



COVERAGE OF CULTURAL LIFE IN ZARAFSHAN OASIS NEWSPAPERS

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Abdurakhmanov Abdugaffor Abdugofurovich

Jizzakh State Pedagogy Editor Of The Newspaper "Ziyo Chashmasi" Of The University Jizzakh State Pedagogical University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article talks about the coverage of cultural life in the newspapers published in Zarafshan Oasis. From the early years of independence, newspapers changed their style and direction in the dissemination of information. The people moved away from Soviet ideology, outdated and practically based on false ideas. The activities of literature and art, science, folk oral creativity, reading culture, shrines and scholars began to be studied on the basis of impartial and original sources. An important role in bringing such changes to the public, introducing people with genuine history was played by regional and network publications in the Zarafshan Oasis.

KEYWORDS

Newspaper columns, holy shrines and shrines, great scholars, literature and art, science, reading mania, folk oral creativity, historical works, weekly TV shows, holiday pages.

INTRODUCTION

Newspapers have provided ample space for materials from their pages devoted to the analysis

of cultural life. Creative works in this direction can be published in such columns as "messages of Culture", "mirror world", "laugh, extend your



life", "in the world of art", "gilded lines", through which you can get acquainted with information about folk art, science, performances of creators, musical culture, excerpts from prose works, reading culture, moral topics, shrines and valuable information on the activities of great scholars.

To prepare an article that reflects cultural life in itself, in addition to the ability to creativity from an editorial staff, knowledge and skills related to this area are required. That is why the editorial staff specialized in the cross-section of industries, depending on their orientation. From this point on, this type of material published in the early years of independence is an important source for historical science.

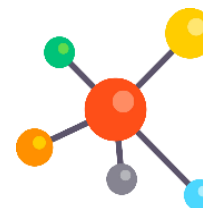
Since the beginning of the 1990s, sacred shrines and shrines have been improved. Particular attention was paid to the work of preserving the cultural and spiritual norms left by our great scholars to pass them on to the next generation. The reforms and changes in this direction were covered on the pages of the newspapers published in the Oasis.

According to the Zarafshan newspaper [1], in 1997, a foundation will be established in its name in order to study the legacy of the governor of Haji Ahror, spread it to the masses of the people, to educate the younger generation in the spirit of humanity. This fund serves to promote the works of The Guardian of Hoja Ahror.

In 2000, another great alloma celebrated the 1225th anniversary of Imam Bukhari. According to the article "the war of the muhaddis" [2], a scientific and practical conference on "national ideology and religious values" was held in

Tashkent and Samarkand, dedicated to the great muhaddis. About 30 Scientific Reports are listened at these events.

Thanks to independence, Bahoviddin Naqishband's life and scientific heritage was published [3]. Sadriddin Salim Bukhari Published 6 printed Tabak volume treatise "Hazrati Naqshband", praised by Muvoruannahr Muslim office. From the unique works of Abdurahman Jami dedicated to the life and teachings of alloma "Nafohot-ul-uns", "Risolai sect Naqshbandiya", "Rashohot Ayn-ul-life" by As-Safi, "status Haji Bohovuddin" by Muhammad Bakiri, "treatise Qutsia" by Muhammad Parsoning, "Anis at tolibin" by Salahiddin the fragments were turned from Arabic, Persian and other languages and printed in the form of booklets. On the occasion of alloma's 675th anniversary, the Arabian Brothers Muhammad and Osman Bomaruf, who witnessed the construction and repair work being carried out in Bukhara, donate US \$ 1,000 for these works [4]. The relationship of Bohovuddin Naqishband with his contemporary Amir Timur is becoming interesting for the science of history. Some of the studies carried out during the years of independence focus on this issue. Q about this. We can read in fozilov's article entitled "Sahibkiron and Bohovuddin Naqishband" [5]. Naqshbandiy's noble idea of "dast ba koru, dil ba yor", that is, whether your hand is in labor, your heart is in Allah, served to improve the economic situation of the Emir Timur's Kingdom. The reason is that this doctrine inspired the poor artisans and the working population.



