

**ALISHER NAVOI-GREAT POET, THE IMPACT OF HIS EDUCATIONAL  
WORKS FOR THE YOUNGER GENERATION**

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*Inoyatova G.N.*

*Student of Navoi State Pedagogical Institute,*

*E-mail: [guzalinoyatova8@gmail.com](mailto:guzalinoyatova8@gmail.com)*

*Tel: +998970861205*

**Abstract:** This article deals with the study of the efficient and diverse creative heritage of Hazrat Alisher Navoi, a great poet and scientist, a famous logical thinker, the founder of Uzbek literature and language. Navoi's heritage encompass philosophy, political science, literary criticism, scientific and lyrical works.

As a man of high repute, he had contributed much to the improvement of the social and economic life of the country. He promoted science, art and literature and always strove to establish peace and harmony. His works, especially "Hayrat-ul Abror" and "Mahbub ul- Qulub" elevate hearts among even through the centuries. Young people are brought up on his works.

**Key Words:** the way of life, state activity, literary heritage, the attitude to the population.

**Introduction.**

Alisher Navoi is one of the great figures who brought our nation to the ranks of the most civilized and enlightened nations in the world. Almost all the information about the life our great-grandfather, who devoted his entire life to raising the status of the Turkish language, recognizing the possibilities of Turkish literature to the world, strengthening the foundations of Turkish statehood, and establishing the criteria of truth and justice in has been preserved. The former President of Uzbekistan I. Karimov gave a high definition to our great grandfather and said: "Alisher Navoi is a great person who forms an entire period in the history of our nation's mind and thinking, artistic culture, an incomparable representative of our national literature, an immortal artist of words who glorified the pride and honor of our nation to the world. In other words, there is not a single person who speaks Turkish and Persian in the world who does not know Navoi, does not love Navoi, does not look at Navoi with loyalty and faith "(I.A.Karimov,2008).

Alisher Navoi is widely regarded as the "Sultan of the Gazel". Each of his works makes it possible to understand of the way of life of people of Central Asia of the XV century more deeply. There many stories and legends related to the life and activities of this breed among the people. Because the lifestyle and actions of such people are examples, and their words are the truth.

In this article, I will describe two monumental works “ Hayrat ul-Abror”, “Mahbub ul-Qulub” statements that play an important role in the education of young generation are described as examples.

Alisher Navoi is an artist of words, a sultan of thought, a great poet. Today, many research studies are being conducted in the field of Navoi studies, scientific conferences are being held at the national and international levels. His real name is Nizomiddin Mir Alisher. He was born in Herat and spent most of his life there. Of Navoi His father, Giyosiddin Bahodir, was close to the Timurid dynasty. As a child, he memorized Farididdin Attar's Mantiqut-tayr and came to the attention of Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi. Mawlana Lutfi praised the young poet's talent and won the recognition of Kamol Turbati. Educated by Sayyid Hasan Ardasher and Pahlavon Muhammad, he worked with Abdurahmon Jami collaborated. Hussein Boyqaro Alisher He was given the title of "muqarrabi hazrati sultani" ("the closest person to the sultan"). According to him, Navoi could interfere in all affairs of the state. At the age of 7, he memorized Farididdin Attar's Mantiqut-tayr. Mir Alisher started writing poems at the age of 7-8. Alisher Navoi was awarded the title of "Muqarrabi hazrati sultoniy" ("the closest person of the sultan") .The title gave Navoi the right to interfere in all affairs of the state. The revival of the Turkic language was Navoi's great courage for our spirituality. The name "Guli", described as Navoi's lover, is found only in folklore, the legend of Navoi and is found only in legends. Guli's name is a note about Navoi's life does not occur in any of the sources. In Navoi's works, Farhod is a symbol of a perfect man full Alisher Navoi's poems, prose works, his religious, historical, philosophical and educational treatises are the embodiment of all the power and majesty in the imagination of any person.

The great humanist Alisher Navoi, like other great figures of the medieval Renaissance, showed with his whole life what a real person should be like. He fought against the injustices of his time, exposed the abuse and greed of officials, and protected the weak and needy. During the reign of Sultan Hussein Boykaro and Alisher Navoi as prime minister, no war of aggression was waged against any country. During this period, literary life flourished in Herat. Dozens of poets such as Sheikh Suhaili, Khoja Osafi, Binoi, dozens of musicians such as Hasan Noi, Khoja Abdullo Marvori, Kulmuhammad Udiy, Shohquli Gijjaki, historians such as Mirkhand, Khandamir, Sultanali Mashhadi, Abdujamil Kotib, Khoja Famous secretaries such as Handon, Mevlana Hijrani, and artists such as Behzod were busy with creative work. In Herat, the creative collaboration between Abdurahmon Jami and Alisher Navoi, one of the strongest pillars of spiritual life in Khorasan in general, led to a consensus on many issues. One of Alisher Navoi's first major works in the Uzbek language, the poem "Hilaliya" was dedicated to Sultan Hussein Boykaro, while the first major work in Persian, "Tuhfat ul-afkor" (1476), was dedicated to Jami.

**About straightness and curvity in the work of “Hayrat ul Abrar”.**

The first epic included in Alisher Navoi's "Khamsa" is called "Hayrat ul-Abrar", i.e. "Awe of good people". This epic consists of 63 chapters and 20 articles. Each article is dedicated to one topic, and the poet first of all introduces the reader to this topic. Then he reacts to that topic and describes it in every way. In order for the reader's imagination to be clear, he gives a lot of similes and similes, and at the end he tells an exemplary story in proportion to the topic. The tenth article, which we are going to consider, has a similar construction. This article of the epic is devoted to the concepts of truth and correctness.

