

N. NISHONOVA



BUYUK
O'ZBEK
AYOLLARI

THE GREAT
UZBEK
WOMEN

NILUFAR NISHONOVA

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AYOLLARI**

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Yosh tarjimon Nilufar Nishonovanning o‘z oldiga qo‘ygan oliy maqsadi, **buyuk ajdodlarimizning boy madaniy me‘rosi, jonajon Vatanimizning buyuk tarixi, buguni va kelajagi** haqida o‘z tengdoshlariga, shu jumladan, xorijdagi tengdoshlariga shukronalik ruhiyatida tarjima ijod namunalari orqali yetkazib berishdir.

Muallifning mazkur «**Buyuk o‘zbek ayollari**» - «**The Great uzbek women**» nomli tarjima to‘plami uning ilk ijod namunalaridan biridir. Unda turli davrlarda tom ma‘noda **ma‘naviy jasorat** ko‘rsatgan **Buyuk momolarimiz** hayotlari va ularning boy adabiy meroslari haqida o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida batafsil, sodda va ravon tarzda yoritib berilgan.

Mazkur tarjima to‘plami asosan maktab o‘quvchilari, kasb-hunar kolleji va akademik litsey o‘quvchilari hamda oliygoh talabalari uchun mo‘ljallangan bo‘lib, u tez orada o‘z o‘quvchisini topib, yosh avlodning ma‘naviy kamolotida o‘zining munosib o‘rmini egallaydi.

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SO'Z BOSHI

Bobolarga, momolarga munosib bo'li!

Mustaqillik yillarida ta'lim sohasiga katta e'tibor qaratildi va bu o'z samaralarini berib kelmoqda.

Bugun ko'plab o'zbek yigit-qizlari xalqaro fan olimpiadalarida g'alaba qozonib, yurtimiz dovrug'ini oshiryapti. Oliy o'quv yurtlarida, kasb-hunar kollejarida puxta bilim va ko'nikmaga ega bo'lgan yoshlar esa turli sohalar rivojiga munosib hissalarini qo'shmoqda. Ular orasida chet tillarni chuqur egallagan iste'dod egalari ham ko'pchilikni tashkil etadi.

Farg'ona viloyatining Uchko'prik tumanidagi Agrosanoat kasb-hunar kolleji o'quvchisi Nilufarxon Nishonova ham ana shunday intiluvchan yoshlardan. U tarixda o'chmas iz qoldirgan mashhur o'zbek ayollari haqidagi ma'lumotlarni to'plab, ingliz tiliga o'girib, kitob tayyorlabdi. Kollej o'quvchisining xorijiy tilni tarjima darajasida yaxshi bilishi kishini quvontiradi.

Bolalik, o'smirlik paytimizda biz ham To'maris, Nodirabegim kabi momolarimiz haqida eshitganmiz. Biroq, ikki og'izgina gapdan iborat ma'lumot bilan etarli darajada taassurot hosil qilib bo'lmadi. Istiqloq yillarida ongu tafakkurimizda katta o'zgarishlar yuz berdi, o'zligimizni angladik. Kimlarning avlodi ekanimizni bildik. Bugun kichik yoshdagi maktab o'quvchisi ham buyuk bobolarimiz, buyuk momolarimiz haqida kerakli ma'lumotga ega, ular to'g'risida so'z borganda faxr-iftixor hissini tuyadi. Nilufarxonning ushbu mo'jaz kitobchasi ana shu tarbiyaning samarasi bo'lsa ajab emas.

Ma'rifatli, fidoyi, zahmatkash, yuzi ham, qalbi ham go'zal bo'lgan o'zbek ayollari nomini, ular amalga oshirgan ishlarni dunyo xalqlari albatta, bilishi kerak. Yosh tarjimonning urinishlari ana shu yo'lda tashlangan qadamdir. Uning intilishini qo'llab-quvvatlash, rag'bat berish kerak, deb hisoblayman. Tilagim, Nilufarxon bilimi, ijodi, axloqi bilan buyuk bobolari va momolariga munosib bo'lsin.