Through the "reality of Bukhara" we can learn about the life of another great alloma. The article titled "The Prophecy of ulugbobokalonimiz" [6] talks about the activities of Sayfiddin Boharzi. Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi in Zafarnama wrote that Sayfiddin Boharzi was born in 1224 at the Boharz settlement of Khorasan Province. In his youth, he studied at Herat and Nishopur. Later he studied at the madrasas of Khorasan, Khorezm and Bukhara. Dahldor to Islam is glorified in historical sources under the name "saint of the human race". Genghis Khan was the organizer of the defense of Urgench during the campaign of the chief Mongol army to Khorezm. Sayfiddin was one of the companions (disciples) of Boharzi Najmiddin Kubro. Bukhara and Movarounnahr, later elevated to the rank of chief Sheikh of all Central Asian Islam.

In the ancient settlement of Bukhara, he founded the khojogon sect ulugsakhi, who found the scientist Rabbani Khoji Abdulkhaliq Qijdiwani Nash'u namo [7]. Great works such as "Risolai sahibiya", "Risolai shaikhush shuikh Hazrat Abdu Yusuf Hamadoni", "status Yusuf Hamadoni", "az guftor Haji Abdulkhaliq Qijdiyani" served as a program for the Muslim people in keeping the people's minds compatible with heresy and superstitions, spreading the Quran verses and the Sunnah of Muhammad alisalam widely. According to the Bukhara Truth newspaper, in 1993, the 890th anniversary of the birth of this thinker is widely celebrated in Ghijdivan. Famous scientists from the Republic and abroad were involved in the event. Newspapers have also published weekly TV shows on television. This meant, firstly, creating

convenience for its subscribers and thereby achieving a slight increase in circulation, and secondly, it made it possible to compete to a certain extent with private publications. Weekly programs published in different years were published in the columns "mirror world", "see, watch".

TV channels "Uztv 1", "MT-orbita-4", "Uztv 1", "uz TV III", "uztv IV International TV channel", "Ostankino" Russian public television shows, broadcasting of regional radio "speak Navoi", "own TV 2", "own TV 1", "RJT", "STV", "uztv-1", "RTR", "youth", "NTV", "ort", "Uzbekistan", "youth weekly programs of the TV channels", "sports", "Perviy channel", "RTR Planeta", "NTV" were announced. The 8th page of newspapers is mainly a holiday page, which covers stories and narratives, poems and songs, useful tips, nuances from the work of artists, a stop of laughter, a world that we know and do not know about, the life of creative people. Regional and district newspapers occupy an important place in the education of young people who are fond of literature by introducing representatives of the creative population in the regions to the public, printing works of art. The establishment of skill schools under each editorial office served to increase the position of newspapers and to produce the future mature creative personnel.

The works of young people published in the literature page of Bukhara are distinguished by their artistic perfection. The poems of Dilbar Olimova from Bukhara city "qolarmikin", Torra Shamurodov from Kagan district "Lolakizgaldak Armani", "Qaylardasan ulduzim", Salim Ashur



from Jondor district "bird in the Palm", Nurkhan Hakimova from Bukhara city "gold ring", Abdunabi Hamra "there is a poet in Bukhara" are especially admirable. In them, the poem by Tora Shamurodov "Lolakizgaldak", with its characteristic slang, attracted the attention of others [9].

