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**DIN. FALSAFA. ILOHIYOT
RELIGION. PHILOSOPHY. THEOLOGY**

“Rashahot” asarida Xojagon tariqati asoslari bayoni

Bahriiddin Umurzoqov¹

Abstrakt

Jahon ilm-fani taraqqiyotiga ulkan hissa qo’shgan buyuk ajdodlarimiz boy merosi bugungi kunda dunyo fondlarida saqlanib kelinmoqda va olimlar tomonidan katta qiziqish bilan o’rganilmoqda. Ajdodlarimizning dunyoqarashi, ma’naviy-estetik olami, ayniqsa, qo’lyozma manbalarida o’zining yorqin, go’zal ifodasini topgan bo’lib, bu manbalar sog’lom e’tiqodli komil insonni tarbiyalashdek muhim va g’oyat mas’uliyatli ishda eng ta’sirchan va samarali vositalardan biri ekanligi allaqachon e’tirof etilgan haqiqatdir.

Milliy-ma’naviy qadriyatlarimiz tiklanib, qadimiy qo’lyozma mero-simiz durdonalarini har tomonlama yanada chuqurroq o’rganishga davlat siyosati darajasida jiddiy ahamiyat berilayotgan hozirgi kunda biz ko’hna madaniy merosimizni, uzoq o’tmishta borib taqaladigan milliy tariximizni teranroq anglab yetmoqdamiz.

Ushbu maqola XVI asrda yashab, o’zidan boy ilmiy meros qoldirgan yetuk manoqibnavis va tazkirananavis olim Faxruddin Aliy Safiy ibn Husayn Voiz Koshifiy Hiraviyning (1463–1539) Xoja Ubaydulloh Ahrorga bag’ishlab yozgan “Rashahot aynu-l-hayot” (Hayot bulog’i tomchilar) asari va mazkur asarda kalimot-i qudsiya-i Xojagon (Xojagon tariqati asoslari, prinsiplari) nomi bilan tafsilotli bayon qilingan o’n bir muborak ibora bayoni, xususan, birinchi Xojagon tariqatining birinchi asosi “Hush dar dam” (har lahza Alloh taolo yodi, Alloh taolo zikri bilan mashg’ul bo’lmoq) iborasing tadqiqi va sharhi tahliliga bag’ishlangan.

Kalit so’zlar: Aliy Safiy Koshifiy Hiraviy, “Rashahot aynu-l-hayot”, rashha, Xoja Yusuf Hamadoniy - Xoja Abdulkholiq G’ijduvoniy - Xoja Bahoud-din Naqshband, yozdah kalimot-i qudsiya-i Xojagon (Xojagon tariqatining o’n bir asosi), “Hush dar dam” (har lahza Alloh taolo yodi, Alloh taolo zikri

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Kirish

O'rta asr musulmon Sharqi tasavvuf adabiyoti va mumtoz adabiyotimizning tub mazmun-mohiyatini adabiy ilmlar barobarida Islom ma'naviyati, Qur'oni karim, hadisi shariflar va ayniqsa, tasavvuf ilmisiz mukammal tushunib bo'lmaydi.

Ma'lumki, ilk tasavvufiy asarlar paydo bo'la boshlagan davr IX asrning ikkinchi yarmi hisoblanadi. X asrning boshlaridan XIII asrgacha tasavvufning mashhur qator asarlari yozildi. Jumladan, Abu Bakr Gulobodiyning "Kitobu-t-Ta'arruf", Abdulkarim Qushayriyning "Risolatu-l-Qushayriyya", Hujviriyning "Kashfu-l-mahjub", Ibn Zayyotning "at-Tasavvuf" kabi asarlar, haqiqatan, bugungi kun nuqtayi nazaridan ham tasavvuf ilmining nazariy masalalari bayon qilingan eng muhim kitoblar hisoblanadi. Tasavvufning murakkab masalalariga bag'ishlangan asar sifatida esa Hakim Termizi (vaf. 908)ning "Xatmu-l-viloya", Muhyiddin Arabiy (vaf.1241)ning "Futuhot", "Hikam" asarlari, Fariduddin Attorning "Tazkiratu-l-avliyo", keyinchalik esa Muhammad G'azzoliy (vaf.1111)ning "Ihyo-i ulumi-d-din", "Kimyo-i saodat" kabi Ahli sunnat val-jamoat tasavvufini shariat bilan bog'lab tushuntirilgan muhim asarlar yozildi.

Hirot ilmiy muhitida "Pir-i Hirot" deya mashhur bo'lgan shayxu-l-islom Abdulloh Ansoriyning o'rni beqiyos. Uning "at-Tabaqot" deb nomlangan, aslida Abu Abdurahmon Sulamiyning "Tabaqotu-s-sufiyya"¹ (Sufiylarning tabaqalari) asarining tarjimasи bo'lgan tasavvufiy asari ham o'ziga xos tasavvufiy asar hisoblanadi. Keyinchalik yana ikki muhim tazkira - "Nafohatu-l-uns" va "Nasoyimu-l-mahabba"² asari yozildi (Alisher Navoiy bu asari muqaddimasida "Nasoyim"ni "Nafohatu-l-uns"ning tarjimasidir, degan. Bu holat adibning "Arba'in"i muqaddimasida ham ta'kidlangan. Bu holatni "an'anaviylikda mustaqil asar", deyish bilan darhol xulosa yasamasdan, bu xususni chuqr tadqiq va tahlil etishimiz lozim - B.U.) Mana shu ta'lif va tasniflar ta'sirida yozilgan eng nodir

¹ Bu so'zni "so'fiy" shaklida yozish va talaffuz qilish noto'g'ri. Chunki "so'fi, so'fiy" so'zlari "konus" degan ma'noni anglatadi. Chunonchi, so'fito'rg'ay. Uning boshidagi toji konus shakliga ega bo'lgani uchun ham shunday atalgan. "Sufi, Sufiy" so'zlari esa yung kiyim, ya'ni g'oyat oddiy kiyim kiygan, darsvishlik yo'llini, ya'ni ilm-u irfon va solih amallarni ixtiyor etgan solih zot, ma'nosidadir.

² Zamonaviy tadqiqotlarda ushbu asar nomini "Nasoyimu-l-muhabbat" deb yozish va aynani shu shunday talaffuz etish urf bo'lgan.

manoqib-tazkiralardan yana biri, shubhasiz, Faxruddin Aliy Safiy qalamiga mansub “Rashahotu ayni-l-hayot” (Hayot bulog’idan tomchilar) asaridir. “Rashahot” asari tasavvuf adabiyotining va umuman, mumtoz adabiyotimizdagi tarixiy-badiiy nasrning eng sara namunalaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Faxruddin Aliy Safiyning “Rashahot” asarida Xojagon tariqati (yo’li) asoslari bayoni va “Hush dar dam” kalimasi sharhi

Faxruddin Aliy Safiyning adabiy-ilmiy merosini, xususan, uning Xoja Ahror Valiyga bag’ishlab yozilgan, aslida Xojagon tariqati va mashoyixi haqida tafsilotli ma’lumotlar beruvchi – “Rashahot” asarining tub mohiyatini ham adabiy va tasavvuf ilmlarisiz to’g’ri idrok qilish qiyin.

“Rashahot” asarining “Maqola” deb nomlangan “Muqaddima” (Kirish) qismida Xojagon tariqati (yo’li) asoslari to’liq bayon qilin-gan. Asarda Xojagon tariqati mazmun-mohiyatini ifodalaydigan ikkinchi muhim xusus mazkur tariqat qonun-qoidalari, istilohlari va odoblarining sharhidir.

