



OGAHIY IS THE FOUNDER OF THE UZBEK TRANSLATION SCHOOL  
"TRANSLATION ACTIVITY OF OGAHI" BASED ON KHAIRULLA HAMIDOV'S  
TREATISE

Mokhinur Azimkulova

Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies.

Tel: +998991671235, e-mail: mokhinurazimkulova@gmail.com

Supervisor:

PhD. professor **Khairulla Hamidov**

Without knowledge, there is no tomorrow  
*Muhammad Reza Ogahi*

**Abstract:** In this article, some theoretical issues in the translation of the famous poet, translator Muhammad Reza Ogahi, the place and use of synonyms, as well as proverbs, proverbs and phraseological expressions, some features of poetic translation, Arabic Persian and Tajik at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. Special attention is paid to the analysis of historical scientific and philosophical works translated from their languages. In addition, detailed information will be given about the reforms currently being carried out in order to preserve the scientific heritage of Ogahi.

**Key words and expressions:** literary translation, translation history, phraseological phrase.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье рассматриваются некоторые теоретические вопросы перевода известного поэта, переводчика Мухаммада Резы Огахи, место и употребление синонимов, а также пословиц, пословиц и фразеологических выражений, некоторые особенности поэтического перевода, арабско-персидского и таджикского в конце XIX и начала XX веков особое внимание уделено анализу историко-научных и философских произведений, переведенных с их языков. Кроме того, будет дана подробная информация о реформах, проводимых в настоящее время с целью сохранения научного наследия Огахи.

**Ключевые слова и выражения:** художественный перевод, история перевода, фразеологических фраз.

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada atoqli shoir, tarjimon Muhammad Rizo Ogahiy tarjimasidagi ba'zi nazariy masalalar, sinonim so'zlarning o'rni va ishlatilishi, shuningdek, maqol, matal va frezologik iboralar, she'riy tarjimaning ba'zi xususiyatlariga, XIX asr oxiri XX asar boshlarida arab fors va tojik tillaridan tarjima qilingan tarixiy ilmiy falsafiy asarlar tahliliga alohida e'tibor qaratiladi. Undan tashqari, hozirgi kunda Ogahiy ilmiy merosini asrash yuzasidan olib borilayotgan islohotlar haqida batafsil ma'lumot beriladi.

**Kalit so'z va iboralar:** badiiy tarjima, tarjima tarixi, frezologik ibora

The great poet-translator Ogahi was born in the village of Qiyat in 1809. Ogahi was orphaned by his father at an early age and was brought up by his uncle Munis. Munis was

Ogahi's uncle, the profession of both of them was a blacksmith, which was one of the most difficult and demanding professions of his time. Munis taught his nephew Mohammad Reza Ogahi science from a young age, noticing his unique ability to write poetry in time closely helped him to grow up. After the death of Munis, Ogahi completed his unfinished work called "Firdav-sul Iqbal". If we look at the life path of the famous writer of the 19th century, Muhammad Reza Ogahi, he loved and read Navoi, Bedil and Fuzuli throughout his life. Despite his young age, he diligently studies the Arabic, Persian and Turkish languages, which will be a solid foundation for him to become an accomplished translator of his time. In Ogahi's lyrics, the concepts of science, intelligence, knowledge, reason, and faith are put forward. A number of his works are also "Riyaz ud-dawla" ("State affairs", 1825-1842), "Zubdat ut-tawarikh" ("The cream of histories", 1846-1855), "Jom'e ul-vaqetoti Sultani" There are works written in a historical, scientific and philosophical spirit, such as "Collection of Sultans' Events", 1856-1865, "Gulshani Davlat" ("Davlat Gulshani", 1865-1872), "Shahidi Iqbal" (1872).<sup>11</sup>

The second half of the 19th century is considered the period when works were most translated in Uzbekistan until the 20s of the 20th century. At this time, both scientific, artistic and historical books were translated in Khorezm. Rozhii, Tabibi, etc. contributed significantly to the translation fund. Ogahi is not only a poet and historian, but also a skilled translator. During his time, he was involved in the translation of more than 20 prose works, historical works, poems, and was recognized as the founder of the school of translation. Let's get acquainted with a number of his translated works: Muhammad Mahdi Khan's "Nadirnama" (5 volumes), Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi's "Zafarnama", Muhammad Yusuf Munshi's "Tazkirai Muqimkhani", Nizamiddin Ahmed Haravi's "Tabaqati Akbarshahi", Rizaquli Khan Hidayat's "Rawzat us-safoi Nasiri", Nizami Ganjavi's "Haft paykar", "Gulistan" by Sa'di Shirozi, "Haft Bihisht" by Khusrav Dehlavi, "Zubdat ul-Hikayat" by Muhammad Waris, "Yusuf and Zulayha" by Abdurrahman Jami, "Salomon and Ibsol", "Bahoristan", "Haft Avrang", Badriddin Read Hilali's "Shahu Gado", Wasifi's "Bado'e ul-Waqaye", Kaikovus's "Kabusnama" on philosophy and ethics, Husayn Vaiz Koshifi's "Ahlaqi Muhsini", Imamuddin Fijduvani's "Mifat ut Talibin" from Persian skillfully translated into Uzbek.