Iqbol MIRZO,

O'zbekiston xalq shoiri,

O'zbekiston Yozuvchilar uyushmasi raisining

yoshlar bilan ishlash bo'yicha o'rinbosari

INTRODUCTION

Be corresponding to grandfathers, grandmothers!

In Independence years much attention has been paid to the education and this might be the reason of many profits.

Today our uzbek girls and boys have been the winner in many international competitions and they are sharing our country's glory. Youth who have stable knowledge and practice in universities, institutions, academic lyceums and vocational colleges are serving to many fields. Among them there are many capable children who know foreign languages very well.

In Fergana, Nishonova Nilufar, the pupil of Agricultural vocational college in Uchkuprik is one of these capable youth. She collected information about women who were high-talented, outstanding in the history, after she had translated them into English, she prepared a book. It is very glad to see the pupil's knowing foreign languages well.

We also heard about our a lot of grandmothers, such as Tumaris and Nodirabegim. But it is not possible to make a good impression with little information. In Independence years there have been many modifications in our thought, we comprehended ourselves. We have known that whose generation we are. Today children have necessary information about our great ancestors and grandmothers, if there is a conversation about them children will be proud of them. It is not surprising if Nilufar's this little book is the result of this upbringing.

The people of the world must know about the names of well-educated, unselfish, toiler uzbek women which both face and soul are beautiful. The attempts of young translator are the first step on this road. I think her striving must be supported and encouraged. I wish Nilufar to be corresponding to our great grandfathers and grandmothers with her knowledge, creative works and upbringing.

Iqbol MIRZO,

People's Poet of Uzbekistan,

The deputy chairman of working with youth

departament of the Writers' Association of Uzbekistan



TO'MARIS

(miloddan avvalgi VI asr)

To'maris ahamoniylar bosqiniga qarshi kurashgan sarkarda. Ahamoniylar davlati asoschisi Kir II miloddan avvalgi 530-yilda Turonga bostirib kiradi. Bu paytda To'maris massagetlar malikasi bo'lgan. Massagetlar bu vaqtda Amudaryo bo'ylari va Qizilqumda yashagan. To'maris massagetlar podshosining xotini bo'lgan. Erining vafotidan so'ng, u davlatni boshqargan. Eron askarlari Turonga bostirib kiradi. Shiddatli jang bo'ladi.

Dastlabki jangda To'marisning o'gli Sparganiz g'olib chiqadi. Biroq, keyingi jangda forslar hiyla yo'li bilan Sparganizni asirga olishadi. Ammo or-nomusga chiday olmagan Sparganiz o'z joniga qasd qiladi. To'maris o'g'lining halokatidan esankirab qolmay, o'z xalqining manfaatini o'ylab, Kir II dan massagetlar yurtidan chiqib ketishini so'raydi. Biroq forslar shohi rad javobini bergach, ikki o'rtada ayovsiz jang bo'ladi. Nihoyat, massagetlar g'alaba qozondilar. Fors qo'shinlarining asosiy qismi, jumladan, Kir IIning jasadi topilgach, malika To'marisning buyrug'i bilan uning kesilgan boshi inson qoni bilan to'lg'azilgan meshga solingan. To'marisning

jasorati va harbiy, siyosiy faoliyati to'g'risidagi xalq dostonlari, rivoyatlari yaratildi¹.



TUMARIS

(BC VI century)

Tumaris is the colonel of Turan that struggled against Ahamoniys aggression. Before century (B.C.) 530-year Kir II opposed to the Turan. At this time Tumaris was the queen of massagets. Massagets this time lived in the bank of Amudarya and Kizilkum. Tumaris was the wife of the king of massagets. After her husband died, she ruled the state.