“Rashahot”ning “Xoja Abdulkoliq G’ijduvoniy quddisa sirruhu (ya’ni, mozori munavvar bo’lsin, qabri nurlarga to’lsin)” zikrida “rashha” sarlavhasi ostida jami o’n uchta rashha-izoh (kichik bo’limlar) bor. “Rashha” so’zining lug’aviy ma’nosи “qatra, tomchi, peshonadan oqqan ter”, degani. “Rashahot” kalimasi “rashha”ning ko’plik shakli bo’lib, “tomchilar”, demakdir. Aliy Safiy o’z asarida “Rashahot” va “rashha” deganida, u bu ikki so’zni lug’aviy ma’nosida emas, balki istilohiy hamda ramziy ma’noda, ya’ni “ma’rifat tomchilar” ma’nosida qo’llagan.

Ularda quyidagi mavzular haqida so’z boradi:

1-rashha. “Oytibdurlarkim, “Vasiyat qilurman sanga, ey, farzandim...” deb boshlangan birinchi rashhada, asosan, Xoja Abdulkoliq G’ijduvoniyning “Vasiyatnoma”si keltirilgan.

Keyingi rashhalarda Xoja Abdulkoliq G’ijduvoniyning ilk sakkiz qudsiy (muborak, muqaddas) kalimalari, va so’ng qudsiy kalimalardan yana uchtasi, ya’ni “kalimot-i vuqufot” (hol, holatga doir iboralar) birma-bir sanalgan bo’lib, bu muborak kalimalar bugungi kunda yurtimiz va xorijlik tadqiqotchilar tomonidan asosan “Naqshbandiyya asoslari yoki prinsiplari” deb nomlanib kelinmoqda:

رشحه و هم از کلمات قدسیه حضرت خواجه است این هشت عبارات که بناء طریقه خواجهکان قدس الله تعالیٰ ارواحهم برآئست : هوش در دم نظر بر قدم سفر در وطن خلوت در انجمن یاد کرد باز کشت نکاهاشت یادداشت

1-rashha. ... bu iboralar Xojagon tariqatining asoslari hisoblanur, ushbu sakkiz muborak so'zlar (iboralar)dir: "Hush dar dam", "Nazar bar qadam", "Safar dar vatan", "Xilvat dar anjuman", "Yod kard", "Bozgasht", "Nigoh dosht" , "Yod dosht" [Rashahot 20].

2 - rashha. "*Hush dar dam*" (har nafasning ogohlilik yuzidin bo'lmg'i) *bayonida*.

3 - rashha. "*Nazar bar qadam*" (yurganda nazarini saqlay bilmoq, yurish-turishida xayoli, odobli bo'lmoq va menlikdan, xud-parastlikdan qutulmoq) *bayonida*.

4- rashha. "*Safar dar vatan*" (bashariy sifatlardan malakiy sifatlarga sayr qilmoq, yomon xulqlardan qutilib, maqtovli xulqlarga sohib bo'lmoq) *bayonida*.

5- rashha. "*Xilvat dar anjuman*" (zohirda xalq bilan bo'lmoq, botinda esa Alloh taolo bilan bo'lmoq) *bayonida*.

6- rashha. "*Yod kard*" (Alloh ta'oloni til bilan va yo dil bilan sakkiz davomli yod etmoq) *bayonida*.

7- rashha . "*Boz gasht*" (zikrullohdan maqsadi Alloh taoloni va Uning rizosi topmoqlikdir) *bayonida*.

8- rashha. "*Nigoh dosht*" (muroqaba-i xavotir, ya'ni zikrulloh asnosida xayoli va fikri bo'linmaslik) *bayonida*.

9- rashha. "*Yod dosht*" (nigoh doshtda, ya'ni xavotirni jamlasha-da muvaffaqiyatga erisha bilmuoq) *bayonida*.

Xojagon tariqatining muborak kalimalari haqida juda ham ko'p yozilgan bo'lib, tadqiqotlarda mazkur o'n bir iboraning ilk to'rttasi Xoja Yusuf Hamadoniya, to'rttasi Xoja Abdulkoliq G'ijduvoniya va "kalimot-i vuqufot" deb nomlangan uch ibora esa Xoja Bahouddin Naqshbandga nisbat berilgan [Фиждувоний 2018, 95].

S.Sayfullohga ko'ra "Xoja Abdulkoliq G'ijduvoniy hazratlari xojagonlar silsilasining haqiqiy asoschisi va buniyodkori bo'lib, naqshbandiya tariqatidagi 11 ta usulning sakkiztasini asoslab, o'z faoliyatida qat'iy yo'lga qo'ygan. Qolgan uch ibora esa Bahouddin Naqshbandga tegishli" [Фиждувоний 2018, 96].

Ammo Turkiyalik tadqiqodchi, doktor Nejdat To'sun o'z manografiyasida bu fikrni ma'qullamaydi [Necdet 334]. Bizningcha N.To'sunning mazkur Xojagon iboralari haqidagi ilmiy tahlil va xulosalari e'tiborga molik. Zero, Xojagonning sakkiz muborak iborasi, haqiqatan, Xoja Abdulkoliq G'ijduvoniygacha ham mavjud bo'lgan. Qolgan "uch vuquf" (uch muborak ibora), ya'ni "*Vuquf-i zamoniy*" (inson o'z ahvoldidan xabardor bo'lsin, ya'ni uning holi shukr qiladiganmi va yoki uzr tilaydiganmi), "*Vuquf-i adadiy*" (zikrullohda sa-noqqa rioya etmoq. Chunki sanoq parishon xavotirni jamlashga xiz-

mat qilur) va “*Vuquf-i qalbiy*” (ko’ngil ogohligi, ya’ni Alloh taolo yodi, zikri va muhabbatidan boshqasiga ko’ngilda zinhor joy bermaslik) dir.

Ushbu uch muborak ibora bilan aloqador fikr-mulohazalar, hikmatlar ham Xoja Bahouddin Naqshbanddan oldingi mutasavvular asarlarida, masalan, Abu Abdurahmon Sulamiyning طبقات الصوفية “Tabaqotu-s-sufiyya” (Sufiylarning tabaqalari) [Tabaqotu-s-sufiyya 133] va Abdulkarim Qushayriyning الرسالة الفضيرية في علم التصوف Risolatu-l-Qushayriyya fiy ilmi-t-tasavvuf” (Tasavvuf ilmi haqida Qushayriy Risolasi) asarida [Risolatu-l-Qushayriyya ... 63], Gulobodiyning اهـ التـعـرـف لـمـذـهـب اهـ التـصـوـف “at-Taarruf li-mazhabi ahli-t-tasavvuf” (Tasavvuf ahli yo’lini tanishtirish) risolasida ham uchraydi [at-Taarruf ... 57]. Nazarimizda Xoja Bahouddin Naqshband bu oxirgi uch qoida, uch prinsipni o’z suluki amaliyotiga jiddiy va to’liq joriy qilishga erishgan. Shu sabab bu uch kalimot (muborak iboralar) Naqshband hazratlariga nisbat beriladi. Zero, tariqatda solih amal sifatida naza-riya emas, balki amaliyot muhimroqdir.