A kind of Creative School was also created under the editorial board of the newspaper "flag of friendship". The poems published in the columns of the newspaper "the property of the soul", "the eyes of youth" are distinguished by thoroughness. The poems of the members of the circle "Nihol", organized under the editorial office, were published on the pages of the newspaper in the column "eyes of youth". Also, the Zarafshan newspaper published separate pages dedicated to literature and art entitled "on the scene of this bust". The creative work of Zarafshan, published in the columns "talent shul'asi", "customer inspiration", is distinguished by its artistic thoroughness. Special attention was paid to the development of calligraphic art during the years of independence. In particular, at the initiative of the center of the Bohovuddin Naqshband Memorial Complex, an album entitled "samples of Oriental calligraphy and miniature art" (VII-XXI centuries) was published in Russian and English. This 450-page old album was commissioned by Mir Arab Madrasah mudarrisi, zarqinqalam khattot Abdurauf Razzaq Bukhari on the basis of his personal collection. Abdurauf Razzaq Bukhari noted that there are 36 types of letters in Arabic, listing specific aspects of the letters muhaqq, rayhani, suls, nash, Taw'qi, riqo, taqqq [10].

Through newspapers it is possible to read about the activities of artists known at the district or regional level. The article "I will live to miss" [11] tells about the life and work of the Bukhara artist Saudat Gulomova. Saudat Gulomova was born in 1956 in the city of Bukhara. In the 90s, she performed the roles of Zulkhumur in "Ravshan and Zulkhumur", Guli hiker in Gulshan, adjective in "rich ila servant", writer girl mehri Tovadze in "three to six" with her own skills.

Another of the local famous artists is Usman Jabborov, who studies music secrets from Fayzulla Turaev, Sanoqul Dostov at Bukhara State University. Songs sung by poets such as Abdullah Oripov, Erkin Vahidov, Tashpulat Ahmedov, Jamal Kamal, Samandar Vahidov based on their poems are popular among the people. Going on creative trips to such countries as Moldavia, Cuba, Canada, he contributed to the introduction of Uzbek art to the world. Currently, more than a dozen of his songs, such as "etgali", "Bukhara yor yor", "youth", "biram thin", are on the Golden fund of Republican Radio [12].

Newspapers also organized interviews with famous artists. Through an organized conversation with the singer of the group "children" Tohir Sadigov, it is possible to gain information about the 90s Estrada [13]. It is written that during these years, such groups as "children", "Shum boy", "charming", "Old Town", "Shahzod", "Tajmahal" were formed from the favorite groups of young people. The most famous of them is the group "children" in 1991 R. Formed under the leadership of Sharipov. It was



famous for such songs as " fire", " by the river", " Gulim".

Another of the main topics of newspapers was the delivery to readers of the details of spiritual and spiritual events. The article " there has not been such yet "[14] tells the details of the holiday" laughter " held in Bukhara. It was mentioned about the competition organized in cooperation with the humanitarian charitable foundation" Khoja Nasriddin", the Regional Municipality, the Regional Department of culture. The competition will feature actors from the republics of Turkmenistan and Tajikistan, famous Namangan comedians, performances by alouddin Shaw from Tashkent, Mohi Sitora from Bukhara region, nozanin. The ichakuzdi hangomas, interludes of puppet theater artists and artists from neighboring republics will please the gathered with their tongue.

Newspapers regularly supplied to the population the details of the theaters and cinemas that were shown in the regions. According to the article " five-day bride " [15], the famous theater critic Frunze Zhuraev works in the field of drama, creating a series of stage works with Siddiq Zhura tahallusi. The author's work " the five-day bride " aims to make property, wealth, and in this regard, the introverts of a mother who is ready to sacrifice even the happiness of her child are exposed by means of laughter.

In the article titled " Art mansion is being built", S.The musical drama theater named after ainiy tells about artists who work effectively. The theater team staged the tragedy of the Englishman Aaby William Shakespeare "Hamlet"