The soldiers of Iran oppressed to the Turan. It was strong battle. In primary the battle Tumaris's son Sparganiz was the winner. But last battle Persians captured the Sparganiz with cunning way. Sparganiz wish ill his soul. Tumaris didn't lose her head from Sparganiz's loss, She thank about her people's benefit so she asked Kir II to leave her state. But he rejected then there was a strong battle between massagets and varvars. Finally, massagets overcame in the battle. The main part of Persian army, for example, Kir II also died in that battle. After his dead body was found his cutting head was put into the dish of

¹ M.Aminov, F.Hasanov. «Buyuk ajdodlarimiz». O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti. T., 2010, 7-bet.

human's blood with the order of Tumaris. Epic poems, legends were created about the courage, military and political activities of Tumaris.



ZEBUNNISO

(1643–1721)²

Zebunniso begim o'zbek shoiri Bobur Mirzoning chevarasi, Abu Zafar Muhiddin Avrangzeb Olamgirning qizi bo'lib, onasi Dilrasbonu Gulbadanbegimning avlodlaridan bo'lgan. Zebunniso o'sha davrda taniqli otin Hafiza Maryam qo'lida savod chiqaradi. Arab tili, mantiq, tarix fanlarini o'rganadi. Shoir va olim Mullo Muhammad Isfahoniydan 13 yil ta'lim oldi. Shoir Bedil bilan mushoira qiladi. Bedilning yolg'iz qizini tarbiyalab voyaga yetkazadi. U arab va fors tillarida ijod qilgan. Zebunnisodan 8000 misradan iborat devon, 7 qasida, 5 tajre'band va 1 muxammas qolgan. Shoir 1702-yil vafot etgan bo'lib, Dehlidagi «Zarzari» qabristoniga Nizomiddin Avliyo, Amir Xusrav Dehlaviy yonida dafn etilgan. Uning qabr toshiga kamtarlik bilan aytgan quyidagi bayti yozilgan:

Bog'ayri sabza napushed kase mazore maro,
Ki kabrpushi g'ariban hamin giyos bas ast.

² Bobur ensiklopediyasi. Xalqaro Bobur jamoat fondi. . Adabiyot. –T.: «Sharq» NMAK, 2014, 256-bet.

(Tarjimasi: Mening qabrim sabzadan o'zga hech narsa bilan yopilmasin, g'ariblar qabrim yopmoq uchun shu giyohning o'zi basdir.)

Adabiy merosi: «Munis ul-arvoh» («Arvohlarning sodiq do'sti»); «Zeb ut-tavosir» («Go'zal tasvirlar») asarlari, «Injost» radifli g'azali.



ZEBUNNISO

(1643–1702)

Zebunniso is the great-daughter of the Uzbek poet Babur Mirzo and the daughter of Mukhiddin Avrangzeb Alamgir, her mother Dilrasbonu was the descendant of Gulbadanbegim. Zebunniso was educated by Khafiza atin which was well-known in that time. She learned Arabic, logic and history. Scientist and poet Mulla Mukhammad had taught her for 13 years (1659-1672). She became a scientist, musician and scribe. She was a creative co-operation with Bedil. And she brought up the only girl of Bedil. She created works in Arabic and Persian languages. A devan which consists of 80000 couplets, 7 odes, 5 tajre'band and a mukhammas were left by Zebunniso. Poetess died in 1702 and she buried in Delhi, the graveyard of Zarzari, beyond the graves of Nizamiddin Avliya and Amir Khusrav

Dehlaviy. Her these words were written on her gravestone with modesty:

Bog'ayri sabza napushed kase mazori maro,
Ki kabrpushi hamin giyoh bas ast

(Translation: Don't close my grave anything except bind weed. Because it is enough to close the grave of poors with bind weed.)

Her literary property: «Munis ul-arvoh» («The true friend of ghosts»), «Zeb ut-tavosir» («Beautiful pictures»), «Injost» works.



