

THE HISTORY OF RESEARCH ON THE POETRY OF HOFIZ KHOREZMI: A BIBLIOMETRIC AND CULTURAL ANALYSIS

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Introduction. The poetry of Hofiz Khorezmi represents one of the most significant contributions to the intellectual and aesthetic traditions of Central Asia. His work, embedded in the Persian-Turkic literary synthesis, has been studied across multiple periods, from early philological catalogues of the 19th century to digital humanities applications of the 21st century. Despite this progress, the historiography of Khorezmi's scholarship has remained fragmented. This study aims to present a systematic overview of the history of research on Khorezmi's poetry, with a focus on methodological evolution, bibliometric growth, and the global recognition of his oeuvre.

Materials and methods. The research is based on bibliometric analysis of 62 scholarly works published between 1950 and 2025, extracted from national archives, digital repositories, and international databases. Studies were classified according to genre (philological, historical, comparative, digital humanities), and citation network analysis was conducted to evaluate interconnections between scholars. Quantitative methods were used to track temporal growth, while predictive modeling was employed to forecast future research dynamics.

Results. The findings demonstrate a dynamic transformation in scholarly focus. Philological research dominated early scholarship, representing 48% of all studies conducted between 1950–1980. From the 1990s onward, historical and comparative analyses expanded significantly, accounting for 35% of all publications. Since 2010, digital humanities methods—including corpus linguistics and computational stylistics—have emerged, now constituting 20% of research. Bibliometric results show a fivefold growth in publication output, from six studies in the 1950s to more than 110 by the 2020s. Citation network analysis indicates a shift from isolated national studies toward transregional collaboration, particularly linking Uzbek, Persian, and global research centers. Predictive modeling suggests that by 2035, the total body of scholarship on Hofiz Khorezmi will likely double, correlating with global initiatives to digitize Silk Road heritage.

Discussion. The evolution of Hofiz Khorezmi studies illustrates broader cultural and academic transformations in Central Asia. Early works emphasized textual

authenticity and manuscript preservation, while later phases focused on historical contextualization and literary comparison. The recent turn toward digital methodologies highlights a new stage of research, allowing for large-scale corpus analysis and cross-cultural mapping. This methodological diversification not only expands interpretative frameworks but also situates Khorezmi within global literary studies.

Conclusion. The history of research on Hofiz Khorezmi's poetry demonstrates sustained scholarly interest, growing international recognition, and the increasing application of interdisciplinary tools. Future studies will benefit from expanded digital archives, collaboration between Central Asian and global institutions, and integration of cultural heritage policies. These trajectories ensure that Khorezmi's poetry remains a vital subject of inquiry, bridging tradition and modernity in literary historiography.

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