in 2009, proving that Steam artists can play World masterpieces with high skill. In the performance staged by the talented director storm Akobirov, such young artists as Mashhura Krimova, Bakhtiyor Ashurov, olima Polatova, Istam Sadigov, Telmon Komilov showed their skills [16]. The presentation of the "luck" cinema presented at the Youth Cinema in Bukhara will please the bukharians. At the end of the premiere, the main character of the film Ubaydullo omon conducted a dialogue with journalists and viewers [17]. The newspapers also published excerpts from the novels. In particular, in the 2010 issues of Bukhara, we can read stories from the book by Abdunabi Hamra "river of time or fate azal", excerpts from the novel by Jahongir Ismailov " degradation". Newspapers served to bring connoisseurs of the field of literature closer to the public on an ongoing basis. On the pages it is possible to read articles rich in scientific value in this regard. The article " on good and bad deeds "published in the column" we will study our heritage "[18] provides information about the essence of the book " Turkish gulistan or morality " by Abdullah Avlani. This work was published twice in 1913 and 1917 and was published to readers. The 1993 Re-Edition was published in Arabic as well as the krill Alphabet, unlike the previous ones. The work is written in the style of Saadi and consists of 64 small-small sections. Sections are provided with stanzas and poetic passages.

The article "rivers of spirituality "published in" Bukhara truth " [19] will cover the creative activities of Turkish writers Mukhtar Avezov and

Genghis Aitmatov, who contributed to the mental development of Abdullah Kadiri and Turkestan.

The civil courage of the Almighty coincided with a spiritually difficult, extremely complex period of the life of the nation, with the crisis of medieval times, with the intersection of mutually denying worlds, in which new patterns of social relations were being formed. This, in his work, undoubtedly stamped his own seal. The new world was more of a creation in historical works, realizing that it was not a world in his heart, that the nation of his people was again trapped in the grip of slavery. With this he initiated a realistic romance in Turkish literature. Later, in this direction, the Kazakh enlightenment was created by Parvari Mukhtar Avezov, Kyrgyz writer Genghis Aitmatov. Well – known Oriental scientist Evguni Bertels wrote that "there are five in the world-again: French, English, Russian, nems, and Indian romance. Abdullah Qadiri created the sixth romance, The Uzbek romance," writes [20]. The newspapers published articles and messages, works of scientists, scientific researchers, as well as those interested in this field, as well as excerpts from the life path and activities of scientists. The article" the connoisseur of Bukhara antiquity "published in the column" science " [21] talks about the scientific research carried out by the doctor of historical sciences, professor academician John Ghulomov in complex historical conditions. John Ghulomov was one of Abdurauf Fitrat's trusted disciples. When the policy of breaking down the historic hills and turning them into a cotton field escalated, John Ghulomov opposed this and faced many Thais. Ya in 1974. The most ancient part of Bukhara

with the students of gulomov conducts an archeological search in the Shahrstan. As a result, material evidence of the first millennium AD will be found. A cultural layer is identified from the side of Abdulaziz Khan Madrasah. These cultural monuments indicate that the city of Bukhara appeared more than 25 centuries ago. Thus, when determining the age of Bukhara, we can know by the reading of the article that the scientist himself was the head.

The article" the fruit of scientific cooperation "[22] mentions the work" Arki Bukhara " written in Persian in 1921 by Sayyid Muhammad Nasir, the son of the Emir of Bukhara Muzaffar Khan (1860-1885). This work can be called a special study dedicated to the history of the Ark fortress. According to the article" Bukhara scholars " [23] Khoja Zeyniddin Jom'masjidi Imam Abdugafur Razzak brought rare books with him when he made a pilgrimage in 1992. In them, the book "Favond al-Bahia Fi tarojimi al-hanafia" ("on the life of the Nurafshan of the hanafian scholars"), belonging to the pen of the Indian Major scientist Muhammad Abdulhai Lagnavi, is considered to be of great importance. The reason is that the book provides valuable information about our scientists who are not yet known to us. In conclusion, the gazettes published in the Zarafshan Oasis are considered to be of great importance for the fact that the news that is happening in science is written to the population in a short and clear language and glorified. It also contributed to the cultural life of the area by raising many talented creative youth from the skill schools established under the editorial offices. The memory of the



great allomites, the prosperity of the Holy qadomjos were always covered in newspapers. In general, newspapers published in the Zarafshan oasis during the years of independence serve as important sources for historical science, as they reflect the cultural life, the breath of the era.

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