Shu o’rinda yana bir mulohaza, Xoja Yusuf Hamadoniyning risolalarida mazkur ilk *qudsiy kalimalar* (muborak iboralar) – “Hush dar dam”, “Nazar bar qadam”, “Safar dar vatan”, “Xilvat dar anjuman” nomlari bilan bayon qilinmagan. Chunonchi, Xoja Yusuf Hamadoniyning “Odob-i tariqat” risolasida tariqatning asoslari sifatida “uzlat”, “nafs riyozati”, “nafs tarbiysi” kabi xususlar batafsil bayon qilinganini ko’ramiz [Фиждувоний 2018, 17; Акобирова 2018, 37]. Nima sababdan ilk *to’rt qudsiy kalima* (muborak iboralar) Xoja Yusuf Hamadoniya nisbat berilishi esa zamonaviy tasavvufshunoslikda isbotlanmagan, chuqur tadqiq etilmagan.

Xojagon tariqatining muborak kalimalari sharhidan so’ng Aliy Safiy g’oyat muhim bir fikrni bayon qilgan. Uning fikricha: “Bularning g’ayridin (ya’ni, mana shu muborak iboralardan) barcha pindosht, ya’ni *ujb* va *g’urur* (manmanlik va o’zini aldash) turur” [Rashahot 57; 2004, 110]. Ya’ni, Xojagon tariqi (yo’li) mansubi ekanligini da’vo qilganlarning mazkur sakkiz kalimotga aloqasi bo’lmagan ishlar bilan mashg’ul bo’lishlari, bu kalimot (muborak iboralar) taqozosiga muvofiq bo’lmagan har qanday yurish-turishlar, barcha xatti-harakatlar, “ma’rifatlar” (ya’ni, o’zini olim qilib ko’rsatishga urinish va shu maqsadda so’zamol, gap-so’zga chechan bo’lish), xullas shu kabi holatlar bu o’ziga bino qo’yishlik, aziz umrni isrof qilishlik, demakdir.

“Shu o’rinda “alfoz-i mustalaha”, ya’ni ushbu Xojagon istilohlarini, ya’ni xos so’zlarini bayon qilishdan asosiy maqsad nima?” degan savol tug’ilishi mumkin. Aliy Safiyning yozishicha, ma’lumki,

hazrati Xoja Abdulxoliq *sarhalqa-i silsila-i xojagon* (Xojagon tariqatini boshlovchisi)dir, shu boisdan ul zotning "mustalahot" (xos kali-malari)ini bilish ul zot boshlab bergan muborak ma'naviy yo'l, ya'ni xojagon tariqati (yo'li)ni yaxshi bilib olish demakdir [Rashahot 15; 2004, 23]:

و جون حضرت خواجہ سر حلقة سلسله خواجکانند لا جرم در ین مقام الفاظ
مصطلحه ایشان که

دانستن طریقه این عزیزان موقوف بر آنسن هم بعيارات شریفه این طایفه در ضمن
بازده رشحه شرح می یابد بین الاجمال و التفصیل والله یقول الحق و هو یهدی السبيل

Ma'lumki, mumtoz adabiyotimizga taalluqli diniy va tasavvufiy asarlardan ko'zlangan asl maqsad – "insonni axloqiy ruhda tarbiyalash" [Кудратиллаев 2000, 3] va natijada uning komil inson bo'lib yetishmog'iga ko'makchi bo'lishdir. Demak, yuqoridagi Xojagon tariqati sakkiz qoidasidan ko'zda tutilgan maqsad ham aslida eng avvalo e'tiqodiy, so'ngra ruhiy, axloqiy komillikka yetishishdir. Shundan so'ng mazkur bobda o'n bir rashhada Xojagon tariqatining ushbu o'n bir asos-qoidasi haqida birma-bir batafsil ma'lumot berilgan.

Xojagon tariqatining birinchi qudsiy kalimasi – yuqorida bayon qilinganidek, هوش در دم "Hush dar dam" (har lahzada Alloh taolo yodi, zikri bilan deb uyg'oq bo'lmoq, ya'ni Alloh zikrini bir lahma ham unutib qo'ymaslik) deb nomlangan. Oxirgi yuz yillikda deyarli barcha xorijlik tasavvufshunoslarning tadqiqotlarida "Hush dar dam" iborasi haqida qisqacha ma'lumot berilgan, ammo bu iboraning asl mazmuni va mohiyati, uning amaliyotda qanday qo'llanishi haqida esa umuman so'z yuritilmagan. Aliy Safiy "Rashahot" asarida mazkur birinchi asos-qoidani mufassal (keng, mukammal, to'liq) sharhlagan:

رشحه هوش در دم و آن است که از درون برآید بایدکه از سر حضور
رو آکاهی باشد و غفلت بآن راه بیابد

Ya'ni, mazkur iboraning ma'nosi: "*har nafaskim, ichkaridan kelur, u huzur va ogohlik yuzidan bo'lsin, g'aflat unga aslo yo'l topmasin*" [Rashahot 21]. Ya'ni nafas olish bu hayot, tiriklik, demak. Olingan har bir nafas sabab inson tanasida bir ruhoniy quvvat hosil bo'ladi, ana shu ruhiy quvvat sarfi Haq taoloning amrlari adosidan, zikrdan xoli bo'lmasligi, solik bor himmatni shu xususga qaratishi, ana shunga xatti-harakat qilishi lozim.

Aliy Safiy mana shu joyda Xojagon mashoyixi mashhurlarining so'zlarini keltirish orqali mavzuga yanada oydinlik kiritishga harakat qilgan. U eng avvalo, o'z zamondoshi, Hirot xojagon pirlarining ulug'i, Mavlono Sa'duddin Koshg'ariy (vaf. 860/1455)ning "Hush dar dam, ya'ni bir nafasdan ikkinchi nafasga intiqol (o'tish,

ko'chish) g'ofillik yuzidan emas, balki huzur, ya'ni ogohlilik yuzasidan bo'lzin" degan so'zlarini naql qiladi. Mavlono Koshg'ariyning bu so'zлari ma'nosini biz "Rashahot"da ul zot zikri bayon qilingan maxsus bobdagi bir necha "rashha" (kichik bob)lardan bilib olishimiz mumkin. O'sha o'rirlarda Mavlono Koshg'ariyning "Hush dar dam"ning sharhiga dalolat qilgan quyidagi mazmundagi so'zлari aniq bayon qilingan: "Ey, yoronlar! Har nafasda ranje bordur, o'tib turur, voqif bo'lmoq kerak. Haqq subhonahu va taolo (Parvadigor-i olam, ya'ni Alloh taolo) har doim hozir-u nozir turur. Kerakdurkim, Haq subhonahudin sharm etgaysan (uyalgaysan) va Undin g'aflatda qolmagaysan (Uni unutib qo'ymagaysan). Haq taolo insonga g'o-yat yaqin (ya'ni, ma'nan yaqin - B.U.)dir. Shu e'tiqodda (ishonch va tushunchada) bo'lmoq kerak. Hamma yerda - yolg'iz qolinganda ham, odamlar orasida bo'lgan chog'larda ham boodob (odobli) bo'lmoq lozim. Uyda tanho qolgan chog'da ham oyoq uzatib yotishdan uyalmoq lozim. Xususan, xolo joyda (hojatxonada) uyalib, boshini quyi solib, ko'z yumib o'tirmoq kerak. Oshkor-u pinhon, zohir-u botinda Haq taologa rost bo'lmoq kerak. Mana shu odobga sidqidildan rиoya qilganga bu odob daraja-badaraja ma'lum bo'lib borur (Ta'kid bizniki - B.U.). Inson hamisha o'zini zohiriya va botiniy odoblar bilan orasta tutsin. Zohiriya odobdan murod shariat buyurgan va qaytarigan xususlarning riyasidir. Har doim tahoratda yurmoq, istig'forni (tavbani, "Astagfirulloh" so'zini sidqidildan aytishni) ko'paytirish, iloji boricha kam so'zlamoqlik (kerak). Odoblarning muhimrog'i ko'ngilni ag'yor (begonalar)ning yaxshi-yu yomon xuturi (o'y-fikrlari, qarashlari)dan saqlamoqdir. Bularning har ikkisi (ya'ni, ko'p gapirish va tariqatga begona bo'lganlarning so'zлari, fikr va qarashlari) solikni (tariqat mansubini) Yaratuvchisi Alloh taolodan uzoqlashtirishda bir xil ta'sirga egadir.

