

FROM RARE SOURCES

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Abstract: The article analyzes some of the personal diaries written by Hodi Zarifov during folklore expeditions to Kokan.

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For a hundred years, thanks to the incomparable work of our tireless folklorist scientists and dozens of their helpers in the villages, many examples of folklore have been recorded and a folklore archive containing our cultural wealth has appeared. I have done a lot of work to record and study examples of folk oral creativity, which have been created since the most ancient times and have come down to us from word of mouth. They organized many folklore expeditions under the leadership of Hodi Zarifov, the founder of Uzbek folklore. Buyuk Karimi, Mansur Afzalov, Muzayyana Alaviya, Zubayda Husainova, Tora Mirzaev, Malik Murodov and other folklorists participated in these folklore expeditions. Hodi Zarifov introduced not only the recording of folklore materials, but also field diaries during his folklore tours. These diaries reveal what the folklorists saw and experienced during their travels, their attitude towards the folk performer, their assessment of the performer's skills, the performance process and the people's attitude towards the artist. In addition, the daily tasks of the members of the expedition, the procedure for recording folklore materials are given.

As we browse through the diaries, which are rare sources kept in the folklore archive, we are excited to read a new work with each page. Countless roads traveled, impressions of villages, the discovery of epics and storytellers unknown to science and comments about the examples of folk art being recorded from them... In these notes, every detail, fact, and important information of recording the process of live oral creativity is recorded.

It is known that the members of the expedition would consist of 7-9 people. For example, the first pages of Hodi Zarifov's 1935 expedition diary to the Fergana Valley contain the following notes: "The Research Institute of Uzbek Language Literature, together with the Science Committee of Uzbekistan, organized a folklore and linguistic expedition to the Fergana Valley. The members of the expedition were confirmed as a nine-person team. The head of the expedition is H. Zarifov, the duration of the expedition is 2 months. Members of the expedition: H. Zarifov, B. Karimov, Sh. Rajabov, S. Zufarov, S. Ibrohimov, Yu. Sultanov, Sh. Abdullaeva, T. Ahmedov, M. Afzalov" (3ЎФА. ИҲВ. №2204. - Б.1). The members of the expedition were divided into three brigades. The route of the first brigade was Tashkent - Kokan and B. Karimov, M. Afzalov, Yu. Sultanov worked in Kokan and its surroundings [1].

We would not be wrong if we say that the diaries of the expedition kept by our folklorists are a book full of miracles. In Hodi Zarifov's diaries, one can witness interesting historical and social events, therefore, the scientist writes: "July 9. Buyuk Karimov used to talk with people's poets Nabi

Qori and Khustis. Karimov introduced me to them. Among the musicians, I got to know Yoldoshev (singer), Polatjon, and Kamil Qori through Buyuk. I talked with Chustiy. On this day, a number of curious people from Kogan were talking in the teahouse. Among them was Yusuf the barber. He guides everyone. Although he did not have a wound on his head, he was called "bald" because he had little hair. M.Afzalov, B.Karimov, Yu.Sultanov recorded some askiyas. The repertoires of Kamil Qori and Po'latjon Khyuyan are more" (ЗЎФА. ИҲВ. №2204. - P.6-14). In the diary, there is also a comment written by the scientist: "we should view Repertoires from the notebooks of Sultanov and Afzalov."

Khodi Zarifov, who met Chustiy in the summer of 1935, later worked together. Chustiy is a pseudonym, his real name is Nabikhan Khojaev [2]. Poet and translator Chustiy was born on February 20, 1904 in the city of Chust. Alisher was called to work in Tashkent in connection with preparations for the 500th anniversary of Navoi's birth, and in 1959-1968 he worked as a researcher at the Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan (now the Institute of Uzbek Language, Literature and Folklore) in cooperation with Hodi Zarifov.

In the diaries, detailed information about the selfless work of helpers in the villages was written. One such assistant was Alim Nazarov, a student of the Pedagogical Institute.

