



THE ROLE OF HOUSES-MUSEUMS OF UZBEK WRITERS IN THE PRESERVATION OF ETHNOGRAPHIC COLLECTIONS IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The word is a powerful weapon, and literature is the art of the word. Therefore, the representatives of our literature are considered skillful jewelers who create pearls of words, and their works live a long time in the life of the people. The works of a creative person and his work will be truly appreciated only by the people. The works of writers that have won the hearts of people will live forever. For this reason, people try to perpetuate the memory of their favorite writers. The role of museums in transferring the heritage of Uzbek literature to the future generation is invaluable.

KEYWORDS: *Museum, house-museum, Uzbek literature, Fergana Valley, Archival materials.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Among the museums of Uzbekistan there are few memorial museums, house-museums dedicated to the representatives of our literature. As proof, we can list such memorial museums as the Uvaisi House-Museum, the Mukimi Khujra House, the Hamza Hakimzod Niyazi House-Museum, the Abdurauf Fitrat Memorial Museum, the Sadrididdin Aini Khujra Museum (Bukhara), the Sadrididdin Aini Museum (Samarkand), Oybek's House Museum, house-museum of Abdulla Kakhhar, house-museum of Gafur Gulyam, memorial museum of Abdulla Aripov.

Each museum in our country plays an important role in the life of society, its culture, history, education, and education of the younger generation. In this regard, it is especially important that home museums are very significant. It tells about the work of some famous person, the history of his life. It is also important that such museums are organized in the house where the person lived and worked. This increases the interest of viewers in this museum.

II. MAIN PART

Each house-museum has its own management system, collection and certain rules. For example, literary houses-museums reflect the lives of people who were engaged in literary creation. In house-museums of this type, one can not only get

acquainted with the life and work of man, but also with literary genres, the history of literature of that period, the activities of its creators [1].

Uvaisi is a creative poetess who gave rise to a galaxy of poetesses in Uzbek literature of the 19th century. Her collection of lyric poems, the poems "Prince Hassan", "Prince Hussein", "The Tale of Muhammad Alikhan", "Bobo Ravshan" play an important role in the history of our literature. To date, about 269 gazelles, 29 muhammas, 55 musaddas, 1 murabba and 13 chistonias - poetic genres of the poetess - have been studied.

In the library, kept in the fund of the Uvaisi House-Museum, on the pages of the book of visits there are positive reviews that the poetess adhered to the traditional composition of the Devons, in her work there are all examples of lyric genres of classical Uzbek poetry. Continuing the tradition of mentors, the genre is pure, she has perfected it in terms of quantity and quality.

There are over twenty examples of traditional praise and annotations in Uvaisi's poetry. The fact that Uvaisi created a significant and versatile work in comparison with the artists of her time is confirmed by the newly discovered poetic works of literary critics in the organization of the museum. The literary heritage of Uvaisi is conventionally grouped and stored in the fund of the house-museum:

□ Manuscript of Uvaisi Devon. It is stored in the fund of the Academy of Sciences of the



Republic of Uzbekistan (now the Scientific Center of Oriental Studies) under number 1837, in the fund of lithographic books under number 669.

□ Manuscripts of Uvaisi Devon. Manuscripts with numbers 138050, 138049, 138048 in the fund of the Museum of Literature and Art of Andijan region.

□ Manuscript by Uvaisi. It is kept in the Kokand Literary Museum under the inventory number KP-4190, R-21.

□ Works by contemporary poets and poetry lovers of a later period.

□ The work of Pulatjon Kayumov "Tazkirai Kayumi".

□ Devons of the poet, published in Cyrillic in 1959-1963-1983 based on existing manuscripts.

□ In 2010, the lyrical heritage of Uvaisi, created by A. Turdialiyev, was written in the Cyrillic alphabet.

□ Poetess Uvaisi is revered not only in Margilan, but throughout Uzbekistan, her house-museum is taken under state protection. Guests who come here feel as if they have had a conversation with a poetess. At the entrance to the museum, you are greeted by a mulberry tree, which is 200 years old. Eleven years have passed since the house-museum was completely renovated and put into operation on the eve of the 2000th anniversary of the city of Margilan. During this time, many fans have visited this institution. Among them are both local visitors and foreign tourists.