Bu toifa ushbularni o'zida kasb etgan, doim Haqq taoloning yodi birla tirik, o'zidan g'oyib (o'zini unutgan) bo'lur. Agar namozda ruku'ga borsalar, xush kelmaskim, andin forig' bo'lalar (ruku'dan bosh ko'targilari kelmas) va agar namozda sajdaga bosalar, xush kelmaskim, sajjadan bosh ko'tarsalar. Bu toyifa hammadan latifroq (ko'ngli g'oyat nozik, tavhid va ixlosda doimo bardavom) tururlar, Alloh taolo yodidan boshqasiga bir ko'z yumib ochquncha ham ta-hammullari (toqatlari) yo'qdir. Anbiyo zotlar (payg'ambarlar) ularning bu hollariga rashk eturlar. Va ularning bu rashki (qizg'anishi) bu toyifaning Haqq taolo tarafiga *qurblari* (ya'ni, ma'naviy yaqinligi) jihatidandir..." [Rashahot 163-164].

"Risola-i Qushayriyya"da bu xususga "الحال al-Holu" deb nom-

langan o'rinda so'z yuritilganini ko'rish mumkin. Imom Qushayriyning yozishicha, *hol qalbga aloqador bo'lib*, unda bardavom bo'la olish mo'min insondagi ma'naviy yuksalishni ta'minlaydi [Sulamiy 57-58].

"Hush dar dam" kalimasi sharhida Aliy Safiy Xoja Ubaydulloh Ahrorning quyidagi so'zlarini ham keltirgan: "Bu tariq (yo'l)da hifz-i nafas, ya'ni kishining barcha nafaslari huzur va ogohlik yuzasidan bo'lmosg'i kerak. Nafasini muhofaza qila olmagan kishi uchun "falonche nafas gum karda", derlarki, murod falonchi *tariq va ravishini* (ya'ni, yo'l va maqsadini) yo'q qilibdi, demakdir" [Rashahot 2004, 38].

"Rashahot"da keltirilishicha, Xoja Bahouddin Naqshbandga ko'ra, bu yo'l, ya'ni tariqatda yo'l olish nafasni nazorat qilish bilan bo'lur. Solik na o'tmishini va na istiqbolini o'ylagay, balki nafaslari zoe bo'lmasligi uchun jidd-u jahd qilgay. Buning uchun u nafasning kirishini, chiqishini va hatto ikki nafasi orasini muhofaza, ya'ni nazorat qilgay, toki nafasning kirib chiqmog'ida qalbga g'aflat yo'l topolmasin [Rashahot 2004, 38]. Mana shu ta'rifdan ham Xojagon tariqatining, shuningdek, naqshbandiya sulukining nima sababdan hamma zamonlarda va hamma yerda "tariqat-i oliyya", ya'ni oliy, eng yuksak tariqat deb e'tirof etilib kelinayotganini bilib olish mumkin. Zero, Xojagondan boshqa tariqatlarda bunday o'ziga xos talab-qoidalar qat'iy mavjud emas. Misol uchun, chilla riyozati boshqa tariqatlarda (masalan, Qodiriyxa sulukida) talab qilingan, ammo Xojagon-da "xilvat dar anjuman", ya'ni xalq bilan muloqot asnosida, kundalik faoliyatda bo'laturib doimo tahoratli bo'lmoq, zikr, tafakkur, muroqaba bilan (Alloh taoloning doim hozir va nozirligini his qilgan holda) yurmoq kabi o'ziga xos talablar mavjuddir. Biz bu xususda boshqa o'rinda, ya'ni Xojagon tariqatining "xilvat dar anjuman" qudsiy kali-masi tadqiqi bayonida bu xususda batafsil to'xtalamiz.

Shu o'rinda Aliy Safiy "Rashahot"da ustozni Maylono Abdu-rahmon Jomiy o'zining "Sharh-i Rubo'iyyot" (Ruboiylar sharhi) asari oxirida keltirgan muhim bir ma'lumotni naql qilgan. Maylono Jomiyning yozishicha, Shayx Abuljanob Najmu-l-Kubaro (ya'ni, Shayx Najmiddin Kubro – B.U.) o'zining "Favotih al-jamol" risolasida bunday deb yozgan: "Zikr, ya'ni Haq taoloning g'ayb-i huviyyatiga ishorat qiluvchi "Hu" zikri barcha jonzotlarning nafaslari joriy. Hatto "Alloh" lafzida ham asos "Hu"dir. Zero, "Alloh" lafzida "alif va lom" ta'rif uchun, "lom"dagi tashdid esa mubolag'a uchundir. Olingan va chiqarilgan nafaslarning oxirida "ho" bordir. Bu esa zikrdir" [Rashahot 2004, 40].

To'g'ri ta'kidlanganidek, solik inson (tariqat mansubi) o'zi nafas olib berayotganidagi "hu" sasi Alloh taoloning g'aybiy huviyyat Zotini eslatadi. Olib berilayotgan har nafas bir xazinadir [Necdet 335]. Ammo afsuslar bo'lsinki, aksariyat insonlar bu Illohiy ehson-dan g'ofildirlar, shukr qilmaslar. "Hush dar dam" kalimasining ikkin-chi bir ma'nosi bu tariqat mansubining o'zi ichida bo'lgani hol va maqomga diqqat-e'tiborli bo'lmos'idir [Кудратиллаев 2000, 1].

Hadisi shariflarda ham هو "Hu" ismi Ism-i a'zam (Haq taoloning eng ulug' nomi)dir, deyilgan, shunga binoan bu muborak Illohiy ism xos zotlar va hatto xosu-l-xos bo'lgan orif insonlarning zikri hisoblanadi.

Zikr haqida manbalarda Xoja Alouddin Attorning quyidagi muhim so'zlari naql qilingan:

"Bizning zamonimizda aksariyat insonlar qalb bilan emas, oshqozonlari bilan zikr etmoqdalar. Maqsad ko'p zikr qilmoqlik emas. Murid (tariqat mansubi) har nafasida uch marta zikr qilur. O'ng tarafidan boshlar va dilga tushirgay... Bomdod namozidan oldin va shom namozi adosidan so'ng xoli bir joyda zikrullohda davom etgay. U bir nafasda to'qqiz va yoki o'n sakkiz marta zikr qilishi mumkin. O'n sakkiz martagacha zikr qilsa-yu, biron natija bo'lmasa, u holda zikrullohni boshidan boshlaydi" [Maqomoti ... 160].

