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### COMMENTS ON THE MANUSCRIPTS OF XOJA’S WORKS “MIFTOH UL-ADL” AND “GULZOR”

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#### ABOUT ARTICLE

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**Abstract:** This article provides information about the manuscript copies of the works “Miftah ul-adl” and “Gulzor” by Ibodulla Sayyid Podshahhoja ibn Abdolvahhabhoja (Xoja), a mature artist of his time. These works are important in determining the development of the narrative genre in the 16th century, which has a special place in the classical literature of the East. A small fragment of the works “Miftah ul-adl” and “Gulzor” has been published, and we know about both works through this publication. The full version of the works is kept in the manuscript fund of the Institute of Oriental Studies named after Abu Rayhan Beruni. The article examines these manuscript sources.

#### INTRODUCTION

Xoja occupies a special place in the history of Uzbek classical literature. The creator, who rose from the post of Sadr to the position of Shaykhul Islam, contributed to the development of literature and science. He rose to the level of the mature shaykhulislam of his time.

Xoja’s works “Miftah ul-adl”, “Gulzor” and “Madsad ul-atvor” are important literary and artistic sources in the history of our literature. Working with the original sources (manuscripts) is of great scientific importance for fully elucidating the essence, scientific, literary and artistic value of these works. Manuscript copies of Xoja's works are stored in the manuscript fund of the Institute of Oriental Studies named after Abu Rayhan Beruni under the names “Miftah ul-adl” and “Gulzor”. There are 885, 1791, 7731, 7788, 7796, 9161 and D-4656 manuscript copies of Xoja's works. These manuscripts differ from each other in the year they were copied, their size, and size.

- In manuscripts numbered 885, 1791, 7796, the works of "Miftah ul-adl" and "Gulzor" are bound in one book.

- D-4656 inv. the digital manuscript contains the work "Miftah ul-adl" itself.

- In the manuscripts with inventory numbers 7731, 7788, 9161, only the work "Gulzor" is given.

885 inv. The year of writing, the copyist, and the year of copying of the copy of the digital manuscript (conditional symbol "B") are unknown. This manuscript is light green in color, hardcover, with dark red leather around the cover, with dark blue edges. Xoja's works "Miftah ul-adl" and "Gulzor" are bound together (the manuscript consists of 96 pages). But the pages of both works are numbered separately. Book format 25.5x15, text size 19x8.5. "Miftah ul-adl" is written in black ink on pages 1-51, "Gulzor" on pages 1-45. Both works are written on yellow Bukhara paper in 15-line script. Verses, hadiths and stories are given in one line and are not separated by cinnabar. The handwriting is written in the same color from beginning to end.

The lower part of page 1, where the work "Miftah ul-adl" begins, is torn. As a result, the integrity of lines 7-11 on pages 1a and 1b was damaged. The rest of the pages were not damaged. The work begins with "Bismillahir rahmonir rohiym" and the verse, then "I have compiled this book..." and gives information about the history of writing the work. After that, he talks about the three types of serving sultans, beks, and nobles. The work consists of fifteen chapters and each chapter is discussed. Focusing on the first chapter of the work, he explained his opinions about the science of scientists through verses and hadiths and proved them with stories. All fifteen chapters are featured.

The original chapters one and six are fully covered. That is, together with the theoretical information about the chapters, several stories are presented as proof of his opinion. From the seventh to the fifteenth chapter, theoretical information about the chapters is given. Narrative stories are hardly found in these chapters.

The work "Gulzor" started from the 52nd page of the manuscript with "Bismillahir rahmonir rohiym". The introduction of the work is not given, it was copied by the scribe in a concise, compact manner. Bayt, masnavi, maviza, rubai, ghazal etc. are hardly found. We can meet lyrical genres only at the end of the work.

1791 inv. the year of writing of the digital copy of the manuscript, the scribe of the copyist, and the year of copying are unknown. This manuscript is bound in brown hardboard. Book format 33.5x21, text

size 30x18. The manuscript consists of 87 pages, "B" copy of "Miftah ul-adl" is written on pages 1-48, "Gulzor" is written on pages 49-87. "Miftah ul-adl" was copied into a single-lined ordinary notebook, "Gulzor" into a square notebook with 17 lines of nastaq letter in ink pen.

