



World Conference on "Integrated and Life-long Education of Modernity"

Mir Alisher Navoi, a Great Thinker Recognized by the World

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Abstract. This article presents examples of the life and work of Mir Alisher Navoi, the sultan of ghazals, his ways of life, his writings and ghazals. The work of the poet is beautifully illustrated with artistic images. The statesman and his position before the public, as well as his equally active participation in state affairs, are wonderfully revealed in literature. Alisher Navoi, a great thinker recognized by the world, has left an indelible mark on the hearts of every young generation, and until now his birthday is widely celebrated in all corners. We believe that the works and epics of this thinker will serve as a great source of knowledge for future generations.

Key words: Sultan of Ghazal property, Alisher Navoi, Zullisonayn, statesman, rubai, community, Timurids, ghazal, literary critic, thinker.

Alisher Navoi combined literary works with politics throughout his life. As a person with a high position, he made a great contribution to the socio-economic improvement of the country's life; He patronized the development of science, art, and always tried to ensure that peace and harmony prevailed. Navoi collected his few poems written in Persian under the name Devoni Foni. He also wanted to compete with Persian poets. If we count the number of ghazals released in total form, they amount to 3150 pieces. It is no exaggeration to say that Navoi is the leader in terms of the number of poems he wrote. Also, Navoi collected his odes in Persian language and created two collections called Sittai zauriya (Six Necessities) and Fusuli arbaa (Tart Season of the Year). As we can see, Navoi's legacy is diverse in themes and genres. His works have served for the development of Uzbek literature from the 15th century to the present day. For centuries, his works have been considered a source of imitation and inspiration.

Mir Alisher Navoi, the sultan of the Ghazal estate and the world-recognized great thinker, was born on February 9, 1441 in Bogi Davlatkhana district of the city of Herat, the capital of the Khorasan state, in present-day Afghanistan. His father, Ghiyosiddin Muhammad, served in the court of the Timurids, one of the most influential people of his time, and paid serious attention to his son's upbringing and education. His mother (name unknown) is said to be the daughter of Sheikh Abusaid Chang, a prince of Kabul. Little is known about Navoi's parents, and he did not provide detailed information about his relatives in his works. There is information that Navoi had a brother named Darveshali.

Davlatshah Samarkandi, one of the most accomplished literati scholars of the 15th century,

gave brief information about Navoi's father in "Tazkirot un-shuaro" ("Poets' Tazkiras") saying that "Navoi's father was a confidant of Abdul Qasim Babur and one of the nobles of the Chigatai clan." At the same time, he also noted that Ghiyaziddin Muhammad was a soldier.

The future poet's first teachers in poetry were his uncle Mir Sayyid Kabuli and Muhammad Ali Garibi. Navoi said about them in "Majolis-un Nafois", especially about Kabuli: "He had a good taste, he was more inclined to speak Turkish...", and about Garibi: "He was a good-natured, kind-hearted young man." He played more words well. He liked him and his method. He was also aware of musical knowledge..." he paused briefly.

Shahrukh Mirza died in 1447. Alisher Navoi's family left the country along with many other people when the war for the throne broke out between the Timurid princes and riots started in the country. On the way, young Alisher meets the great historian Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi. They get to know the historian Alisher, praise his knowledge and wisdom, and bless him. In 1452, Shahrukh's grandson Abul Qasim Babur sat on the throne of Herat. Ghiyasiddin Muhammad was elected governor of the city of Sabzavor, but died soon after. At this time, Alisher is just 12 years old. Abulqasim Babur takes Alisher and his school friend Husayn Boykara under his care. In the years 1457-1463, Navoi studied at Mashhad madrasas. In 1463, he returned to Herat. In the capital of Khurasan, Sultan Abu Said established his order, people who came with him from Movarounnahr were appointed to important tasks, people close to Alisher Navoi were exiled, his uncles Mirsaid and Muhammad Ali, who went with Husayn Boykara, died in the war, and it was a problem to find a place to live. Alisher Navoi's situation in those days is expressed in the poetic lines of his later teacher Sayyid Hasan Ardasher from Samarkand. At this time, Alisher Navoi, who became a famous poet in the country, was chased by Abu Said and expelled from Herat. The poet is forced to go to Samarkand. Alisher Navoi lived in Samarkand from 1465 to the spring of 1469, studied at Fazlullah Abu Lays madrasa and deepened his knowledge of various sciences. In the 1500s, the poet's life conditions became difficult. His health deteriorates, but he does not stop creating. On January 3, 1501, Navoi died of an illness. The whole people of Herat will mourn for the great poet for 7 days.

