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On The History of Researching the Work of Khaqani Shirvani

Jumaeva Kamola

TSUOS researcher, Uzbekistan

Abstract: For centuries, Khaqani's work was known to a narrow audience and studied by few. The poet wrote in a unique, complex language, which is why his work is not known to many. This article provides a brief overview of scholars who have conducted research on the poet's work in Europe, America, Russia, Iran, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Khaqani Shirvani, ode, works, researches, orientalist.

Introduction: One of the prominent figures of classical Persian literature is Khaqani Shirvani. He was known as a poet who wrote in Persian and Arabic. The poet left behind a great literary legacy.

Since ancient times, the poetry of Khaqani Shirvani has been in the spotlight. The poet's work was difficult to understand. That is why his literary legacy was criticized by poets who lived after him. For example, Urfi Shirazi said, "About 500 of Khaqani's verses are meaningless" (1. 21-26). Jami noted the complexity of the language of Khaqani's qasida (2. 258). That is why the poet's work has been commented on by commentators. In particular, Sheikh Ozari, who lived in the 15th century, commented on the poet's famous qasida in "Javahir ul-Asror" (1. 21). By the 17th century, several of Khaqani Shirvani's odes were commented on by the Indian commentator Alavi Shadiabadi (1. 6). Interest in and study of Khaqani Shirvani's work continued in subsequent centuries. The poet's collection was first published in Lucknow, India, in 1878 (1.18-19). It was published for the second time in Bombay and for the third time in 1901 (1. 21).

In the 20th and 21st centuries, the work of Khaqani Shirvani was recognized by European orientalist Braun E.(3), Arberi A.(4), Jan R.(5), Ouseley G.(6), Rieu Ch.(7), from Russian orientalist Zand I.M.(8), Zaleman K.G.(9); Bertels E.(10), Reysner M.(11), from Indian orientalist

Noumani Sh.(12), Hodi H.(13), from tajik scientists Abdulloev A.(14), Khodizoda R. (15), "Mirzoev A, Sayfulloev A, Sulaymonova L, Samad B, Khuseynzoda Sh, Abdullo F, Davronov A, Soliev M." (1), from uzbek scientists Komilov N. (2), Shomukhammedov Sh.(16), Imomnazarov M.(17), Jumaeva K.(34) learned in several sides.

Several studies have been conducted on the work of Khaqani Shirvani, one of which was a candidate's dissertation by Tajik scholar Keldiyorov T. in 2000 on the topic "Alavi Shadiabadi's commentary on Khaqani's qasidas and enlightening artistic issues in Khaqani's poetry" (1). Alavi Shadiabadi was an Indian commentator who lived in the mid-16th and 17th centuries and who commented on several of Khaqani Shirvani's qasidas.

In 2004, Russian orientalist Akimushkina E.O defended her PhD thesis in Moscow on the topic "Habsiya lyrics in Persian literature of the 11th-14th centuries (genesis and evolution)" (18). Two sections of the fourth chapter of this dissertation are devoted to the qasidas of captivity by Khaqani Shirvani, which provide scientific evidence on the formation and structure of the motifs of Shirvan captivity in Khaqani's qasidas. In 2013, American orientalist Gould R. defended his doctoral thesis at Columbia on the topic "Political Aesthetics in Medieval Persian Prisons, 1100-1200" (19). Two chapters of this study are devoted to the themes of prison aesthetics and divine lyrics in Khaqani Shirvani's habsiya poems. Although two orientalist scholars, Akimushkina E.O and Gould R, studied the theme of imprisonment in the work of Khaqani Shirvani, the poetry of prison in the poet's work remained unexplored.

In 2007, another doctoral thesis entitled "The Development of the Ghazal and Khaqani's Contribution" was completed at Harvard University by A.K.Isfahani (20). This study analyzes the themes of early medieval ghazals and the ghazals of Khaqani Shirvani.

In 2018, Sharifova M. completed her PhD thesis in Dushanbe on the topic "The influence of arabic literature on the work of Khaqani Shirvani" (21). The study discusses the role of the Arabic language in the cultural life of the Seljuks, the influence of Arabic literature, Quranic verses and hadiths on the work of Khaqani Shirvani, and other issues.

In 2021, Zeynalova E. defended her PhD thesis in Azerbaijan on the topic "The legacy of Khaqani Shirvani in the arabic language" (22). This study scientifically substantiates the Arabic heritage of Khaqani Shirvani, the elements of Arab-Islamic culture in his qasidah, qita, and other poems, and their volume, weight,

rhyme, and means of artistic expression.

Between 1930 and 2000, several Iranian scholars contributed to the study of Khaqani Shirvani's work. One of them is from Sajjodi Z, who wrote works, commentaries and notes such as "Khaqani Sharvani's Divan", "Khaqani Sharvani's Collection of Letters", "A Selection of Poems by Khaqani", "Dr. Muhammad Moin's Notes on Khaqani's Poems" (23). Also, Kazzozi M, Mahyor A, and Emami N. have expressed their theoretical views on Khaqani's work over the years (24). In 2020, a book titled "The Beginning of Khaqani's Best Conversations" was published by Turki M.R.(25). It presents factual, scientifically based evidence about Khaqani's life, personality and poetry. Research has also been conducted on the work of Khaqani Shirvani in Iran. Rasul Ch.M.(26), Ahmad H. (27), Yakhub Q.(28), Ansori Kh.(29) defended his doctoral dissertation during 2000-2015 years.

Iranian scholars Siraj S.A. and Nikubakht N. who statistically studied Khaqani studies in Iran from 1922 to the present, currently "criticize the problems with websites and the incompleteness of the information they provide, the lack of sources and dissertations, and acknowledge that many knots in this field remain unsolved" (30). They concluded that "the evolution of Khaqani studies in Iran has a high temporal trend, with more attention paid to research on Khaqani's biography and the introduction to the poet's work between 1922 and 1982, and the peak of Khaqani studies in particular was in 2002" (30).

In Azerbaijan, the study of the legacy of Khaqani Shirvani was carried out by Arasli H, M.Guluzode, Sultanov M. and Kendli Q. (31). Sultanov M. did a lot of work in the field of publishing and translating the heritage of Khaqani Shirvani, and wrote the first monograph (31). Kendli Q. was seriously engaged in researching the legacy of Khaqani Shirvani (31). Rahim M, Vahid A, Muboriz M. succeeded in translating the poet's poetic work (32). A novel dedicated to the life and work of Khaqani was written in Azerbaijan, its author is Khusaynov A. and the novel is called "Khaqani, who went on a pilgrimage" (33).

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Khaqani Shirvani is one of the famous poets in Persian classical literature. He created in his own unique style. The poet's work was criticized and commented on by commentators because he used complex language. This article provides a brief overview of the research conducted by orientalists from America, Europe, Russia, Iran, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan on the work of Khaqani Shirvani.

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