JAHON OTIN UVAYSIY

(1779–1845)

Mumtoz shoira Jahon Otin Uvaysiy 1779-yil oxirlarida Marg'ilonning Childuxtaron mahallasida tug'ildi. Otasi Siddiq bobo she'rlar yozgan, onasi Chinnibibi ham ziyoli ayollardan bo'lgan. Shoiraninig akasi Oxunjon hofiz sifatida mashhur bo'lgan. Fors va arab tillarini, badiiy adabiyot qoidalarini Jahon Otin otasi Siddiq bobodan o'rgangan. Shoiraning otasi erta vafot etgan. 17 yoshli Jahon Otin marg'ilonlik ziyoli Hojixonga turmushga chiqqan³. Uvaysiy yoshligidan fors-tojik va o'zbek shoiralari asarlarini o'rganadi, Qo'qon

³ N.Jiyanova, D.Nasriddinova. Adabiyot. –T.: «O'qituvchi» NMIU, 2013, 247–248-betlar.

xoni saroyida Mohlaroyim Nodira bilan ijodiy hamkorlikda bo'ladi. «Uvaysiy» taxallusi bilan she'rlar yozadi. Uning Muhammadjon va Quyoshxon ismli farzandlari, Ojiza, Jahonbibi, Hayot, Baqo, Dilorom ismli shoira shogirdlari bo'lgan. O'g'li Muhammadjon «Majnun» taxallusi bilan, qizi Quyoshxon «Xokiy» taxullusi bilan she'rlar yozgan. Uvaysiyning o'g'li Muhammadjon harbiy yurishga jo'natilib, bedarak ketgan. Qizi Quyoshxon marg'ilonlik Abdusamad qori degan kishiga turmushga chiqqan. Jahon Otin Uvaysiy 1845-yilda Marg'ilonda vafot etgan.

Adabiy merosi: «Shahzoda Hasan», «Voqeayi Muhammad Alixon» she'riy hikoyalari, «Karbonoma» dostoni, «Uvaysiyman», «Ko'ngul dog' oldi», «Mendin o'rgandi», «Oshiq bo'lmisham», «O'rgilay», «Yaxshi» kabi she'rlari, «Anor», «Qaychi» kabi chistonlari⁴.



JAHAN ATIN UVAYSIY

(1779–1845)

The outstanding poetess Jahan Atin Uvaysiy was born at last of 1779, Margilan, Childuxtaron street. Her father Siddik bobo wrote poems, her mother Chinnibibi was the intellegent women too. Poetess's brother Okhunjon was well known

⁴ N.N. Jiyanova, D. Nasriddinova. Adabiyot –T.: «O'qituvchi» NMIU, 2013, 249-bet.

as a singer, J.A. Uvaysiy learned Persian – Tajik and Arab languages, the rules of belles-lettres fiction from his father Siddik bobo. Poetess's father early died. At 17 years old Jahan Atin was married to the intellegent men Hajikhan from Margilan. Since her childhood Uvaysiy learned Persian and Tajik and Uzbek poetess' works. She was creative co-operation with Mohlaroyim Nadira in the saray of the Kokand khan. She wrote poems with "Uvaysiy" pseudonym. She had children Muhammadjan and Kuyashkhan and the apprentices Ajiza, Jahanbibi, Hayat, Baqo, Dilorom. Her son Muhammadjan wrote poems with "Majnun" pseudonym, daughter Kuyashkhan with "Khokiy" pseudonym. Uvaysiy's son Muhammadjan was sent to the military war and disappeared. Daughter Kuyashkhan was married to the Abdusamad kari from Margilan. Jahan Atin Uvaysiy died in 1845, Margilan.

Her literary property: «Prince Hasan», «The event of Muhammad Alikhan» poetic writings, «Karbalonoma» epic poem, «I am Uvaysiy», «The soul is sad», «I miss», «He learned from me», «I'm in love», «I am delighted», «Good» poems, «Pomegranate», «Scissors» riddles.