7796 inv. The year of writing, the copyist, and the year of copying of the digital manuscript copy are unknown. A book covered in black hardboard with purple sides. Book format 18x11, text size 14x8. The manuscript consists of 186 pages, 13 lines long, written in black ink in a medium-sized font. "Miftah ul-adl" is copied on pages 1-50 of the manuscript, "Gulzor" is copied on pages 51-112. The lower part of the first page of the manuscript, that is, half of lines 10, 11, 12, is torn. Pages 1-2 are yellow, pages 3-6 are blue, pages 7-8 are yellow, pages 9-24 are blue, pages 25-119 are printed on light blue (sky) colored paper. The work "Miftah ul-adl" begins with "Bismillahir rahmonir rohiym" and then gives information about why he wrote this work and its chapters. The title of the first chapter is mentioned and explained.

Verses and hadiths from the Qur'an are quoted, the importance of learning knowledge is emphasized, and the story of "Imam Azam" is cited as an example of this. This is the first story in the work, and the following stories are told in this way. The work ends with 6 chapters.

"Gulzor" is copied from the 51st page of the manuscript. There is a tear of 3 cm along the page from the side of the opening page of the work. The work begins with praise "Bismillahir rahmonir rohiym" "Hamdu sano ul khudoygakim...". The praise is continued with verses, verses, and verses. The play begins with the story "Ayturlarkim, one day a man used to laugh with a lot of pleasure..." and ends with the story "Shaykh Bahlul is crazy".

Each chapter, title of chapters, stories in "Miftah ul-adl"; The verses, verses, verses, verses, ghazals, rubai, munojot and stories in the work "Gulzor" are separated by light red cinnabar in the shape of a circle.

On pages 113-124 Xojanazar Huwaydo's Masnavi "Ibrahim Adham", page 125 was left blank, and Persian works were written on pages 126-165 and 166-184.

D.4656 inv. the year of writing of the digital manuscript, the scribe is unknown. Book format 18x11, text size 14x8. The manuscript consists of 210 pages and is written in black ink in a medium cursive script of 9 lines. The top cover of the manuscript has fallen off, the end has been preserved. The rest of the cover can be seen as brown thick cardboard paper, leathered around, and the front page is torn. Religious information is written on pages 1-86, "Miftah ul-adl" is written on page 87a. Pages 1-64 of the book are white, pages 65-80 are cream, pages 81-86 are blue, pages 87-136 are cream, pages 137-142

are pink, pages 143-149 are blue, 150-159, 164-165 - pages are purple, pages 166-173 are light pink, pages 174-181 are yellow, pages 182-207 are written on cream colored paper.

The upper part of 87a, where the work "Miftah ul-adl" begins, is called Mulla Razi Muhammad bin Babajan (ملا روزی محمد بن باباجان). According to this, the scribe who copied the manuscript can be called Mulla Rozi Muhammad bin Babajan. The work "Miftah ul-adl" begins with "Bismillahir rahmanir rohiym" and the verse is quoted. Then he dwells on why he "compiled" this book, to whom he dedicated it, and the chapters. Each chapter is named, and space is left for verses and hadiths. That is, verses and hadiths were not written in their original state. But the verse and hadiths were interpreted as "the meaning of this verse is this turkurkim...". The first chapter presents the first story about "Imam Azam" after the interpretation of verses, hadiths and personal opinions of the author. Then "Talibi Ilm", "Isa laihissalam" ... and other stories are given, and it ends with the story "Amiral Momin's kindness to the people". This manuscript is very compact, copied without embellishments.

At the end of the book, it is finished with "in kitab rozi dushanba tamom". 7731 inv. The digital copy of the manuscript was written in 945 AH, the scribe, the year of copying is unknown. Light green cardboard painted with black ink. The cover is made of thick, hard cardboard of black-green color, and the book "Gulzor" by Xoja is written on the gray side. Book format 20.5x12, text size 14.5x8. This book contains the work "Me'rojnoma" written in Persian language (pages 1-17), then the work "Gulzor" by Xoja is written on pages 18-98. The work consists of 98 pages, with 15 lines per page written on yellow paper. As soon as you open the manuscript, you will see the lines written by King Syed bin Abdulwahab "The Book of Gulzar".

