

LIFE AND POETICS OF ALISHER NAVOY

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Annotation: *In this scientific article, we will get information about the life and work of A. Navoi, the poet of the Uzbek people, the interpretation and poetics of his works.*

Key words: *Husayn Boygaro, "Tazkirat ush-shuaro", Hamsa, "Mantiq ut-tayr" philosophical epic, Zafarnama, Khudhud, information of Historian Khondamir,*

INTRODUCTION

Alisher Navoiy (February 9, 1441 - January 3, 1501) was a great Uzbek and other Turkic poet, thinker and statesman. In the West, he is considered a great representative of Chigatai literature, and he is honored with the title "nizomi millati va din" in the East (religion and nation's constitution).

Ali Yazdi was noticed, Maulana Lutfi highly appreciated the young poet's talent, Kamal Turbati was recognized. He studied under teachers such as Sayyid Hasan Ardasher, Pahlavon Muhammad, and collaborated creatively with Abdurahman Jami. Navoi lived far from Herat until 1469 due to internal conflicts between Timurids.

After Husayn Boygaro ascended the throne of Khurasan (1469), a new stage in Navoi's life and work began, he was appointed to the post of seal (1469), minister (1472) and governorship of Astrobad (1487). During 1480-1500 years, he built several madrasahs, 40 rabats (passenger stops), 17 mosques, 10 houses, 9 baths, 9 bridges, and 20 pools at his own expense. Husayn Boygaro gives Alisher Navoi the title "Muqarrabi Hazrat Sultani" ("the closest person of His Majesty the Sultan"). According to him, Navoi could interfere in all affairs of the state.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Alisher Navoi's biography was reflected in the works of historians and statesmen such as Khondamir, Vasifi, Husayn Boykara, Babur. Alisher Navoi is one of those greats. A four- to five-year-old child memorizes the ghazals of the Tajik poet Kasim Anvar, memorizes the philosophical epic "Mantiq ut-tayr" by Farididun Attar at school age, writes ghazals from the age of seven to eight, twelve to ten. At the age of three, he became famous throughout the country and gained the attention of the rulers, which is a guarantee that Alisher Navoi came to the world as a great man.

Davlatshah Samarkandi writes in his work "Tazkirat ush-shuaro": "Sultan Abulqasim Babur (1422-1457) was a eloquent and skilled king. Sometimes he would read the Turkish and Persian poems written by the great amir, he would be

amazed by the sweetness of the words of the power and honor of his nature, he would be surprised, he would read praises for his intelligence and gentleness.

Alisher Navoi was born on February 9, 1441 in Herat during the reign of Shahrukh Mirza, the son of Amir Temur. Contemporaries often write about him as "Nizamiddin Mir Alisher". "Nizamiddin"-din-means the rule of religion, the title given to the holders of wise positions, "mir" means amir. His father Ghiyosiddin Muhammad (he was also called Ghiyosiddin Kikhiny) was one of the officials of the Timurid palace, a trusted member of the family. His mother was the daughter of Sheikh Abusaid Chang, whose name is unknown. It seems that Alisher's grandfather was close friends with Temur's son Umarshaikh.

The great poet states in his works that he is proud of his proximity to this auspicious place. Also, some pictures of his biography can be found in his works. His contemporaries give some information about this blessed person in their books.

Alisher grew up under special upbringing and supervision because he lived in a palace environment. Since childhood, he fell in love with poetry and music. The scholar was in the circle of the virtuous. When he was three or four years old, he surprised the guests by reciting a poem by Kasim Anwar, a famous poet of his time. After a year, they sent him to school. He studied with the future sultan Husayn Baiqaro. Rumors about his intelligence and talent spread among the people.

Shahrukh Mirza died in 1447, and the struggle for the throne began between Timurid princes. Herat becomes restless. The Alisher family goes to Iraq. On the way, he met Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi, a famous historian of Alisher's time, the author of "Zafarnama", in the city of Taft.