NODIRA

(1792–1842)

Yuksak badiiy iste'dod sohibasi bo'lgan Mohlaroyim Nodira 1792-yilda Andijon hokimi Rahmonquliboy oilasida tug'ildi⁵. Shoira Otin oyi qo'lida ta'lim oladi, xususiy mutolaa bilan shug'ullanadi, she'rlar mashq qilib, shoira sifatida taniladi. 1808-yilda Qo'qon xoni Norbo'tabiyning o'g'li Umarxon bilan oila quradi. 1810-yilgacha Marg'ilonda, undan keyin umrining oxirigacha Qo'qonda yashaydi. Nodira Muhammad Alixon va Sulton Mahmudxon ismli o'g'illarini tarbiyalagan. «Nodira», «Maknuna», «Komila» taxalluslari bilan o'zbek va tojik tilida she'rlar yozgan va ikkita devon tuzgan. Uning turkiy devonida 189 ta g'azal mavjud. Shoira turmush o'rtog'i vafotidan so'ng davlat ishlariga boshqosh bo'lgan. «Nodirayi davron» nomi bilan shuhrat qozongan.

Shoir Nodir (taxalluslari «Uzlat», «Mahjur»)ning «Naft gulshani» asari Nodiraga bag'ishlangan. Nodira asarlarining umumiy hajmi 10000 misra atrofida bo'lib, she'rlarining asosiy mavzusi ishqdir.

⁵ N. Jiyanova, D. Nasriddinova. Adabiyot. –T.: «O'qituvchi» NMIU, 2013, 281-bet.

Adabiy merosi: «Vasl uyin obod qildim...», «Marhabo», «Muhabbatsiz kishi odam emasdur», «Dodim eshit, «Dahrni imtihon etib ket...», «Nodira ahvolidan ogoh bo'ling», «Ehtiyoj», «Ko'zlarim mushtoqdur diydor uchun», «Firoqnoma» g'azallari⁶.



NODIRA

(1792–1842)

High talented Mohlaroyim Nodira was born in 1792, the hakim of Andijan Rahmankuliboy's family. She was taught by Atin ayi. She was busy with reading, tried to write poems and she was well-known as a poetess. In 1808 she was married with the khan of Kokand Norbutabiy's son Umarkhan. They lived in Margilan until 1810 and in Kokand until the end of their life. Nodira brought up her sons Muhammad Alikhan and Sultan Mahmudkhan. Nodira wrote Uzbek and tajik poems with «Nodira», «Maknuna», «Komila» pseudonyms and she made up two devans. There are 189 gazal in her Turkish devan. After her husband died poetess ruled the works of state. She was famous with the name of «Nodirayi Davron».

⁶ N.Jiyanova, D.Nasriddinova. Adabiyot. –T.: «O'qituvchi» NMIU, 2013, 282-bet.

Poet Nodir's («Uzlat», «Mahjur» pseudonyms) work «Naft gulshani» devoted to Nodira. Nodira's works common volume is about 10000 couplet. The main topic of her poems is love.

Her literary property: «I improved the house of an appointment...», «Welcome», «A human is not a human without love», «Listen to my shout...», «Come and examine the epoch...», «Be informed from the situation of Nadira», «Necessity», «My eyes are craving for appearance», «Firaknama» poems.

DILSHODI BARNO

(1800–1905)

Dilshodi Rahimqul so'fi qizi O'ratepa shahrida tug'ilgan. U madaniyatimiz tarixida shoira va ma'rifatparvar ayol sifatida nom qoldirgan. Dastlabki savodni otasidan olgan bo'lsa-da, keyinchalik bu ishni takomiliga yetkazib maktabdorlik darajasiga yetgan. U ko'plab iqtidorli qizlarning kamol topishiga o'zining munosib hissasini qo'shgan. Jumladan, keyinchalik mashhur shoira bo'lib tanilgan Anbar Otin ham uning qo'lida tahsil olgan. Dilshodi Barno «Tarixi muhojiron» asarida XIX asrdagi Qo'qon xonligidagi tarixiy, ijtimoiy-siyosiy hodisa va voqealarning ishonchli tasvirlarini yozib qoldirgan.