Alisher Navoi wrote perfectly in two languages. He used the nicknames "Navoi" in Turkish and "Foni" in Persian.

Alisher Navoi's literary and scientific legacy can be divided into 4 seasons:

1. Devonians. 2. Epics. 3. Poetic heritage in Persian language. 4. Scientific-philological, prose and historical works.

Alisher Navoi's poetic heritage created in Uzbek language is mainly concentrated in "Khazayin ul-Maoni" collection. The work consists of 4 parts. The first part of Devon is "Garayib us-sigar" ("Childhood oddities"), the second part is "Navodir us-shabab" ("Rarities of youth"), the third part is "Badoye' ul-wasat" ("Middle age badias") and finally, the fourth part was named "Fawayid ul-kibar" ("Benefits of old age"). "Khazayin ul-maani" is a collection containing thousands of poems and dozens of types of poems related to the complex and high thinking and innumerable emotions of the human child, and is a unique phenomenon in the history of Eastern literature. This type of complex was created only by Amir Khisrav Dehlavi before Alisher Navoi. Thousands of poems included in this collection were written by Alisher Navoi throughout his life under various conditions and for various reasons, and they are connected with the poet's life and the period in which he lived through countless threads. Alisher Navoi wrote "Ilk devon", "Badoye'ul-bidoya", "Navodir un-nihoya" until "Khazayin ul-Maoni". "Khazayin ul-Maani" was created on the basis of the

poems written after the composition of "Nawadir ul-Nihaya" included in these 3 divans.

There are 650 2600 ghazals in each of the 4 divans in "Khazayin ul-Maoni", 210 ghazals in 4 divans, 133 rubai, 86 fard, 52 problems, 13 tuyuq, 10 mukhammas, 10 chistan, 5 musaddas, 4 tarje'band, 4 mustazad, 1 In particular, there is 1 composition, 1 qasida, 1 masnavi, 1 sokinama, and 16 types of Eastern poetry are represented. In 1472-1476, he wrote his first book "Badoye' ul-bidoya" ("The Beginning of Art") by the king's order and desire. This divan consists of 777 ghazals, 85 rubai, 52 problems, 46 khita, 53 fard, 10 tuyuq, 10 lugz, 3 mustazad, 5 mukhammas, 3 tarje'bands, 2 musaddas. Alisher Navoi has created a lot of works in various genres and directions throughout his career. He created mature works in both prose and poetry. In his prose, Navoi wrote mainly in socio-political, moral-educational, scientific-philosophical, and economic directions.

As we can see, Navoi's legacy is diverse in themes and genres. His works have served for the development of Uzbek literature from the 15th century to the present day. For centuries, his works have been considered a source of imitation and inspiration. These works are major works of the thinker. They were written in different years, in different directions. From Navoi's extensive writing, it can be seen that he made a great contribution to world spirituality not only as a poet, but also as a scientist, that is, as a linguist, literary critic, historian, and philosopher. Alisher Navoi wrote more than 12,000 verses of poetry in Persian, the treatise "Mufradot" about the problem genre, the series of short stories "Sittayi Zaruriya", "Fusuli Arbaa", and compiled the book "Devoni Foni". These works were born out of the poet's creative debates with prominent representatives of Persian literature such as Haqani, Sa'di, Abdurrahman Jami. In terms of content and artistic expression, Navoi's works are not inferior to those of his teachers. In particular, Navoi deeply respected Abdurrahman Jami as his teacher and all-rounder. In his work "Bahoristan", Jami says about his student Navoi: "...no one in the Turkish language wrote as many and good poems as Navoi and scattered gems of verse."