Aliy Safiyning naql etishicha, Xoja Ubaydulloh Ahror o'zining qudsiy kalimalari hisoblangan bir risolasida bunday degan: "Zikrning mohiyati zikr qilguvchining qalbi muhabbat va ta'zim sharti bilan Haq taoloni aslo unutib qo'ymasligidir" [Rashahot 11]:

و حضرت ایشان در بعضی از کلمات قدسیهء خود نوشتہ اندکه مقصود از ذکر آن
اسنت که دل همیشه آکاد به حق سبحانه باشد بوصف محبت و تعظیم

"Hush dar dam" kalimasi sharhida Aliy Safiy ikkita ruboiy keltirgan. Birinchi ruboiy [Rashahot 11-12]:

رباعیه ای مانده ز بحر علم بر ساحل عین
در بحر فراغست و بر ساحل شین
بردار صفائ نظر ز موج کونین
آکاه ببحر باش بین النفثین

*Ey monda zi bahr-i ilm bar sohil-i ayn,
Dar bahr farog'at-ast-u bar sohil shayn.
Bardor Safiy nazar zi mavj-i kavnayn,
Ogoh ba bahr bosh bayna-n-nafasayn.*

Mazkur ruboiy Aliy Safiy qalamiga mansub bo'lib, uchin-chi misradagi "Safiy" kalimasi shoirning taxallusidir. Shoir bu yerda ruboiy o'zining qalamiga mansub ekaniga ishora qilgan. Ammo "Rashahot" ning 2003 va 2004-yillar nashrlarida tabdilda bu so'z

“sarfi” shaklida xato berilgan [Rashahot 2004, 11]:

Mazmuni: *Ey, ilm dengiziga kirmay, sohilda qolgan,
Dengizda farog'at bor, sohilda esa baxtsizlik.
Kavnayn (dunyo va oxirat) mavjlariga mahliyo bo'lishni to'xtat,
Har ikki nafas o'rtasida sen dengizdan ogoh bo'l!*
Deyarli barcha tadqiqotlarda, xususan, S.Sayfullohning “Xojagon-naqshbandiya. Rashhalar” kitobida ham mazkur ruboiy ushbu xatolik bilan keltirilganini ko'ramiz.

“Rashahot”da “Hush dar dam” kalimasi sharhi bayonida asar muallifi tomonidan keltirilgan ikkinchi ruboiy quyidagichadir [Rashahot 2004, 39]:

ها غیب هویت آمد ای حرف شناس
و انفاس ترا بود بر آن حرف اساس
باش آکه از آن حرف در امید و هراس
حرفی کفتم شکرف اکر داری باس

*"Hu" g'ayb-i huviyyat omad, ey harf-shunos,
Va anfos-i to'ro buvad bar on harf asos,
Bosh ogoh az on harf dori ummed-u haros,
Harfe go'ftam shugraf agar dori pos.*

Mazmuni:

“Ho” Allohning borliq mohiyat harfidir, ey tadqiqotchi,
Sen olayotgan har bir nafas ana shu harf asosidadir.
Umid va qo'rquv onlarida sen shu harfdan ogoh bo'l,
Agar diqqat qilsang, men nodir bir so'z aytdim.

Bu ruboiy Mavlono Abdurahmon Jomiy qalamiga mansub. Zero, Aliy Safiy ruboiydan so'ng “Maxfiy qolmasun-kim, g'ayb-i huviyat” kim, hazrat Maxdumiylar (Mavlono Abdurahmon Jomiy) bu ruboiyda aytibdurlar, tahqiqning istilohida iboratdir Zot-i Haqq subhona-hudin lo ta'yin e'tibori bila, ya'ni itloq-i haqiqiy sharti bilakim, lafz-i itloq bila muqayyad emasdur va mumkin ermaskim, bu martabada hech ilme va idroke aslo anga taalluq topg'oy va bu haysiyyatdin ma-jhul-i mutlaq turur”, deb yozgan [Rashahot 2004, 39].

Aliy Safiy Abdurahmon Jomiy ruboysidagi “g'ayb-i huviyyat” iborasini ana shunday izohlagan. Demak, “G'ayb-i huviyyat” iborasidan murod bu Alloh taoloning Zotiadir va tariqat mansubiga Alloh taoloni har doim yodda tutmoqligi lozim bo'ladi.

Xulosa

Mavlono Faxruddin Aliy Safiy Hiraviy o'zidan boy ilmiy-adabiy,

irfoniy meros qoldirdi. Uning asarlari orasida Xojagon tariqati tarixi, mazkur tariqat mashoyixining tarjimayi hollari, hikmatli so'zlari, Xojagoniylar tariqatining asos-qoidalalariga bag'ishlab yozgan "Rashahot" asari o'ziga xos ulkan ma'rifiy va tarbiyaviy ahamiyatga egadir. Yuksak mahorat bilan yozilgani uchun ham mazkur asar tasavvufiy ta'lim-tarbiyaga tashna qalblar tomonidan asrlar osha sevib mutolaa qilinib kelinayotir. Ijodkorning eng avvalo sog'lom e'tiqod, so'ngira axloqiy, tasavvufiy-irfoniy qarashlari chuqur aks etgan ushbu asarini xolis tadqiq etgan holda, undagi hikmatlarni ilm-u ma'rifatga chanqoq xalqimizga yetkazish galda muhim vazifalarimizdan biri hisoblanadi.

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Detailed analysis of the foundations of the Khojagon tariqat in the work "Rashakhot"

Bahriddin Umurzoqov¹

Abstract

The rich heritage of our great ancestors, who made a great contribution to the development of world science, is today stored in world funds and is studied with great interest by scientists. It is well known that the worldview of our ancestors, the spiritual and aesthetic world, especially in manuscript sources, is one of the most influential and effective tools in such an important and very responsible work as raising a healthy person.

Today, when our national and spiritual values have been restored and the study of the masterpieces of our ancient manuscript heritage is given serious importance at the level of public policy, we have a deeper understanding of our ancient cultural heritage and national history, rooted in the distant past.

This article is "Rashakhot Ainu-l-Hayat" (Life of Rashakhot Ainu-l-Hayat) by Fakhruddin Ali Safi bin Husayn Vaiz Kashifi Hirawi (1463-1533), a mature Manakibnavis and Tazkirawanist scholar who lived in the 16th century and left a rich scientific legacy. In his work "Rashakhot" called "Kalimot-i Qudsiyya-i Khwajagon" (Fundamentals of the Khwajagon tariqat) he gives in detail the meanings of eleven blessed expressions. the first basis of the Khwajagon tariqah is "Khush dar dam" (that is, in every vizzdokh, in every moment they will remember Allah). The article is devoted to the study and interpretation of these blessed foundations.

Key words: *Ali Safi Koshifi Khirawi, "Rashakhot ain al-Hayat", rashkha, Khwaja Yusuf Hamadoni - Khwaja Abdulkhalik Gijduvani - Khwaja Bahaaddin Naqshband, yazdah kalimat-and kudsian-eleven Khadjushayan damages (eleven Khadjushayan) (remembered by Allah in every breath, in every moment).*

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MAQOLA TAQDIM QILISH TALABLARI

O'zbekiston: til va madaniyat (O'zTM) – zamonaviy O'zbekiston (sobiq Turkiston) bilan bog'liq bevosita Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasini birlashtiradigan til, tarix, san'at, etnografiya, madaniyat va ijtimoiy fanlar sohalarini qamrab olgan ilmiy jurnaldir. O'zTM munozarali, zamonaviy, innovatsion, konseptual jihatdan qiziqarli, original mavzudagi ilmiy tadqiqotlarni nashr qiladi. Jurnal lingvistika, adabiyotshunoslik, tarjimashunoslik, din, falsafa, ilohiyot, fan, ta'lif, metodika, sotsiologiya, psixologiya, tarix, madaniyat, san'at, etnologiya, etnografiya, antropologiyaga oid ilmiy yo'nalishdagi maqolalar va taqrizlar hamda konferensiya hisobotlarini qabul qiladi.