Dilshodi Barno o'zbek tilida ham, tojik tilida ham ijod qilgan. Uning har ikki tildagi asarlari ham bizgacha yetib kelgan.

Shoira asarlarida an'anaviy mavzular bilan birgalikda, o'zaro urushlar, ijtimoiy hayot manzaralari, xalq taqdiri bilan bog'liq kuzatuvlar asosiy o'rin tutadi.

DILSHODI BARNO

(1800–1905)

Dilshodi Rahimqul sufi's daughter was born in Uratepa town. She became famous as a poetess, a well-educated woman in our history of cultures. She was taught by her father, she finished this work and sufficed to the teaching degree. She brought up some capable girls as Anbar Atin.

Dilshodi Barno wrote historical, social, political events reliable images about Kokand Khan in 19 century in her «Tarixi muhojiron». Plays Dilshodi Barno created in both uzbek and both tajik languages. Her works every two language came to us.



ANBAR OTIN

(1870–1915)

Anbar Otin Farmonqul qizi Qo'qonda tug'ilgan. U mashhur Uvaysiyning jiyani bo'lgan. Uning onasi Ashurbibi oddiy kosib oilasining farzandi edi.

Anbar shoira Dilshodi Barnoning qo'lida tahsil oladi. Undagi salohiyat va iqtidorni Dilshodi Barno juda erta payqagan va qo'lidan kelgancha shu qobiliyatini o'stirishga harakat qilgan edi. Anbar maktabdorlik bilan shug'ullanganligi uchun Otin degan nom olgan. Badiiy ijodda esa u ikki tilda o'zbek va tojik tillarida asarlar yaratgan. Anbar Otinning devonida g'azal asosiy o'rin tutadi. Shuningdek, unda muhammas, masnaviy, mustazodning ham yaxshi namunasi mavjud.

«Qarolar falsafasi» o'zbek adabiyotining tarixida ayollar qismatiga bag'ishlangan alohida asar sifatida e'tiborlidir.



ANBAR ATIN

(1870–1915)

Anbar Atin Farmonkul's daughter was born in Kokand. She was a niece of great poetess Uvaysiy. Her mother Ashurbibi was a child of the modest shoemaker family.

Anbar was educated by poetess Dilshodi Barno. Dilshodi Barno noticed very early and she tried to grow her ability. Anbar became famous for busy with at teaching. She created works in two languages. The gazal is very important in Anbar Atin's devan. There is also good examples of muhammas, masnaviy, kita, mustazods. In the Uzbek literature history «Karolar falsafasi» devoted to women's fate.



ZULFIYA

(1915–1997)

Taniqli o'zbek shoirasi Zulfiya Isroilova 1915-yil 1-martda Toshkentda Isroil temirchi oilasida tug'iladi. U 1922–1931-yillarda maktabda, 1931–1934-yillarda Qizlar bilim yurtida, 1935–1938-yillarda Til va adabiyot aspiranturasida o'qiydi⁷, deyarli bir umr jurnalistika va nashriyot sohasida ishlaydi. Shoira 1938–1948-yillar mobaynida Bolalar nashriyoti muharriri, O'zbekiston davlat nashriyoti bo'lim mudiri, 1953-yilgacha «Saodat» jurnalida bo'lim mudiri, 1953–1980-yil shu jurnalning bosh muharriri lavozimida ishlab keldi.

