

THE HARMONY OF HISTORICAL AND TRANSLATION ACTIVITIES IN THE WORK OF OGAHI

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Abstract

This article examines the historical and translation contributions of Muhammad Rizo Ogahi, a prominent representative of 19th-century Uzbek literature. The study focuses on his role in the Khorezm historiographical school, the scholarly value of his historical writings, and his achievements as a translator. Based on the analysis of relevant academic sources, the paper demonstrates that Ogahi's works provide systematic and chronologically structured insights into the political, social, and cultural life of the Khiva Khanate. Furthermore, his translations from Persian and Arabic significantly contributed to the development of the Uzbek literary language and intercultural exchange. The findings confirm that Ogahi's legacy represents an essential stage in the evolution of Uzbek historiography and literary tradition.

Keywords: *Ogahi, historiography, translation studies, Uzbek literature, Khorezm literary environment, nineteenth-century literature, classical Eastern literature*

Annotatsiya

Mazkur maqolada XIX asr o'zbek adabiyotining yirik namoyandasi Muhammad Rizo Ogahiy ijodining tarixiy va tarjimaviy yo'nalishlari ilmiy asosda tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda Ogahiyning Xorazm tarixnavislik maktabidagi o'rni, tarixiy asarlarining mazmuni va tuzilishi hamda tarjimonlik faoliyati ilmiy manbalar asosida yoritiladi. Uning asarlari Xiva xonligining siyosiy, ijtimoiy va madaniy hayoti haqida tizimli

ma'lumotlar beradi. Shuningdek, fors va arab tillaridan amalga oshirilgan tarjimalari o'zbek adabiy tilining rivojlanishiga va madaniy aloqalarning mustahkamlanishiga xizmat qilgan. Tadqiqot natijalari Ogahiy merosining o'zbek tarixnavisligi va adabiyoti taraqqiyotidagi muhim bosqich ekanini ko'rsatadi.

***Kalit so'zlar:** Ogahiy, tarixnavislik, tarjima, o'zbek adabiyoti, Xorazm adabiy muhiti, XIX asr adabiyoti, sharq mumtoz adabiyoti*

In the development of Uzbek literature and historiography of the 19th century, an important place is occupied by Muhammad Rizo Erniyozbek ugli Ogahiy. As a poet, historian, and translator, he was one of the leading intellectuals of his time and played an important role in the development of the Khorezm literary environment. His work is distinguished by the harmony of historical thought and artistic expression. The purpose of this research is to comprehensively analyze the historiographical and translation directions of Ogahi's work based on scientific sources and to determine its place in the development of Uzbek literature and culture.

The formation of 19th-century Uzbek historiography is inextricably linked with the Khorezm literary environment, and in this process, the work of Ogahi acquires special scientific significance. Studies show that although the formation of the Khorezm school of historiography is initially associated with the activities of Munis, this tradition was systematically continued and enriched by Ogahi. In particular, the work "Firdavs ul-Iqbal" is evaluated as one of the important sources that formed the methodological foundations of historical thinking through the chronological sequence of historical events [4]. According to N. Karimov's scientific views, historical and artistic thinking developed harmoniously in 19th-century Uzbek literature. This situation is clearly manifested in Ogahi's works, where historical events are interpreted not only as facts but also through artistic means of expression [2]. For example, in the works "Riyaz ud-davla" and "Zubdat ut-tavorix", along with political processes, details of social life are

widely covered, which increases the scientific and literary value of the works. A. Qayumov, while studying the Khorezm literary environment, evaluates Ogahiy's work as the highest stage of development of this environment. According to the researcher, Ogahi adhered to the principles of accuracy, consistency, and evidence in the narration of historical events, which indicates his scientific approach as a historian [3]. Indeed, in his works, events are narrated in connection with specific dates, places, and historical figures, which allows them to be valued as reliable historical sources. One of the important aspects of Ogahi's work is his translation activity. The translation of Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi's "Zafarnama" and Mirkhond's "Ravzat us-safa" into Uzbek became an important stage in conveying the historical and cultural heritage of the East to the general public [5; 6]. Scientific analysis shows that in the process of translation, Ogahi strived to preserve the content and style of the original, and at the same time adapted the text for the Uzbek reader. This indicates that the translation was carried out as a creative and scientific process.

Moreover, Ogahi's translations were an important factor in the development of the Uzbek literary language. He introduced lexical and stylistic units from Persian-Tajik literature into the national language, expanding its expressive possibilities. As a result, the enrichment of the Uzbek literary language and the strengthening of cultural ties were ensured. On this basis, it can be noted that the work of Ogahi is a harmonious example of historiography and translation activity, in which historical accuracy, artistic thinking, and cultural continuity are combined.

Analysis shows that Ogahi's work represents an important stage in 19th-century Uzbek historiography and literary thought. His historical works, distinguished by a consistent and chronological description of events, are considered one of the main scientific sources for studying the history of the Khiva Khanate. In addition, his translation work ensured the introduction of the classical heritage of the East into the

Uzbek environment and made a significant contribution to the development of the Uzbek literary language. Therefore, the legacy of Ogahi has a comprehensive scientific significance in the historical, literary, and cultural aspects.

References

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