The Alisher family returned to Herat in 1451. Historian Khondamir tells a story related to this: while the caravan was going to Herat through the Yazd desert, during one of the night marches, everyone fell asleep on the horses. The horse on which Alisher was riding, the union, went off the road, the future poet fell from the saddle, he was forced to sleep and did not wake up. A galloping horse will not go away from its owner and will stop.

Alisher wakes up at dawn, when the sun is hot. It looks like a bottomless desert, there is no one around. A lone horse pinches its tender roots. A ten-year-old boy catches himself. Riding his horse, he intelligently finds the way and walks forward. The day heats up and thirst begins. At that moment, something black appears in the distance. When he is full of water, he thanks Allah and continues on his way to Alisher. When his parents reach the destination, they find out that their son is not there, and they urgently send the official back. After a short walk, the official meets Alisher. Alisher is greeted with joy, as if he were reborn.

In 1452, Abul Qasim Babur Mirza sat on the throne of Khurasan, the unrest was suppressed. Ghiyasiddin Muhammad is appointed governor of Sabzavor. Alisher continues his studies. The school introduced young Alisher to the world of

poetry and literature. "Gulistan" by the future poet Sa'di Shirazy. He read "Boston" works, Farididdin Attar's "Mantiq ut-tayr" ("Bird Logic") with endless enthusiasm. Especially, the stories from the language of birds and their deep meaning completely captured Alisher's thoughts: One day the birds gathered together. Various: parrot, hummingbird, peacock, nightingale, etc. Hudhud (sassiipopishak) came out in the middle. Shaking the crown on his head, he described himself. Then he urged everyone to search for Semrug, the king of the universe. The birds began to question him. "Tell us the breed, the quality, the quality, give us a badge!" - they said. Hudhud started a story: Semurg was flying around the world one night. Suddenly the road fell over the city of Chin. It was a shock, the country was in need of light. One of the legs fell off. Those who were aware lost their minds. And Chin's property is full of luxury. The birds go down the road with pleasure. However, this excitement does not last long. The birds protest, apologize and withdraw. Hudhud answers each one. There is a story that proves that the worries of this world are nothing in front of the happiness of getting pregnant. Hudhud's words and stories give birds a new power. They are the leaders of the region and set off. Hudhud says that death is the path of love, and the person who enters it must, like Sheikh San'an, get rid of his identity. Other compelling stories: Finally, the birds cross seven valleys and realize they are Semurg.

"Mantiq ut-tayr" imagination accompanied Alisher all his life. At the end of his life, he wrote a book called "Lison ut-Tair" ("The Language of the Bird"). The future poet loved to read the works of Nizami Ganjavi and Khusrav Dehlavi.

In 1453, Alisher's father Ghiyosiddin Mauhammad died. Alisher Abulqasim entered Babur's service. He lived first in Sabzavor, then in Mashhad. Two school friends - Husayn and Alisher were together again. On one occasion, he said that he memorized 50,000 stanzas and 100,000 lines of poetry. Poetry was not only a speech, but also an exercise in enlightenment and thought. At the age of 15, Navoi attracted the attention of famous poets of his time with his poems. According to Khondamir, Alisher, who has just started to become known for his poems, goes to the service of Mavlano Lutfiy, a great poet of his time. Maulana asks him to read a poem. Alisher's: Orazin is closed, every moment of my eyes is filled with youth, My height, a star and a small sun will appear. He recites a ghazal that begins with Matla'i. The old poet, who was amazed by the poem, says: "By God, if I could, I would replace my ten to twelve thousand verses in Persian and Turkish with this ghazal, and I would consider it my great achievement." This was a sign that great talent was entering Turkish (Uzbek) poetry.