I. Maqola taqdim etish uchun umumiy talablar

Qo'lyozmalar o'zbek, ingliz, rus, fors, shuningdek, boshqa turkiy tillarda ham qabul qilinadi. Agar muallif o'z maqolasini jurnalning muayyan sonida nashr ettirmoqchi bo'lsa, unda qo'lyozma jurnal nashridan kamida besh oy oldin taqdim etilishi lozim.

Qo'lyozmalar MS Word (.doc) formatida (uzlangcult@gmail.com) elektron pochta-siga yuboriladi. Iqtiboslar va izohlar uchun MS Word menejerini qo'llash mumkin.

Barcha qo'lyozmalar tahririyatga muallif (mualliflar) haqidagi qisqacha ma'lumot bilan taqdim etiladi.

Asosiy matn *Times New Roman* shrifti, 14 hajm, satr oralig'i 1 interval, hoshiyalar chapdan 3 sm, o'ngdan 1,5 sm, yuqori va pastdan 2 sm bo'lishi kerak.

Maqolalar *The Chicago Manual of Style, 16th Edition* formatida shakllantiriladi. Maqola matni 3 000–5 000 so'zdan iborat bo'lishi kerak.

O'zbek va ingliz tillarida 100–150 so'zdan iborat abstrakt (annotatsiya) va 5–10 so'zdan kam bo'lмаган kalit so'zlar (o'zbek va ingliz tillarida). Abstraktda maqolaning qisqacha mazmuni va dolzarbligi, tadqiqot natijalari aks etishi lozim.

Adabiyotlar ro'yxati 5 sahifadan oshmasligi kerak.

Kitobga taqriz (ingliz yoki boshqa tillarda bo'lishi mumkin) 1500 so'zdan oshmasligi talab etiladi.

Taqriz formati: 1) sarlavha: kitob nomi, muallif (mualliflar), nashr qilingan shahar: nashriyot nomi, nashr yili, sahifasi soni. Narxi, ISBN raqami, (qattiq/yumshoq muqova); 2) taqriz so'ngida: taqrizchining F.I.O., ish joyi, pochta manzili.

II. Maqola bo'limlarini rasmiylashtirish

Maqola nomi – normal harflarda, to'q bo'yoqda, 16 hajm.

Maqola nomi o'zbek va ingliz tillarida (agar maqola boshqa tilda yozilgan bo'lsa, maqola yozilgan til va ingliz tilida) beriladi.

Maqola kirish, asosiy qism bo'limlari va xulosadan tashkil topadi.

Maqola bo'limlari sarlavhasi – to'q bo'yoqda, 14 hajm.

III. Maqolada tarjimalardan foydalanish

Boshqa tillardagi matn yoki boshqa manbalar tarjimonini aniq ko'rsatilishi kerak. Agar matn maqola muallifi tomonidan tarjima qilingan bo'lsa, u holda "tarjima muallifniki"

shaklida beriladi.

Rasmiy nashrdan olingen tarjima-matn tahrir qilinmaydi.

Zarur holatda tarjima matnga sana, turli diakritik belgilari va boshqa elementlar kiritilishi mumkin.

Tarjima qilingan matn olingen manba nomi asl holicha beriladi. Zarur deb topilsa, uning nomi qavs ichida berilishi mumkin.

Geografik nomlar tarjima qilinmaydi va asl shaklida beriladi.

Tashkilotlar nomi tarjima qilinmaydi va asl shaklida beriladi.

Davr nomi rasmiy qabul qilingan shaklda beriladi.

IV. Ko'chirma va tarjima parchaning berilishi

Manbadan olingen ko'chirma parcha asosiy matndan 1 qator tashlab ajratiladi, satr oralig'i 1 interval, markazda, 12 hajmda yoziladi.

Ko'chirmaning tarjimasi qavs ichida () satr boshidan yozilishi kerak. Bunday ko'chirma *Times New Roman* shrift, 12 hajm, normal yozuvda beriladi.

V. Havola va izohlar berish

Manbaga havola matn ichida to'rtburchak qavsda [] beriladi. Havola qilingan manbalar bir nechta bo'lsa, ular nuqtali vergul (;) bilan ajratiladi.

Izohlar tegishli sahifa pastida, tartib raqami bilan joylashtiriladi.

VI. Qo'lyozma (toshbosma) manbalar va nashr etilgan asarlar bibliografiyasi

Bibliografiyada muallif yoki asar nomi satr boshidan, boshqa barcha qatorlari xatboshidan yoziladi. Adabiyotlar *bibliografiyada* o'zbek lotin alifbosi tartibida ko'rsatiladi.

VII.Qo'lyozma va toshbosma manbalar bibliografiyasi

Qo'lyozma yoki toshbosma manbalarni bibliografiyada o'zi yozilgan grafikada berish maqsadga muvofiq. Lotin alifbosidagi transliteratsiyasini berish ham mumkin. Ba'zan qo'lyozma asarning nomi muallif ismidan oldin yozilishi ham mumkin.

Muallif nomi. Ko'chirilgan asr (agar mavjud bo'lsa). Asar nomi. Qo'lyozma (toshbosma): saqlanayotgan joy, inventar raqam.

Xondamir. XV asr. Makorim ul-axloq. Qo'lyozma: O'zFASHI, № 742.

VIII.1. Kitoblar uchun

Bibliografiyada:

Familiya, ism. Nashr yili. *Kitob nomi*, Shahar: Nashriyot nomi.

Qudratullayev, Hasan. 2018. *Boburning adabiy-estetik olami*. Toshkent: Ma'naviyat.

Matnda kitobga havola:

[Familiya kitob nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Qudratullayev 2018, 99]

Agar bir muallifning bir yilda nashr qilingan kitoblaridan foydalanilgan bo'lsa, bibliografiyada kitobning nashr yili o'zbek lotin alifbosi harflari bilan ajratilib ko'rsatiladi.

Sirojiddinov, Shuhrat. 2011 (a). *Alisher Navoiy: manbalarning qiyosiy-tipologik, tekstologik tahlili*. Toshkent: Akademnashr.

Sirojiddinov, Shuhrat. 2011 (b). *O'zbek adabiyotining falsafiy sarchashmalari*. Toshkent: Akademnashr.

Matnda kitobga havola:

[Familiya, kitob nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Sirojiddinov 2011 (a), 99]

[Sirojiddinov 2011 (b), 67]

Ikki muallif tomonidan yozilgan kitobni bibliografiyada berish tartibi:

Familiya, Ism va Ism Familiya. Nashr yili. *Kitobning nomi*. Shahar: Nashriyot nomi.

Abdurahmonov, G'anijon, Alibek Rustamov. 1984. *Navoiy tilining grammatik xususiyatlari*. Toshkent: Fan.

Matnda kitobga havola:

[Familiya va Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Abdurahmonov, Rustamov 1984, 52]

Agar kitobning uch va undan ortiq mualliflari bo'lsa, bibliografiyada barcha mualliflarning ismlari to'liq yoziladi. Bunday kitobga havola qilinganda birinchi muallif ismi yoziladi va "boshqalar" deb ko'rsatiladi.

[Familiya va boshqalar kitob nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Vohidov va boshqalar 2010, 847]

Kitob yoki to'plam maqolasini bibliografiyada berish tartibi:

Familiya, ism. Nashr yili. "Maqola nomi." *Kitob yoki to'plam nomi*, Ism Familiya, Ism Familiya muharrirligida, maqola sahifasi raqamlari. Shahar: Nashriyot.

