress of science to a new level" .

Homidjan Homidius is the author of "mysticism", an account of the life and work of saints, and of the mysticism that matured in the eastern land. From Qarani to Rushdi". The scientist himself noted that at certain times there were attempts by opponents of Islam to discredit mysticism. The book summarizes the perfect words of the pioneers of the doctrine of mysticism, which for centuries served to enrich the spirituality of mankind, and information about the high morality in the image of urrat-U. Najmiddin Komilov, a connoisseur of the science of mysticism, recognized the scientific value of this treatise:" Homidjan Homidi, continuing the ancient tradition, studied the life and works of the shaykhs of mysticism, orifs and the valiant ones and created a comprehensive book. To be honest, I have long dreamed of publishing such a book. I read the book and was satisfied. Because with responsibility and affection, great work was carried out. The life and work of mysticism allomas, leaning on Talay manuscript sources, is illuminated in a compact, fluent and popular way. Solving a particular problem requires an incessant search from the researcher and tremendous patience. Research of past sources, sorting out pure evidence in origin, advancing new information and scientific approaches to the difference from the work done before oneself.

The life of the patron had become a matter of substance. He created systematic scientific research works important for Uzbek literary studies, Uzbek source studies and textual studies. H. Patron's scientific heritage H. Jo ' rayeva describes as follows:

1. Homidjon Homidiy – a distinguished researcher of classical literature;
2. Homidjon Homidiy – a textual critic and expert in source studies;
3. Homidjon Homidiy – an expert in manuscript studies;
4. Homidjon Homidiy – a skilled translator;
5. Homidjon Homidiy – a master of biographical literature (tazkira);
6. Homidjon Homidiy – a researcher of literary heritage;
7. Homidjon Homidiy – a Sufi scholar and orientalist;
8. Homidjon Homidiy – a teacher and mentor.

A scientist – senior scientist, whose scientific potential is deeply connected with the essence of humanity, who is educated, demonstrates sincerity and enthusiasm. Such a researcher will have his own path, his own world and image, just like the people of creation. The research of this educator, Oriental scientist, skillful mutarjim Homidjan Homidi covers classical literary sources. The reason for the creation of the Scientific School of scientists was the kindness, support, knowledge and recognition of uztozians, such as Maqsud Shaikhzoda, Nathan Mallaev, his work in the pedagogical field, a responsible approach to the future of students.

#### References:

1. Boltoboyev H. The text and its place in the system of philological Sciences. Theoretical and source foundations of the study of Uzbek classical literature. Materials of the Republican scientific and practical conference. - Tashkent: classical word, 2019. - B 5. (206)
2. Homidov H. Barhayot poetic Castle. - Tashkent: Science, 1976. 646 b; Homidov H. Fame of the "Masterpiece". - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1991.96 b.; Pharaoh. "Masterpiece". The publisher and translator of the prose account H.Patron. - Tashkent: National Library of Uzbekistan, 2012. 188 b.
3. Kayumov A. A continuation of the line of identity. Loyalty. - Tashkent: National Library of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi, 2010. - B.100. (212b)
4. Homidov H. Circle of geniuses. - Tashkent: Teacher, 2011. - B. 2. (352 b).
5. Khabokhunova R.Sh.the role of the academic Saint Qayumov Scientific School in the study of Uzbek classical literature. f.f.f.D (PhD) diss, Andijan, 2020. – B. 12.
6. Komilov N. The mashayih's refresh. Homidi, Homidjan. Mysticism. From Qarani To Rushdi. - Tashkent: generation of the new century, 2021. – B. 4. (400 b).
7. Zhurayeva H. The honor of Science and the status of a scientist.// Uzbek language and literature. N3. – B. 132
8. Haqqul, Ibrahim. A prolific scientist. Loyalty. - Tashkent: sparks of literature, 2015. – B. 52.