Nizami Aruziy Samarkandi wrote in his work "Majma' un-navodir" that a person who wanted to become a poet at that time should memorize twenty thousand stanzas from the works of his predecessors and ten thousand stanzas from the works of contemporary poets. In addition to Navoi Attar's epic "Mantiq ut-tayr" (which he completely memorized), he noted in "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn" that

in his youth he enjoyed the "sweet poetry and colorful poetry" of the poets he loved. " he memorized more than fifty thousand verses.

In 1447-1449, the Alisher family lives in Taft, Iraq. Young Alisher met the great historian-scientist Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi in Taft.

In 1449, they returned to Herat. In the years 1452-1457, his father Ghiyasiddin served in the palace of King Abul Qasim Babur, and the king sent him to the city of Sabzavor as governor. Alisher continued his studies in Mashhad under the patronage of King Abulqasim Babur.

Alisher became an orphan from his father at the age of twelve (1455) and entered the service of the king of Khurasan, Abul Qasim Babur.

Abulqasim Babur loved literature and art, appreciated artists, and wrote ghazals in Uzbek and Persian. The enlightened ruler takes Alisher under his upbringing. Honoring his talent and ability, he pays attention to his education, creativity and improvement of his poetry skills. 1456 Abulqasim Babur moves his capital from Khurasan to Mashhad and takes Alisher with him. 1457 Abulqasim Babur died, Abu Said Mirza took the throne of Herat. In 1459-1469, Alisher Navoi lived in Samarkand, he was guided by the governor of Samarkand, Ahmad Hajibek, and the famous scientist Fazlullah Abulays. Alisher stayed in Mashhad and continued his studies. He studied logic, philosophy, mathematics. At the same time, he wrote beautiful ghazals in Uzbek and Persian languages and became known as a great poet. Alisher uses the pseudonym "Navoi" in his poems in Uzbek, and "Foni" in his poems in Persian.

In Mashhad, Navoi became close friends with Syed Hasan Ardasher, Pahlavan Muhammad, and later wrote literary and biographical works about these enlightened people, such as "The Case of Sayed Hasan Ardasher" and "The Case of Pahlavon Muhammad".

Navoi met Abdurahman Jami when he was about 18-19 years old.

Jami, who is happy with Navoi's level of knowledge, ability and poetic talent, appreciates him both as a child and as a student. Later, the relationship between mentor and student between these two great poets became stronger and turned into cooperation.

Alisher came to Samarkand in 1466 and initially lived there in financial difficulties. Despite this, he studies in Samarkand madrasas, gets to know people of science, literature and art. With his talent and ability, he will soon gain fame and attention.

In 1469, after Husayn Boykara took the throne, Alisher invited Navoi to Herat, to his side.

Navoi Husayn finishes the ode "Hiloliya" on the occasion of Boykara's accession to the throne.

He builds "Ikhlosiya" madrasa, "Khalosiya" house, "Shifoilya" hospital, Jame' mosque, "Darul-huffoz" (reading room) and other similar buildings, bridges, and digs canals.

In 1472-1476, Alisher Navoi wrote his first poetry book "Badoye ul-bidoya", and in 1486 the second book "Navodir un-nihoya".

During 1483-1485, the work "Khamsa" was created. In the years 1491-1492, he began to compile a collection of all his poems in Uzbek. Work on Devon continued until 1498-1499. It consisted of four parts, each of which was a complete divan. The poet named it "Khazayin ul-Maani" ("Treasure of Meanings"). This devan is popularly known as "Chor devan".

Alisher Navoi "Tarihi muluki Ajam", "Tarihi anbiyo va hukamo", in 1491 "Majolis un-nafois" essay, 1492 treatise "Mezon Ulavzon" on the theory of literature, 1495-1496 "Nasayim ul-Muhabbat", 1498-1499 "Lison ut-Tayr", 1499 "Muhokamat ul -lug'atayn", 1500, created several works such as "Mahbub ul-Qulub".

Alisher Navoi died on January 3, 1501 after a severe illness.

According to the order of Husayn Boygaro, mourning was declared for the whole country.

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