In the second section of the museum, traditional costumes of residents of Tashkent and the Fergana Valley are demonstrated. The exposition presents a collection of four women's and two men's items. There are also two amulets associated with jewelry:

□ amulet. XIX century, Tashkent. (Inventory number No. 41. There are no two coral stones in the center of the amulet, there are small stones along the edge, a silvery metallic patina).

□ amulet. XX century. Fergana. (Inventory number 5. Pearls have fallen out on decorative pendants, metal is oxidized, amber and turquoise are also incomplete).

The fund of the museum consists of personal belongings and literary heritage of Jahon Otin Uvaisi. Archival materials highlight the stages of development of the poet's creativity, documents reflecting the life and creative activity of Uvaisi. The exposition is located in three rooms. The last section contains the memorial part of the museum. The manuscripts of Uvaisi's works are kept here. There is also a literary club in the hotel section of the dwelling. This hall hosts literary and memorial evenings, conferences, meetings, thematic evenings and exhibitions dedicated to the memory of Uvaisi.

House-Museum of Hamza Khakimzod Niyazi in Kokand is not only a historical place where the activist lived, but also an important ethnographic object. The museum, in which the exposition was created using an architectural complex method, plays an important role as a typical type of traditional Uzbek housing of the late 19th – early 20th centuries. Museum house hotel, kitchen, warehouse consists of a pharmacy, which is also preserved in its original form, because one of the family members was engaged in medical practice. This museum differs from other museums in that it reflects the home of a middle-class healer and is very important. The museum has preserved a piano, chapman, and the owner's carpet.

House-Museum of Abdulla Kakhhar was created in accordance with the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 191 dated May 6, 1987. The museum was founded in the house where the writer lived and worked for the last ten years of his life. The house-museum consists of four rooms, a porch and the main entrance corridor, where the author's personal belongings, documents, orders and medals, manuscripts and books, photographs and works of art are exhibited. The halls of the museum are decorated with exhibitions reflecting the life and work of the writer. The hotel and library are memorial rooms that have survived to this day as they were during the life of the writer. The TV, radio, tape recorder and various furniture in the guest room purchased and used by the writer will naturally arouse interest and a special impression on the visitors. More precisely, these objects directly create the atmosphere of the 60s of the twentieth century in the eyes of the viewer. Visitors will also have an unforgettable impression from the invaluable library of the writer. And this is certainly not casual. The library of the museum contains more than five hundred magazines and about three thousand books by the author. These are rich literary treasures that the writer has accumulated throughout his life. The author's library also contains unique copies of Uzbek and Persian-Tajik literary works, old books published in Moscow and St. Petersburg in the second quarter of the 19th century.

A separate shelf contains publications of the first books of Abdullah Kahhar, published in different years to the present day, his works published in fraternal and foreign languages, scientific and critical works about the life and work of the writer, memoirs. The author brought the works of Tolstoy, Chekhov, Gogol, Turgenev, Lermontov, Dostoevsky, Pisarev, Belinsky, Gorky and Jack London from a trip to Moscow.



III. DISCUSSION

These rare works testify to the rich and unique collection of the library in the house-museum. Also, in one of the halls of the house-museum dedicated to the poet's work, one can find such works as "Sarob", "Kushchinar lamp", "Sinchalak", "Tales from the past." It is noteworthy that they were published in different languages - Russian, Arabic, Persian, Tajik, Kazakh, Vietnamese, Spanish, English, Armenian, Azerbaijani, Estonian, German, French, Greek, Moldavian, Romanian, Bulgarian, Latvian, Bengali, Korean.