Talking about how each person should make a habit of correctness, our grandfather compares the straight and crooked properties of various things and events, many items and equipment used in everyday life. For example, if you want to go to a certain destination, there is a straight road leading to that place, but if you take a detour, you will definitely arrive at the destination later. The candle itself properly, you burn it upright. It spreads light around and gives light to people for a long time. That is why it is revered and protected as a necessary thing. The poet uses this analogy that if people walk rightly and do right things, they benefit others and themselves; benefited from them. he says, they gain people's respect, they are respected wherever they are. On the contrary, if they don't act properly and do all kinds of crooked and crooked actions with some evil intention, woe to them. they burn like a propeller. Crookedness eventually leads to all sorts of bad vices. A person with a crooked mind, who does not fear God and the law, believes that he can do everything he wants. He keeps an eye on other people's things and property, and does not hesitate to steal.

Since ancient times, people with crooked hands and thieves have been punished by cutting off their hands in the countries that lived by the beliefs of Islam. Such a system prevailed during the time when our grandfather Navoi lived. The poet refers to this method of punishment in the epic.

**"About the work of "Mahbub ul-Qulub".**

The poet created this work at the end of his life in 1500 and called it "Mahbub ul-Qulub", which means "Beloved of the Heart". With this name, he wanted to mean that this book contains the best qualities of a person, qualities that make him spiritually perfect, beautiful and noble in front of others. In fact, Alisher Navoi's goal is not only in the name of the work, but also in its entire meaning, description and details.

In fact, the work "Mahbub ul-Qulub" is a great spiritual legacy left to the future generations by a wise writer who made certain conclusions after conducting a deep analysis of what he saw and observed in life during his sixty years of life. The thoughtful writer does not exaggerate when he calls generosity and diligence the fruitful tree of the human garden, the useful fruit of that tree. In fact, the tree of life will wither on the day when noble qualities such as generosity and diligence are lost in

the relations between people. It is not for nothing that noble people are likened to high-flying falcons and mean people to mouse-catching hawks. In addition, the fault of gratitude is completely foreign to truly generous and diligent people.

It is surprising that Navoi's ideas put forward five centuries ago have not lost their relevance and importance even today. In this regard, the poet's comments on waste are particularly instructive. «Waste is not generosity; Smart people don't call it generosity. The one who burns the halal meat is called a madman; they say that it is crazy to light a candle in a bright place. To give wealth to brag, to show oneself off, and thus to call oneself "generous" - to make a name with indecency. He who gives charity to the people is humble and not generous. The poem reflects the holistic system of worldviews of the poet. At its center is the attitude of the thinker to man, his concept of humanism, ideas about justice, the great mission of good and peace. In *Beloved Hearts*, the poet exposes the genuine, explicit face of the clergy, officials, thieves, and fraudsters. The path to perfection is long and thorny, not everyone can achieve this cherished goal, but still the poet urges everyone to embark on this path, because a person, having traveled such a difficult path, will eventually reach the truth:

Lucky man! Let it drop under the sun,  
The ocean of knowledge is enclosed in it!  
He studied all the sciences in the world,  
He spoke in all languages  
He is the soul embracing the world  
He is a drop reflecting the world.

(Alisher Navoi. Collected works in 10 volumes.  
Confusion of the righteous. Volume III, 1968).

Great poet and thinker Alisher Navoi in his immortal works expressed ideas about a perfect person, an ideal society and a just ruler. His views on humanism, spirituality and morality, wise advice on the need to master knowledge, a profession have not lost their relevance and educational significance from those times to the present day. The ideas of Alisher Navoi are called upon to develop among our youth the principles of humanism, love for the motherland, selflessness, the struggle for justice. Alisher Navoi, living in a very difficult time, waged the most vigorous struggle for the unification of the country into a single centralized state; for the cessation and prevention of civil strife, for the improvement of the life of the working people, for the spread of education in the country. His services to history, to his people are not limited to this. Alisher Navoi left us a rich creative heritage - more than thirty major works, which are the best examples of the creation of human genius, both in form and in content. In them, the poet with amazing skill glorifies the true human qualities and aspirations: friendship, love, freedom, equality, happiness. The political views of the thinker are complex and

contradictory in the same way as his era. However, in his legacy, along with idealistic thoughts, the most progressive ideas that belong to the present and the future coexist extremely rarely. The greatness of the genius of Navoi lies in the fact that noting the importance and necessity of showing mercy and generosity, at the same time he urges people to live not with the hope for the generosity of the rich, but to try to achieve something in life themselves. Undoubtedly, to be generous and merciful means to have high moral qualities, but if a person tries to earn his living by honest work, to achieve prosperity in this way (A.Shodmonov, 2020).

### **Conclusion.**

It is more crucial than ever to study Uzbek literature and culture in-depth and to popularize it using Alisher Navoi's vast literary legacy as an example. Alisher Navoi used uplifting imagery that embodies a more peaceful person to convey his ideas about schooling. His publications on science, philosophy, and didactics all represent his opinions on enlightenment, science, and ethics. The renowned thinker and artist Navoi has written several pieces outlining his opinions on youth education.

A step toward the advancement of the country is studying the works of the great artist, broadening the horizons of young Navoi academics, and teaching them the background and subject matter of the poet's flawless works. "Thus, the above short and general thoughts allow us to say that Alisher Navoi is the founder not only of the Uzbek literary language, but also of Uzbek stylistics" (Kungurov,1990). You can ask Alisher Navoi any question and receive a thorough response because his ocean is so vast, profound, and one-of-a-kind. All in all, Alisher Navoi's writings resemble a living encyclopedia.

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