Undoubtedly, the peak of Navoi's work is the work "Khamsa". Its creation was an important reality in the literature of Turkic peoples. The poet was one of the first to create a complete "Khamsa" in the Turkish language, thus proving that it is possible to write a large-scale work in the Turkish language. Creation of "Khamsa" i.e. "Five Epics" was one of the most perfect traditions of classical oriental literature. For this reason, the poets who created the work "Khamsa" in history can be counted on the fingers. Alisher Navoi in the preface of the saga "Saddi Iskandarii" specifically touches on this issue and compares the writing of each epic of "Khamsa" to morning, noon, evening, evening and night prayers.

From his youth, Navoi aimed to create five epics in Turkish, and he completed them in a very short period of time, i.e. in 1483-1485, compared to other "Hamsa" poets. During this period, the poet also creates other tracts. Navoi's work "Khamsa" consists of such epics as "Hayrat ul-Abror", "Farhad and Shirin", "Layli and Majnun", "Sabai' sayyar" and "Saddi Iskandari".

Navoi worked as a seal in 1469-1472, and as a minister in 1472-1476. In 1487-1488 he ruled the city of Astrobod.

Alisher Navoi Husayn was one of the most powerful people in the Boykara palace. Boykara appoints his childhood friend as his prime minister. King Boykara always followed Navoi's advice, therefore, the years of his rule were relatively peaceful, urban development and art flourished. During the years of Navoi's ministership, prosperity and culture developed in Herat. The poet himself was the leader, brought water to the dry lands, cleaned the old ditches, and dug new canals. He repaired old buildings and built new ones. How many madrassas and houses were built.

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For example, in the work "Waqfiya" Navoi mentioned the land, properties, amount, use, buildings and structures built with the funds of the foundation, the procedures established in madrasahs and houses in this direction, and listed the charitable institutions, scientific and cultural buildings and gardens that he built with his own funds. passed. The work is an important source for studying Navoi as a davlab figure and his relationship with Husayn Boykara.

According to Khondamir, during the 80s, Alisher Navoi built or repaired several madrasahs, 40 rabats, 17 mosques, 10 rooms, 9 baths, 9 bridges, and about 20 pools in Herat and other cities of the country at his own expense. Among them are "Ikhlosiya" and "Nizomiya" madrasahs in Herat, "Khalosiya" house, "Shifaiya" school, "Darul-huffoz" building for Quran reciters, "Khusraviya" madrasa in Marv, "Darul-huffoz" charity building in Mashhad and other unique ones. there are architectural monuments.

Navoi's work is studied with great interest not only in Uzbekistan, but also in Europe and the Pacific countries. For this reason, it is no exaggeration to say that the science of "Navoiyshnoslik" was created independent of the science of literature. Navoi's work was thoroughly studied during his lifetime and is still being studied. Thousands of scientific works, articles, tracts, works, films, plays, and artistic works have been created all over the world dedicated to his work and life. In particular, in Uzbek literature, the novel "Navoi" by the writer Oybek (with this novel, Oybek founded the tradition of creating a work of fiction about historical figures in Uzbek literature) and the series of stories by Mirkarim Osim are famous. There is great interest in Navoi's works in Europe. In this regard, the works of many Orientalists can serve as an example. Because his works are not just a product of artistic imagination, they are important in studying the history and philosophy of the peoples of the East.

The style and trends in Alisher Navoi's works will cause the emergence of many currents in literature. The great Orientalist scientist Armeniy Vamberi recognized Navoi as "a well-known and famous great Uzbek poet". Another great thinker, king and poet Zahiriddin Mohammad Babur Navoi in his work "Baburnoma": "Alisherbek was a man without a minister. They even recite poems in Turkish, no one is a good orator."

Every year, February 9, Navoi's birthday is widely celebrated throughout the republic.

There are places and addresses named after Navoi in every corner of Uzbekistan. Including: one region (Navoi region), city, (Navoi city), higher educational institution (Institute of Uzbek language and literature named after Alisher Navoi), National Library of Uzbekistan, Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, Museum of Literature, Grand Academic Opera and Ballet Theater in Tashkent, Arts palace, a subway station in Tashkent, dozens of streets and collective farms are named after Alisher Navoi. There is also a State Prize named after Alisher Navoi and a state scholarship for students.

In addition to the territories of the Republic, statues of Alisher Navoi have been installed in Moscow, Minsk, Washington, Tokyo, Baku, Dushanbe, and Seoul.

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