From page 1b to page 17b, "Me'rozhnoma", from the continuation of page 17b, "Gulzor" begins with "Bismillahir rahmonir rohiym", "hamdu sano ul khudoygakim..." praise to Allah. Masnavi, bayt, nazm, qita, up to the 4th line of page 21b, praise, na't, and after the 4th line, the description of the book "Gulzor" is continued with the title "turur". The stories in the work begin with "Ayturlarkim", the 1st story "one day a man laughed with pleasure..." and the last story ends with "When Alexander the Great entered the darkness, I decreed that no old man should join my army...". The final part entitled "This is the epic of the book "Gulzor" begins from the 8th line of page 96b and ends with 98 pages. Poems, masnavis, ghazals, poems, stories, and stories presented in the work are separated from the main text with red ink. Cinnabar with three points.

7788 inv. format of the digital manuscript copy is 18x12, text size is 14.5x8.5. The work was copied in nastalig letter with black ink on yellowish paper of inferior quality. The number of lines on the pages

varies from 15 to 20 lines. Poems are separated from each other by cinnabar (three dots). The cover of the book is red cardboard, the sides are dark red leather. It is known that the book was left in a damp place, the cover is torn, the lower left part is torn, one side of the cover is missing. On the inside of the book cover, on a small piece of paper, "Manuscript, Ahmedov-6-IX-41; It is written "Gulzor" first and an old copy with the head down. In our opinion, it seems that 1941 was restored by Akhmedov. Because the first 3 pages of the book are on blue paper. From page 1a to page 12b of the manuscript, there is an engraving in the lower left corner. Therefore, some words of the manuscript cannot be read.

The edges of the pages are torn. At the top of sheet 13a, another (yellow) piece of paper is pasted, rewritten. Pages 14a to 20a are well preserved, page 20b is stained, page 21a is completely illegible, completely faded. 9 lines of pages 24-26 and 34 are painted, and from page 54 to page 65, various poetic verses are written as a border on the edge of the main text. It is not possible to read the entire line. Since the pages are tattered, the verses are damaged (torn, painted). Sheet 58 is torn across the page. Since the beginning and end of this 73-page manuscript have fallen off, the copyist and the year of copying are unknown. This manuscript is distinguished from other manuscripts by its age and antiquity.

9161 inv. digital manuscript. The manuscript was written in Balkh in 945 AH (1538-1539 AD) by Ibodullah Sayyid Podshahhoja ibn Abdul-Wahhabhoja, the copyist, the year of copying is unknown. Book format 23x17, text size 17x12. 1 page and the last page of this manuscript fell out. It consists of 142 pages. The cover of the book is covered with thick brown leather, with green-blue sides. The inside of the cover has been renewed, the paper has been glued. The first part of the book contains the work "Gulzor" (on pages 1-72), then the work "Me'rozhnoma" (pages 73-142). Due to the absence of the last pages of "Me'arozhnoma", the author of the work and the year of copying are not clear. The work is written on plain paper with 13 lines per page.

Pages 52 and 65 contain lines deleted by the scribe. The masnavi, nazm, ghazal, qita, maviza, stories presented in the manuscript are separated from the main text with four points of cinnabar in red ink. Some pages have single cinnabar, and some pages have double cinnabar. His stories begin with "Ayturlarkim, one day one person is many..." and ends with "Ayturlarkim, Sheikh Pahlavan Harun ar-Rashid...". There is no poetic conclusion at the end.

All these manuscripts are in Uzbek language.

We know that it is possible to create a critical text of the work based on 7 manuscript copies of "Miftah ul-adl" and "Gulzor". In 1962, excerpts from "Miftah ul-adl" and "Gulzor" were published separately

(prepared for publication by V. Zohidov and S. Ganiyeva). Both of Xoja's works have not yet been fully published.

M.Mirzaahmedova studied the life and work of Xoja and found 7 of his works "Miftah ul-adl" and "Gulzor" in our own inventory numbered manuscript V-2188 kept in the manuscript fund of the Leningrad branch of the Institute of Asian Peoples of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and from the manuscript kept in the personal archive of P.Shamsiyev. and notes that all these manuscripts are products of the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries.

Thus, our information about the manuscript copies of Xoja's works indicates that he gained fame as a master of prose narrative in his time and in later periods and was in the public's attention. A clear example of this is that his works were repeatedly copied by scribes in different periods. It is our task to conduct a comparative scientific study of these manuscripts.

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