⁷ N.Jiyanova, D.Nasriddinova. Adabiyot. –T.: «O'qituvchi» NMIU, 2013, 181-bet

Mashhur shoir Hamid Olimjonning turmush o'rtog'i, xalqaro «Nilufar» mukofoti va Javoharlal Neru nomidagi Davlat mukofoti sovrindori. Mirtemir ta'biri bilan aytganda, «Tong kuychisi» bo'lgan shoira 1996-yil 1-avgust kuni vafot etgan.

U «Semurg'» va «Zaynab va Omon» dostonlari asosida pyesa va opera librettolarni ham yaratgan. Tarjimon sifatida rus, ukrain, ozarbayjon, hind shoirlarining she'rlarini o'zbek tiliga o'giran.

Zulfiya she'rlari ingliz, nemis, rus, bolgar, xitoy, hind, yapon, arab, fors, vetnam kabi xorijiy tillarga tarjima qilingan.

Adabiy merosi: «Hayot varaqlari» (1932, birinchi she'riy to'plami), «Qizlar qo'shig'i» (1938), «She'rlar» (1939), «Uni Farhod der edilar» (1943), «Hijron kunlarida» (1944), «Dalada bir kun» (1948), «Tong qo'shig'i» (1953), «Yuragimga yaqin kishilar» (1958), «Kuylarim sizga» (1965), «Oylar», «Shalola» kabi to'plamlari, «Quyoshli qalam» (1967), «Mushoira», «Xotira siniqlari poemalari, «O'g'lim, sira bo'lmaydi urush», «Hijron» kabi she'rlari⁸.

⁸ N.Jiyanova, D.Nasriddinova. Adabiyot. –T.: «O'qituvchi» NMIU, 2013, 182-bet.



ZULFIYA (1915–1997)

Well-known Uzbek poetess Zulfiya Isroilova was born in 1915 1st of March in Tashkent of Isroil blacksmith family. She was student in 1922-1931 at school, 1931-1934 in the situation Girls education instuation, 1935-1938 Mother tongue and literature instuation postgraduate. During her life she worked as a journalism and publishing house ways. During the 1938-1948 poetess was the editor of the Children publishing house. Also she worked was the section chief of the Uzbekistan state publishing house. She was chief in the section of «Saodat» magazine until 1953. In 1953-1980 she worked as the editor in-chief of this magazine. The great poet Hamid Alimjan's wife awarded the International «Nilufar» and named the Javoharlal Neru State rewards and Mirtemir said that Zulfiya was the morning singer. She was died in 1996, the 1st of August. She created play and opera librettos from «Semurg» and «Zaynab and Aman» epic poems. As an interpreter she also translated russian, ukranian, azarbayjan, indian poems into uzbek language. Zulfiya's poems translated into english, german, russian, bulgarian, chinese, indian, japanese, arabic, persian, vetnam languages.

Her literary property: «The leaves of life» (1932 first poems selection), «Girls music» (1938), «Poems» (1939), «He was called Farhad» (1943), «In the days of separation» (1944), «One day in the field» (1948), «The morning music» (1953), «The people near my heart» (1958), «My melodies for you» (1965), «Months», «The water fall» selection, «Poetry competition», «The broken of memory», «My son, there'll be never war» (1954), «Night» (1944), «Separation» poems.



SAIDA ZUNNUNOVA

(1926–1977)

Saida Zunnunova 1926-yil 15-fevralda Andijon shahrida tugʻilgan. U shahardagi 30-maktabni tugatgach, 1941–1943-yillarda Andijon Davlat oʻqituvchilar institutida oʻqiydi. 1947–1952-yillarda ToshDU ning filologiya fakultetida taʼlim oldi⁹. Shoiri Andijon maktablarida muallima, «Gulxan», «Oʻzbekiston madaniyati» oynoma va roʻznomalarida, gazeta muharriryatlarida, yozuvchilar uyushmasida ishlaydi. Saida Said Ahmadning rafiqasi edi. U 1977-yili 51 yoshida ogʻir xastalikdan vafot etdi.

