

"POPULARIZING THE JAHON OTIN UVAYSIY HOUSE-MUSEUM"

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Annotation: This article explores the topic of popularizing the Jahon Otin Uvaysiy House-Museum.

Keywords: Jahon Otin Uvaysiy, ghazals, riddles, house-museum, popularization, Margilan, Kokand, diwans, exposition, museum, famous works, paintings, suzani, shrine, fabrics.

Introduction: The Jahon Otin Uvaysiy House-Museum, located in the city of Margilan, was opened in 2006. The museum's exhibits are dedicated to the life and work of Jahonbibi, also known as Uvaysiy, Vaysiy, or Uvaysa, who lived between 1781 and 1845 in Margilan and Kokand.

The poetess was passionate about classical Eastern literature and poetry. She wrote lyrical poems in the style of "Doston" (epic poems) and "Diwans" (collections of poems). She also composed "mukhammas" (five-line stanzas) based on ghazals and wrote literary imitations and commentaries on the poems of famous poets from different eras of Central Asia. Uvaysiy was one of the pioneers of social and romantic female poetry genres, opening a new page in the history of Uzbek literature¹.

Among Jahon Otin Uvaysiy's most famous works are: "Karbala," "Poem about Prince Hasan," "Poem about Prince Husayn," and "The History of Muhammad Alikhan".

A visit to the Uvaysiy House-Museum offers a unique glimpse into the authentic and timeless beauty of the ancient East, reflecting the atmosphere and spirit of that era.

In the exhibition hall, visitors can explore the literary heritage of Jahon Otin Uvaysiy. The space features traditional men's and women's clothing from the 18th–19th centuries, household items, national musical instruments, and manuscripts of prominent classical poets such as Bedil and Fuzuli. Additionally, archival documents,

¹ Jahon Otin Uvaysiy House Museum. (Archived on June 12, 2021, by the Wayback Machine). Retrieved from museumfergana.uz.

journals and newspapers, photographs, fabrics, suzani (embroidered textiles), prayer rugs, and various other historical artifacts from the same era are on display. Today, the museum holds over 160 exhibition items².



In addition to lyrical poems, Uvaysiy authored liro-epic works such as Shahzoda Hasan and Shahzoda Husan, as well as historical epics like Voqeoti Muhammad Alixon. These liro-epic poems are based on events from Islamic history and reflect her deep knowledge as a learned teacher and religious scholar (otinoyi) of her time. Uvaysiy is considered one of the most skillful poets in composing in the muammo meter of aruz, especially after Alisher Navoi.

Sohibakhon Islomova, a graduate student at Andijan State University named after Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, successfully defended her master's thesis titled "Logical Study and Poetics of Uvaysiy's Lyrics". The research includes textual analysis of her previously unstudied riddles (chistons), ghazals, muwashshah, and other poetic forms.

Although significant research has been conducted on the poet's life and work, Uvaysiy's full creative potential has yet to be completely revealed to admirers of Uzbek literature. Many works in her published diwans remain unexplored. Numerous unpublished and diverse poetic pieces are still preserved in the Andijan Art Museum.

² uz.wikipedia.org.

To date, 269 ghazals, 29 mukhammasses, 5 musaddas, 1 murabba, and several riddles attributed to Uvaysiy have been discovered.



Uvaysiy's descendants, including Khadichabegim's offspring, still live in Andijan. A recent reunion gathered seven generations of her descendants — Muzaffarkhon, Habibullohon, and Nurillohon Mamatov among them. Organizing more of such meetings where family members explain exhibits and museum collections to tourists and visitors would greatly enhance engagement. This would significantly contribute to the popularization of the museum.

One of the museum's most precious items is Uvaysiy's personal chest. With dedicated research, more of her belongings may be discovered among the public and added to the museum's collection.

Personal belongings of the poet — including chests, scarves, outer garments, shoes, headwear, musical instruments, pottery, and kitchen utensils — can be found among the museum's exhibits. Designers could reproduce samples of traditional clothing worn by Uvaysiy and offer them for sale. Headwear replicas could also be made available. These initiatives would not only attract tourists but also increase interest among local visitors.

Photographs of 18th–19th century manuscripts and writings by Uvaysiy and other Uzbek poets — original poems handwritten by the authors — are also part of the exhibit. Taking photos next to suzanis or producing suzanis embroidered with the museum's logo and selling them would serve as an additional source of funding.

Hosting traditional Eastern-style cultural events would add unique flavor to the museum experience. Local artisans could recreate household items from Uvaysiy's time and display them in museum courtyards. This would enhance visitor interest and

potentially lead to commercial opportunities. Crafting Uvaysiy's portraits on trays and jugs during exhibitions could appeal to European tourists, helping to bridge Eastern and Western artistic traditions.



Distributing her ghazals, mukhammasses, and riddles to visiting schoolchildren, college and university students could inspire them toward literature. Adding the museum logo to these booklets or providing flyers during follow-up visits could further promote the museum and encourage investment.

In conclusion, the Jahon Otin Uvaysiy House-Museum is not only a priceless representation of our literary heritage but also a vital center reflecting the cultural and spiritual values of the Uzbek people. By promoting this museum, we spread awareness of the great poetess's legacy while fostering a sense of national pride, historical respect, and love for literature among the younger generation. Through modern information technologies — such as virtual tours, online promotion, and public cultural events — the museum's significance and reputation will only grow. Promoting the Jahon Otin Uvaysiy House-Museum is, therefore, a practical expression of our reverence for our spiritual heritage.

References:

1. Jahon Otin Uvaysiy House Museum. (Archived on June 12, 2021, by the Wayback Machine). Retrieved from museumfergana.uz.
2. uz.wikipedia.org.