Abdug'afurov, Abdurashid. 2016. "Badoye' ul-bidoya"ning tuzilish sanasi". *XX asr o'zbek mumtoz adabiyotshunosligi*, Olim To'laboyev muharrirligida, 174–184. Toshkent: O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi.

Matnda kitob yoki to'plam maqolasiga havola:

[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Abdug'afurov 2016, 176]

Elektron shaklda nashr qilingan kitoblar uchun:

Elektron kitobning bir nechta formati bo'lsa, bibliografiyada foydalilanilgan format ko'rsatiladi. Elektron kitobning internet manzili (URL) hamda shu manba olingan sana ko'rsatilishi lozim.

Elektron kitobni bibliografiyada berish:

Familiya, Ism. Nashr yili. *Kitob nomi*. Shahar: Nashriyot nomi. URL. Foydalilanilgan sana.

Mamatov, Ulug'bek. 2018. *O'zbekiston madaniyatida tarixiy janrdagi tasviriy san'at asarlari*.

Toshkent: Mumtoz so'z. <https://kitobxon.com/uz/catalog/sanat/>. 12.03.2019.

Matnda elektron kitobga havola:

[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Маматов 2018, 11]

Ikki muallif tomonidan yozilgan elektron kitobni bibliografiyada berish tartibi:

Familiya, Ism va Ism Familiya. Nashr yili. *Kitobning nomi*. Shahar: Nashriyot nomi. Internet adres (URL).

Sirojiddinov, Shuhrat va Sohiba Umarova. 2017. *O'zbek matnshunosligi qirralari*. Chikago: Chikago universiteti nashriyoti. <http://press-pubs.uchicago.edu-founders/>.

Matnda elektron kitobga havola:

[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Sirojiddinov 2017, 19-hujjat]

VIII.2. Jurnal maqolasi uchun

Chop etilgan jurnal maqolasini bibliografiyada berish tartibi:

Familiya, Ism. Nashr yili. "Maqola nomi". *Jurnal nomi* jurnal soni: maqola sahifalari.

Mahmudov, Nizomiddin. 2013. "Termin, badiiy so'z va metafora". *O'zbek tili va adabiyoti* 4: 3 – 8. Toshkent.

Matnda jurnal maqolasiga havola:

[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Mahmudov, 2013, 5]

Elektron jurnal uchun:

Elektron jurnal uchun jurnalning DOI manzili ko'rsatiladi. Agar DOI manzili mavjud bo'lmasa, internet adresi ko'rsatilishi kerak (URL). DOI – bu o'zgarmas ID bo'lib, internet tarmoqlarining elektron adreslari tizimiga ulangan, ya'ni manbani boshqaruvchi <http://dx.doi.org/> manzildir.

Elektron jurnal maqolasini bibliografiyada berish:

Familiya, Ism. Nashr yili. "Maqola nomi." *Jurnal nomi* jurnal soni: maqola sahifalari. DOI adres (yoki URL).

Aminov, Hasan. 2018. "O'zbekiston san'atida temuriylar siymosi". *O'zbekistonda xorijiy tillar* 2: 246 – 253. doi: 10.36078/1596780051.

Matnda maqolaga havola:

[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

VIII.3. Gazeta yoki ilmiy-ommabop jurnal uchun

Gazeta yoki ilmiy-ommabop jurnal maqolasiga havola matn shaklida beriladi (masalan, Muhammadjon Imomnazarovning 27.02.2005dagi “O’zbekiston adabiyoti va san’ati” gazetasida chop etilgan maqolasida aytildi...); odatda, bunday manbalar umumiy adabiyotlar ro’yxatida keltirilmaydi. Agar keltirilsa, kitoblarga qo’yiladigan talablarga asosan beriladi.

Agar onlayn maqolaga havola berilayotgan bo’lsa, uning internet manzili (URL), maqola olingan sana ko’rsatilishi kerak.

Gazeta yoki ilmiy-ommabop jurnal maqolasini bibliografiyada berish:

Familiya, Ism. Nashr yili. “Maqola nomi.” *Gazeta-Jurnal nomi*, nashr sanasi.

Imomnazarov, Muhammadjon. 2005. “Jomiy “Xamsa” yozganmi?.” *O’zbekiston adabiyoti va san’ati*, January 25.

Matnda maqolaga havola:

[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Imomnazarov 2005, 4]

Elektron gazeta yoki ilmiy-ommabop jurnal maqolasini bibliografiyada berish:

Familiya, Ism. Nashr yili. “Maqola nomi.” *Jurnal nomi*, nashr sanasi. Internet adres.

Jabborov, Rustam. 2019. “Navoiyning Tabrizda yashagan xorazmlik kotibi”. UZA: *O’zbekiston Milliy axborot agentligi*, 08.12. <https://uza.uz/uz>.

Matnda maqolaga havola:

[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Jabborov 2010, 17]

Maqola so’ngida foydalaniłgan adabiyotlar o’zbek lotin alifbosi tartibida beriladi. Adabiyotlar ro’yxati ikki qismidan iborat bo’lishi, birinchi qismda foydalaniłgan adabiyot chop etilgan grafikada yuqorida ko’rsatilgan shaklda rasmiylashtirilishi, ikkinchi qismda esa barcha foydalaniłgan adabiyotlar o’zbek lotin alifbosida berilishi talab qilinadi. Misol uchun:

Adabiyotlar

Баранов, Х.К. 1958. Арабско – русский словарь. Москва: Наука.

Adabiyotlar

Baranov, X.K. 1958. Arabsko – russkiy slovar. Moskva: Nauka.

Maqolani rasmiylashtirish talablarining ingliz tilidagi variantini “The Chicago Manual of Style, 16th Edition” qo’llanmasi yoki <https://www.chicagomanualofstyle.com/> havolasiidan ko’rib olishingiz mumkin.

GUIDELINES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

Uzbekistan: language and culture is an academic journal, publishing research in linguistics, history, literature, translation studies, arts, ethnography, philosophy, anthropology and social studies. We aim to publish cutting edge, innovative, conceptually interesting, original case studies and new research, which shape and lead debates in multifaceted studies. We do not publish economic analyses or policy papers. Any opinions and views expressed in publications are the opinions and views of the authors, and the publishers are not responsible for the views/ reviews of the contributors.

The journal is published four times a year. The language of articles can be English, Russian and Uzbek. Other Turkic languages are also welcomed. In addition to research articles, the journal welcomes book reviews, literature overviews, conference reports and research project announcements.

1. General

- Submission Guideline

1) Manuscripts may be submitted at any time during the year. However, if the author wishes to have his/her manuscript published in a certain issue of the journal, the submission should be made at least five months in advance of the proposed publication date.

2) Manuscripts should be submitted by email (uzlangcult@gmail.com) as an attachment in MS Word document (.doc) format and use MS Word Source.

3) All manuscripts should be submitted with a cover page including an email address, a mailing address and a short introduction about the author(s) /contributor(s)'.

2. Manuscript format

1) The main texts should be written in Times New Roman font, 12 point, and single-spaced in 44 pagination with 1-inch margins.

2) Submissions must follow the author-date system of *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 16th Edition.

3) Quotations are given in brackets in the text.

4) A research article should normally be no more than 9,000 words in length, including the following contents:

- an abstract of 150-200 words (in English, Russian, and Uzbek) and seven to ten keywords;

- a list of references of no more than five (5) pages;

- tables and figures, if any.

5) A book review should generally be about 1,500 English words (or other languages) in length, and must include the heading and closing in the following format:

- Heading: *Title of the Book*. By Author's Name(s). City of Publication: Publisher Name, Year. pp. Price, ISBN:, (hardcover/paperback).