The first section, entitled "The Life of Abdullah Kahhar", tells about different stages of the life of the writer, important events. Undoubtedly, visitors who have read the story "Tales from the Past" will be even more interested in the childhood of Abdullah Kahhar. Taking this into account, in this section of the exposition, an attempt was made to visually show the life, culture, and living environment of people at the beginning of the twentieth century. This purpose is served by a blacksmith's machine and tools, old clothes, household items, photographs. The next part of the exposition includes documents, marches, poems, documents about the poet's life while studying at the Kokand Pedagogical School, notebooks with notes on various subjects, photographs and a wall newspaper. The publication "Bilim Yurti" and its comic poster "Kumortki", prepared in 1922 under the editorship of Abdullah Kahhar, is a unique memory of the poet's student years. This section also tells about Abdullah Kahhar's favorite pastime - photography.

The second section, entitled "The Creativity of Abdullah Kahhar", contains a story about the journalistic activities of the writer and the first stages of his career, manuscripts of feuilletons, periodicals in which they were published. It also provides information about the author's stories, translations, plays and works translated into foreign languages. The section is organized in chronological order to show the stage-by-stage development of Abdullah Kahhar's work. The viewers' attention will be attracted by the section "Abdullah Kahhar and Cinema".

The third section, entitled "The legacy of Abdullah Kahhar", contains gifts, awards, orders and medals, diplomas, souvenirs presented to the writer as an example of respect and honor. This section of the exposition also houses the Order of Great Merit, which was awarded to Abdullah Kahhar in 2000 for his great contribution to the spiritual development of our people and Uzbek literature. At the entrance to the house-museum there is a sculptural bust made by the People's Artist of Uzbekistan Ravshan (Jaloliddin) Mirtadzhiev.

The House-Museum of Gafur Gulyam is a scientific propaganda and research organization created in accordance with the decree of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 1981 and the order of the Ministry of Culture of Uzbekistan dated November 22, 1982[2]. The museum was created in the house of the People's Poet of Uzbekistan, academician Gafur Gulyam, who lived here in 1944-1966. After the death of the poet, members of his family lived here, that is, before the creation of the museum. Today, the children of Gafur Gulyam live in one of the parts of the courtyard, and the rest belongs to the museum territory.

IV. CONCLUSION

The house-museum began to receive visitors in October 1983 on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the poet. The building was built in 1943. This historic building consists entirely of memorial rooms - the poet's creative room, recreation room, library, hotel, bedroom, children's room. It includes a literary exposition and a memorial complex. Authors' translations and samples of the writer's academic activities are presented on special stands.

In the third hall of the museum, there are exhibits testifying to the love and respect of the people for Gafur Gulam. The metro, a large literary publishing house and the Kokand Museum of Local Lore are named in honor of Gafur Gulyam. There are also documents related to the celebration of the 90th and 95th anniversary of the poet. The objects in the house-museum are kept in the same condition as during the life of Gafur Gulyam. This place where he lived and worked has been completely turned into a visited place and is protected by the state as a cultural monument.

The exposition of the museum and the fund consists of personal belongings of Gafur Gulam, books, manuscripts and lithographs, photographs and negatives, graphics and watercolors, illustrations for his books, letters and telegrams, orders and medals, works of art, sculptures, manuscripts, unusual objects, musical instruments, furniture, magnetic tapes with the voice of a poet, documentaries and films, household items and various gifts. The house-museum houses more than 10,000 exhibits. And in 1983, a bronze statue of Gafur Gulyam, made by the sculptor Yakov Shapiro, was installed in the courtyard of the house-museum.

In 2003, for the 100th anniversary of Gafur Gulyam, a new building was built and commissioned for the exposition and fund of the house-museum. In accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 9, 2002 under No. 349 "On the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the famous Uzbek poet,



academician Gafur Gulyam", a land plot was allocated adjacent to the poet's house. In this place, in 2003-2004, a two-storey building of the house-museum was built, dedicated to the memory of Gafur Gulyam[3].

The house-museum consists of two parts. The new building houses a literary exposition telling about the life and work of Gafur Gulyam. The grand opening of the building was on May 10, 2004 on the occasion of the 101st anniversary of the birth of Gafur Gulyam.

The image of the poet Gafur Gulyam has always been in the center of attention of all artists and other artists. His portrait was painted by famous artists V. Kurzin, F. Saydaliev, Kaidalov and others. These and other works deeply reveal the artistic image of the talented poet, and are the property of the people.

V. REFERENCES

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