

## THE SIGNIFICANCE OF ALISHER NAVOI'S POETIC WORKS AND POETICS IN THE UPBRINGING OF YOUTH

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**Annotation:** *This scientific article contains information about the life and work of our great grandfather Alisher Navoi, the pride of the Uzbek people, the sultan of speech, as well as the influence of his works on the education of young people today.*

**Key words:** *works of Lutfi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, "Khamsa", "Majolis" extremely rare source, epic hospital bathrooms.*

In the words of our honorable president, "It is impossible to develop spirituality without changing the education system and, on this basis, the mind. Therefore, a superficial, official approach and poorly thought-out work in this field are absolutely unacceptable." [1]

This issue has become the most important and serious issue in the last five-six years in our country, focusing on strengthening the material and technical base of educational organizations and comprehensive schools that implement national education [2]. As a matter of fact, this is the main goal of the "Educationally important" classes organized on a large scale in our educational centers today.

It would be appropriate to use our great scientists and foreign scientific methods to teach these lessons to young people.[3] For this, it is necessary to study in depth the rich scientific literary heritage left by them and to be able to inculcate the memory of the ancestors in the minds of the young generation. There are many scientific and literary methods and our Great Ancestors that need to be studied in this regard. [4]

For this purpose, we managed to conduct a survey among young students on the topic "Have you studied the works of our ancestors". According to this survey, almost all students can clearly name the works of Alisher Navoi, Lutfiy, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, 45% of young people.

It became known that they have Ishaqhon Tora Ibrat. As we have seen, it became known that the works of our great ancestor Alisher Navoi have occupied a place in the hearts of all our youth. His Highness Mir Alisher Navoi is a great poet described as the Sultan of Ghazal property. Our grandfather Alisher Navoi was not only a poet, but also a great thinker who was the minister of Umarshaikh Mirza, the ruler of his time, and helped Umarshaikh Mirza to make fair decisions. Spirituality, morality, education, culture, civilization, thinking and other similar concepts in this sphere are the concepts that express the humanity of a person and are the concepts that reflect his identity and human development. The issues

of spirituality and moral education have been taken seriously in the East since ancient times. The criteria of Eastern etiquette are defined as the rules of daily life of an Oriental person. Special importance is given to the compatibility of religious and secular life. This is also expressed in the Hadiths, an important source that regulates the life of Muslims after the Qur'an. In particular, science and scientists are highly valued in hadiths. It is no exaggeration to say that "Khamsa", one of the greatest works of our grandfather, shook the world.[5] Hazrat Navoi:

*Tuxum yerga tushib chechak bo'ldi*

*Qurt jondin kechib ipak bo'ldi*

*Lola tuhumcha g'ayrating yo'qmi*

*Pilla qurticha ximmating yo'qmi*

Alisher Navoi's "Khamsa" is an epic divided into five epics, which consist of "Hayrat Ulabor", "Farhad and Shirin", "Layli and Majnun", "Saba'i Sayyor", "Saddi Iskandari" collections. "Khamsa" (Arab.-five) is a very large and easy scientific-methodical guide for the representatives of the current young generation. Alisher Navoi's work is always considered a masterpiece of his time, and the feelings of humanity and mutual kindness will always keep their value. We can say that Alisher Navoi's works can be used to organize a whole education and spiritual lessons. Alisher Navoi's prose works were created in Khorasan and Movaraunnahr in Persian and ancient Uzbek languages in different genres and on various topics. However, as a great genius, Navoi wrote such eras that, on the one hand, reflected the new interpretation and development of advanced traditions of prose in Persian-Tajik literature. Secondly, Navoi enriched the Uzbek literature with about fifteen prose works, considering the somewhat slow development of prose in Uzbek compared to verse, as well as the fact that prose is much wider than verse. Pre-Navoi's Persian prose was mainly used by historians and partly in didactic and scientific or semi-scientific literature. The formation and development of prose in the Uzbek language during this period is associated with the name of Alisher Navoi.

While creating his prose works, Navoi, without a doubt, adopted the best features of the prose that was before him and of his time, and paid special attention to the further development of their advanced traditions in his native language.

The works of many poets whose names are mentioned in Navoi's works have not reached us. In this respect, "Majolis" is an extremely rare source and is of exceptional importance for the history of literature. The work of the creator, respect for his personality, especially the attitude of the author to the working-class poets show that the work was written in a folkloric trend. In this work, the author shows another diamond edge of his talent - he is a sharp and intelligent literary scholar and critic.

Navoi paid special attention to the issue of language, which is the main tool in raising the culture of the people. He enriched the literary language of his time

"Turkish" in every way and raised it to a high level. In the form of Navoi's work, the means of expression of the Uzbek literary language increased. Aesthetic possibilities expanded, literary and scientific power increased. Not satisfied with these, Navoi wrote the work "Muhokamat ul-lughatayin" in 1499 in order to theoretically prove the maturity of the Uzbek language in all aspects. (About the analysis of the main issues in this work, see: A. Usmanov, "Muhokamat ul-lughatayin" Alishera Navoi, Tashkent 1948)

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