In fact, we did not call Ogahi the founder of the translation school for nothing, because Ogahi, an accomplished translator and historian of his time, pays special attention to the translation of terms, phrases, and words that are newly introduced from one language to another. Today's translation issues and problems actually consist of these. That is, the translation of proverbs and expressions in the same language without losing their form is relevant even today. But Ogahi translated the work in his own style, despite the fact that proverbs, proverbs and aphorisms are abundant in Sheikh Sa'di's epic "Gulistan".

Each genre has its own translation method. Ogahi translated not only prose works, but also poetic works. One of them is "History of Tabari", the work is one of the most important sources for the history of Islam. "Tarikh ar-rusul wal-muluk" (History of Prophets and Rulers) was written by Abu Ja'far Muhammad ibn Jarir Tabari. He added

<sup>11</sup> Хайрулла Ҳамидов. Огаҳийнинг таржимонлик фаолияти (Жуманиёз Шарипов тадқиқотлари асосида). – Т.: 2021. – 52 б.

some information about the history of Iran while reducing the volume of the work by removing sanads during the translation. That is why, this translation is also known as "History of Balami". The work was translated from Arabic by Ogahi.

In order to preserve Ogahi's scientific heritage, as well as perpetuate Ogahi's memory, a large number of important works are being carried out in our country today.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan stated, "We are saying that we are starting the foundation of the Renaissance." What did our great grandfathers, Khorezmi, Ogahi say? Our great grandfather said that "If there is no knowledge, there is no tomorrow". This is exactly what he told the people of Khorezm. Ogahi is the author of works that have left a great mark during his short life, educate young people to perfection with his works, and encourage them to be good. We called Ogahi not only a poet, translator, but also a historian. Ogahi, who reached the level of perfection in all aspects, wrote down the history of Khiva Khanate from 1813 to 1873. I think that these works will be a basis for today's young historians to clearly and clearly study the events that happened in the past centuries. and leaves all the works on the history of the Bukhara khanates far behind him" - said V. V. Barthold, who gave high praise to the works. Strong efforts have been made to perpetuate the memory of the great translator. That is, the school of creativity named after Ogahi, house museums, streets and neighborhoods named after him in Khiva is a clear proof of this. Also, the opening of the statue of Ogahi by the alley of writers with the initiative of our president is another great step towards the future. I can easily say that it happened. The introduction of special scholarships in the name of Ogahi is another achievement for our young generation. Currently, not only our compatriots, but also foreign researchers are organizing Ogahi's work with great interest.

For example, in 1999-2000, he conducted scientific research on Ogahi's work in Tashkent, and in 2001, at the Atatürk University in Erzurum, Turkey, he published Muhammadrizo Ogahi's poems written in Uzbek, which were written by the poet complaining strongly about the officials of the environment where he lived. language characteristics (sound and form knowledge) of the divan "Ta'viz ul-ashiqin" ("Amulets of Lovers"), which contains (Dil Features (Sound and Shape Knowledge) of Agehi Divan (Ta'vizü'l - ashiqin) topic The scientific researches of Dr. Feridun Tekin, who defended his doctoral dissertation, and currently works at the "Turkish Language and Literature" department of the Faculty of Science and Literature of the Giresun University of Turkey (since 2016) should be noted. Every year on the eve of Ogahi's birthday, many traditional holidays and events are held in our country. All this is a proof that the translator Ogahi is still in our hearts and his works are studied with great interest until now and in the future.

The well-known writer Gafur Gulom, showing zeal for the study of Ogahi's heritage, said, "Like other peoples of our country, the Uzbek people have their own rich, unique culture that has been created over the centuries. A number of great figures of science, literature and art came from here. It should be mentioned that in recent years, the work of Lutfi, Otoy, Sakkoki, Babur, Mashrab, Turdi, Munis, Ogahi, Feruz is not studied without any reason, we only study the work of poets such as Navoi, Muqumi, Furqat, Zavqi, Avaz. we are limited to learning" - he said.

After that, the science of "Ogahyology" was born, in 1958, Subutoy Dolimov came to Khiva from Tashkent, he received an assignment to find the graves of Ogahy and Munis, and he succeeded in this task. After that, in 1959, G. Ghulam, Ibrahim Mominov, Qori Niyazi, Zulfiya, Uygun, Ayyomi, Subutoy Dolimov, Egam Rahim, Guvomiddin Munirov came and held negotiations on the study of Agahi heritage. After that, Ogahi garden and grave were restored, and his 150th, 180th, 190th weddings were held.

Conclusion, although Muhammed Reza Ogahi lived for only 65 years, he left a lot of important scientific works for the younger generation. We can call Ogahi a perfect owner of all three areas. As a writer, he wrote a large volume of works after Navoi, as a historian, he provided evidence of the history of the Khiva Khanate, which is still being studied. As a translator, as we have mentioned, he was recognized as the founder of the great translation school of his time.

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