- Closing: Book reviewer's name, affiliation and postal address at the end.

6) Style Points Headings. Limit: Four levels.

- Level 1. Title Style (e.g. the first letter of each word upper case, except prepositions), Bold, and 14 point.
- Level 2. Title Style, Italics, 14 Point.
- Level 3. Modified “down” style (first letter upper case, or first letter of first two words if the first word is an article), Bold, and 12 point.
- Level 4. Modified down style, Bold, 11 point.

3. Style and Usage

1) Translation

- Translated excerpts from classical texts or non-English sources should be annotated with clarification of its original/published language and translator. Likewise, “Author’s own” translations of quoted texts should be noted as such.
- The author is expected to provide an English translation of key terms in the work, rather than a translator without expertise in the subject.
- Excerpts or quoted texts from published translation will not be edited. However, UzLC editors may query or modify translations of key terms or texts provided by the author.
- Where necessary, short supplementary information such as dates, an item in its original characters, or the Romanized form of a non-English item, may be included.
- Names of foreign publishers, and titles of sources published in a foreign language should primarily appear in Romanized form without translation. However, if necessary, a translation may be added in brackets ([]).

2) Names and Terms

- Place Names (foreign):

Designation for division of areas should be either translated or hyphenated after the given area name.

Designation for geographical/structure names are not hyphenated, and appear without the equivalent English term.

Institutional names are considered proper nouns. Their names should appear following the preference of the individual institutions.

3) The descriptive designation of a period is usually lowercase, except for proper names or traditionally capitalized terms.

4. Quotation

1) Block Quotations:

- A block quotation should start with double line spacing and an indentation from the left margin. From the second paragraph of the block quotation, additional paragraph indentation is needed.

Texts in block quotation should be written in Times New Roman 10 pts., and not be entirely italicized.

5. Others

- 1) There is one space after sentence punctuation and not two.
- 2) The end parenthesis, closing quotation mark, and footnote numbers come after the sentence punctuation.
- 3) For parentheses within parentheses, use brackets ([]).

6. Basic Citation Format

The following examples illustrate citations using the **author-date** system. Each example of a reference list entry is accompanied by an example of a corresponding parenthetical citation in the text. For more details and many more examples, see chapter 15 of *The Chicago Manual of Style*.

BOOK

Reference List (hanging indent):

Pollan, Michael. 2006. *The Omnivore's Dilemma: A Natural History of How Eating Has Evolved*. New York: Penguin.

In Text Cite:

[Pollan 2006, 99–100]

Reference List (hanging indent):

Ward, Geoffrey C., and Ken Burns. 2007. *The War: An Intimate History, 1941–1945*. New York: Knopf.

In Text Cite:

[Ward and Burns 2007, 52]

For four or more authors, list all of the authors in the reference list; in the text, list only the first author, followed by et al. (“and others”):

[Barnes et al. 2010, 847]

Reference List (hanging indent) book chapter:

Kelly, John D. 2010. “Seeing Red: Mao Fetishism, Pax Americana, and the Moral Economy of War.” In *Anthropology and Global Counterinsurgency*, edited by John D. Kelly, Beatrice Jauregui, Sean T. Mitchell, and Jeremy Walton, 67–83. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

In Text Cite:

[Kelly 2010, 77]

Chapter of an edited volume originally published elsewhere (as in primary sources):

Reference List (hanging indent) book originally published elsewhere:

Cicero, Quintus Tullius. 1986. “Handbook on Canvassing for the Consulship.” In *Rome: Late Republic and Principate*, edited by Walter Emil Kaegi Jr. and Peter White. Vol. 2 of University of Chicago Readings in Western Civilization, edited by John Boyer and Julius Kirshner, 33–46. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Originally published in Evelyn S. Shuckburgh, trans., *The Letters of Cicero*, vol. 1 (London: George Bell & Sons, 1908).

In Text Cite:

[Cicero 1986, 35]

BOOK PUBLISHED ELECTRONICALLY

If a book is available in more than one format, cite the version you consulted. For books consulted online, list a URL; include an access date only if one is required by your discipline. If no fixed page numbers are available, you can include a section title or a

chapter or other number.

Reference List (hanging indent):

Austen, Jane. 2007. *Pride and Prejudice: A Novel in Five Books*. New York: Penguin Classics. Kindle edition.

In Text Cite:

[Austen 2007, 101]

Reference List (hanging indent):

Kurland, Philip B., and Ralph Lerner, eds. 1987. *The Founders' Constitution*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. <http://press-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders>

In Text Cite:

[Kurland and Lerner, chap. 10, doc. 19]

JOURNAL ARTICLE

Article in a print journal

In the text, list the specific page numbers consulted, if any. In the reference list entry, list the page range for the whole article.

Reference List (hanging indent):

Weinstein, Joshua I. 2009. "The Market in Plato's Republic." *Classical Philology* 104:439–58.

In text cite:

[Weinstein 2009, 440]

Article in an online journal

Include a DOI if the journal lists one. A DOI is a permanent ID that, when appended to <http://dx.doi.org/> in the address bar of an Internet browser, will lead to the source. If no DOI is available, list a URL. Include an access date only if one is required by your discipline.

Reference List (hanging indent):

Kossinets, Gueorgi, and Duncan J. Watts. 2009. "Origins of Homophily in an Evolving Social Network." *American Journal of Sociology* 115:405–50. doi:10.1086/599247.

In text cite:

[Kossinets and Watts 2009, 411]

Article in a newspaper or popular magazine

Newspaper and magazine articles may be cited in running text ("As Sheryl Stolberg and Robert Pear noted in a New York Times article on February 27, 2010..."); they are commonly omitted from a reference list. The following examples show more formal versions of the citations. If you consulted the article online, include a URL; include an access date only if your discipline requires one. If no author is identified, begin the citation with the article title.

Reference List (hanging indent):

Mendelsohn, Daniel. 2010. "But Enough about Me." *New Yorker*, January 25.

In text cite:

[Mendelsohn 2010, 68]

Reference List (hanging indent):

Stolberg, Sheryl Gay, and Robert Pear. 2010. "Wary Centrists Posing Challenge in Health Care Vote." *New York Times*, February 27. <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/02/28/us/politics/28health.html>.

In text cite:

[Stolberg and Pear 2010, 12]

WEBSITE

A citation to website content can often be limited to a mention in the text ("As of July 19, 2008, the McDonald's Corporation listed on its website . . ."). If a more formal citation is desired, it may be cited as in the examples below. Because such content is subject to change, include an access date or, if available, a date that the site was last modified. In the absence of a date of publication, use the access date or last-modified date as the basis of the citation.

Bibliography (hanging indent):

Google. 2009. "Google Privacy Policy." Last modified March 11. <http://www.google.com/intl/en/privacypolicy.html>.

In text cite:

[Google 2009]

Reference List (hanging indent):

McDonald's Corporation. 2008. "McDonald's Happy Meal Toy Safety Facts." <http://www.mcdonalds.com/corp/about/factsheets.html>.

In text cite:

[McDonald's 2008]

Jurnal 2017-yil 26-oktyabrda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Matbuot va axborot agentligi tomonidan № 0936 raqam bilan ro'yxatdan o'tgan. Tahririyatga kelgan maqolalar mualliflarga qaytarilmaydi.

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tayyorlandi va sahifalandi.
"YASHNOBOD NASHR" bosmaxonasida chop etildi.
Adadi 300 nusxa. Buyurtma №2.
Bosmaxona manzili: Toshkent shahar Yashnobod tumani,
58-a harbiy shaharcha.