"July 11. I met Alim Nazarov, a student of the literature department of the correspondence department of the Pedagogical Institute, in the market. I called Alim Nazarov to help with the expedition. He has collected a lot of proverbs with Sherali Rosi. After that he started walking with us. I taught him "field work"" (ЗЎФА. ИҲВ. №2204. - P.14-15). In 1926, Sherali Rozi's collection "Uzbek proverbs" was published. The booklet includes 711 proverbs [3]. According to Hodi Zarifov, in 1925-1929, about six thousand proverbs and proverbs, about three thousand riddles, and more than fifty fairy tales were collected [4]. In each of the organized expeditions, local intellectuals contributed to the recording of many samples of folk art, from Bakhshi-poets, storytellers, singers and musicians.

During the expedition organized along the Fergana valley, it was discovered that there are famous epic writers. Even their repertoire and students were known. Bori Bakhshi Sadiq oglu, Usman Mamatqul oglu, Umrzok Bakhshi Solikhov and others are among them. During another folklore expedition in 1937, a variant of the rare version of the epic "Alpomish" was recorded by Yusuf Sultanov in Beshkapa village of Kokan from Bori Bakhshi Sadiq oglu, who lived in the village of Kosharik, Fergana region (ЗЎФА. ИҲВ. № 118). Unlike other Uzbek epic poets, Bori Bakhsh used to perform the epics and terms he knew, not on the drum, but on the dutor. He learned the ways of epic writing from his brother Jora Bakshi.

Epics such as "Alpomish", "Mast bachcha" and several thermals were recorded from it. His term "Kanal ichinda" was published in 1941 in the second book of Hodi Zarif's "Uzbek Folklore" chronology. Bori Bakhsh was a participant of the Olympiad of folk artists held in Tashkent in 1938 [4]. According to Hodi Zarifov, in 1935-1937, during the folklore expeditions organized along the Fergana valley, 25 epics from eight bakhshis were recorded[5].

Another page of the diary contains interesting information. The scientist writes: "July 13. In the market, Sultanov and Afzalovs recorded a song from singer Yoldoshev Kamil and Polatjon. I wrote a song from Kamil Kori (black notebook I. 1 page)" (ZO'FA. Inv. #2204. - P.22-23). During this expedition, folklore scientists recorded various songs. Badriy, a folklore collector, recorded the song "I planted a melon on the stone of Tashbulok" by 67-year-old Ruzvon bibi Sarimsokova, who lives in the city of Ko'kan (ZO'FA. Inv. #420).

Another rare source is the diary of the expedition organized to Kokan in 1953 under the

leadership of Hodi Zarifov. The following information is written in the scientist's personal diary: "I left Tashkent at 21:45 on July 25, 1953, and arrived in Kokan on July 26 at 11:05 in the afternoon. I searched for the poet Charkhi all day and could not find him. I saw Sherali Rozi in Chorsu. He helped a lot to find Charkhi quickly. He took Muqimi to his cell, to Charkhi's house. We looked for places where there are usually many, but we couldn't find them. We talked with Sherali Rozi about folk art, I advised her to continue work in this field and explained how to work on proverbs and send the result to the Academy of Sciences. Sherali Rozi is now a school teacher in Gorniy station. In the evening we found Charkhi and talked. Ibrohimov, Aliev, Sattorov introduced their comrades. It is necessary to write their memories..." (ZO'FA. Inv. #2204/b). We have no information about these people Hodi Zarifov met. Therefore, the materials collected by the scientist are of great importance as the first source

Charkhiy is a pseudonym, his real name is Askarali Hamroaliev[2]. He was born on February 23, 1900 in Kokan. People's poet of Uzbekistan. From 1939, Hodi Zarifov was appointed as the responsible secretary of the committee to prepare and hold the 500th anniversary of Alisher Navoi's birth. In the same year, Charkhi was appointed a calligrapher to this committee. Writers and poets such as Sadridin Ainiy, Oybek, Gafur Ghulam, Hamid Olimjon, Shaykhzoda, Uygun, Amin Umari were involved in the work of the committee and the Institute of Language and Literature. Even intellectuals such as Baqi domla (Mirzaabdulla Nasriddinov) who lived in the regions, knew Arabic and Persian languages perfectly, and received madrasa education, and Chustiy were also involved [6].

In conclusion, the study and research of the folklore expedition diaries of Hodi Zarifov, the founder of Uzbek folklore studies, is considered an important source for clarifying this or that issue of science, drawing correct conclusions on controversial issues. The inscriptions in the "Folklore Expedition Diaries" can be effectively used in the philological research of the text of recorded folklore works or in the creation of the history of folklore studies.

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