Adabiy merosi: «Salom senga», «Qizimga», «Mening Vatanim» kabi sheʼrlari, «Sodiq va Anor»,

⁹ N. Jiyanova, D. Nasriddinova. Adabiyot. –T.: «Oʻqituvchi» NMIU, 2013, 223-bet.

«Xayrixon», «Qo'shnilarim», «Ruh bilan suhbat» kabi dostonlari, «Qizingiz yozdi», «Yangi she'rlar», «Gullar vodiysi», «Qizlarjon», «She'rlar», «Nilufar» kabi to'plamlari, «Gulbahor», «Gulxan», «Do'stlik», «Qanot», «Ona», «Ko'zlar», «Direktor» va boshqalar¹⁰.



SAIDA ZUNNUNOVA

(1926–1977)

Saida Zunnunova was born in 1926 February 15, Andijan. She finished the school №30 in town. In 1941-1943 she studied in Andijan State teachers institute. In 1947-1952 she studied in TashDU the department of philology. She worked at schools as a teacher in Andijan, the monthly journal of «Gulxan» («Fire»), «O'zbekiston madaniyati» («Culture of Uzbekistan») the publishing house of writers. Saida was Said Ahmad's wife. She died in 1977, at the 51 years old on account of heavy illness.

Her literary property: «Good morning», «My motherland» poems, «Sodik and Anor», «Khayrikhan», «My neighbours», «The talk with a host» epic poems, «Your daughter wrote», «New poems», «The valley of flowers», «Girls», «Poems», «Nilufar», selections, «Flower spring», «Fire», «Friendship», «Wing», «Mother», «Eyes», «Director» and others.

¹⁰ N.Jiyanova, D.Nasriddinova. Adabiyot –T.: «O'qituvchi» NMIU, 2013, 225-bet.

MUNDARIJA

1. So'z boshi.....	3
2. To'maris.....	5
3. Zebunniso.....	7
4. Jahon Otin Uvaysiy.....	9
5. Nodira.....	12
6. Dilshodi Barno.....	14
7. Anbar Otin.....	16
8. Zulfiya.....	17
9. Saida Zunnunova.....	20

CONTENTS

1. Introduction.....	4
2. Tumaris.....	6
3. Zebunniso.....	8
4. Jahan Atin Uvaysiy.....	10
5. Nodira.....	13
6. Dilshodi Barno.....	15
7. Anbar Atin.....	16
8. Zulfiya.....	19
9. Saida Zunnunova.....	21

NILUFAR NISHONOVA

**BUYUK O‘ZBEK
AYOLLARI**

**THE GREAT UZBEK
WOMEN**

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Nilufar NISHONOVA 2000 yilda Farg‘ona viloyati Uchko‘prik tumanida tug‘ilgan. U 2006-2008 o‘quv yillarida Farg‘ona viloyati Uchko‘prik tumani 31-umumiy o‘rta ta‘lim maktabida, 2008-2009 o‘quv yilida Toshkent shahar Mirobod tumani 294-ingliz tilini chuqur o‘rgatuvchi maktabda, 2009-2015 o‘quv yillarida Farg‘ona viloyati Uchko‘prik tumani 1-ixtisoslashtirilgan maktab internatida, 2015 yildan boshlab Uchko‘prik tumani Agrosanoat kasb-hunar kollejida tahsil olib, fidoiy Ustozlari ko‘magida ingliz tilini puxta o‘rganib kelmoqda.

Ingliz tili fanidan “Bilimlar bellashuvi” hamda fan olimpiadalarida tuman va viloyat bosqichlarida faol ishtirok etib kelmoqda.

U 2014 yilda, 14 yoshida "Yuksak ma'naviyatli avlod" festivali doirasidagi ko'rik tanlovda "Prezident asarlari bilimdoni" yo'nalishi bo'yicha 14-16 yoshlilar o'rtasida tuman, viloyat va respublika bosqichlarida faol ishtirok etib, birinchi o'ringa munosib deb topilgan.

