

ALISHER NAVAI WAS GREAT BILINGUAL WRITER

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Abstract: A rare opinion at the time, Nava'i maintained in his work *Muhakamat al-Lughatayn* (The Comparison of the Two Languages) that his native Chagatai Turkic language was superior to Persian for literary purposes. He made a point of saying that, in contrast to Persian, Turkic terminology is more precise, rich, and adaptable. Nava'i is often regarded as the father of early Turkic literature in the Turkic-speaking world due to his exceptional poetry written in the Chagatai language. He is the namesake of numerous locations and organizations throughout Central Asia, including the Uzbek region and city of Navoiy.

Key words: Communication, competency, language specialists, bilingualism, code swapping, the mixing of codes, society as a whole diversity, expertise, and minority.

Alisher Nava'i was born in 1441 at the city of Herat to a family of well-read Turkic chancery scribes. During Alisher's lifetime, Herat was ruled by the Timurid Empire and became one of the leading cultural and intellectual centres in the Muslim world. Alisher belonged to the Chaghatai mir class of the Timurid elite. Alisher's father, Ghiyāth al-Din Kichkina ("The Little"), served as a high-ranking officer in Khorasan in the palace of the Timurid ruler Shah Rukh. His mother served as a prince's governess in the palace. Ghiyāth al-Din Kichkina served as governor of Sabzawar at one time. He died while Alisher was young, and another ruler of Khorasan, Abul-Qasim Babur Mirza, adopted guardianship of the young man. Alisher was a schoolmate of Sultan Husayn Bayqara, who would later become sultan of Khorasan. Alisher's family was forced to flee Herat in 1447 after the death of Shah Rukh created an unstable political situation. His family returned to Khorasan after order was restored in the 1450s. In 1456, Alisher and Bayqarah went to Mashhad with Abul-Qasim Babur Mirza. The following year Abul-Qasim died and Alisher and Bayqarah parted ways. While Bayqarah tried to establish political power, Alisher pursued his studies in Mashhad, Herat, and Samarkand.[8] After the death of Abu Sa'id Mirza in 1469, Husayn Bayqarah seized power in Herat. Consequently, Alisher left Samarkand to join his service. In 1472, Alisher was appointed emir of the *dīvān-i a'lā* (supreme council), which eventually led him into a conflict with the powerful Persian bureaucrat Majd al-Din Muhammad Khvafi, due to the latter's centralising reforms, which posed a danger to the traditional privileges that the Turkic military elite (such as Alisher) enjoyed. Alisher remained in

the service of Bayqarah until his death on 3 January 1501. He was buried in Herat. Alisher Nava'i led an ascetic lifestyle, "never marrying or having concubines or children."

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Badoe ul-Vasat (Marvels of Middle Age) – the third diwan of Nava'i's *Hazoin ul-maoniy*. It consists of 650 ghazals, one *mustazod*, two *mukhammas*, two *musaddas*, one *tarjeband*, one *qasida*, 60 *qit'as*, 10 *chistons*, and three *tuyuks*. Overall, *Badoe ul-Vasat* has 740 poems and is 5,420 verses long. It was compiled between 1492 and 1498.

Waqfiya – a documentary work by Nava'i. He wrote it under the pen name *Fāni* in 1481. *Waqfiya* depicts the poet's life, spiritual world, dreams, and unfulfilled desires. *Waqfiya* is an important source of information about the social and cultural life in the 15th century.

Layli wa Majnun (Layli and Majnun) – the third *dastan* in the *Khamsa*. It is about a man mad with love. *Layli wa Majnun* is divided into 36 chapters and is 3,622 verses long. It was written in 1484.

Lison ut-Tayr – an epic poem that is an allegory for the man's need to seek God. The story begins with the birds of the world realizing that they are far from their king and need to seek him. They begin the long and hard journey with many complaints, but a wise bird

encourages them through admonishment and exemplary stories. Nava'i wrote *Lison ut-Tayr* under the pen name Fāni between 1498 and 1499. The poem is 3,598 verses long. In the introduction, the author notes that he wrote this poem as a response to Attar of Nishapur's *Mantiq-ut Tayr*. *Majolis un-Nafois – Nava'i's tazkira* (anthology). Written in 1491–92, the anthology was completed with additions in 1498. It consists of eight meeting reports and has much information about some poets of Nava'i's time. Overall, in *Majolis un-Nafois* Nava'i wrote about 459 poets and authors. The work was translated three times into Persian in the 16th century. It has also been translated into Russian. *Mahbub ul-Qulub – Nava'i's work* written in 1500, a year before his death. *Mahbub ul-Qulub* consists of an introduction and three main sections. The first part is about status and the duties of different social classes; the second part is about moral matters; the third, final part contains advice and wise sayings. *Mahbub ul-Qulub* has been translated into Russian. Some of the stories contained within this work originate from the Sanskrit book *Kathāsaritsāgara* which has, for example, the “Story of King Prasenajit and the Brāhman who lost his Treasure”. [18] Alisher Navoi (1441–1501) was a brilliant statesman, poet, and intellectual. He went by Nizomiddin Mir Alisher in full. He composed poetry in Farsi (a Persian language) and Chagatai (an old Uzbek language) under the pen name Navoi. He is the most notable author of Uzbek literature, sometimes referred to as Chagatai literature in the West. In Turkic literature, no one is a more remarkable figure than him. Alisher Navoi (1441–1501) was a brilliant statesman, poet, and thinker. It is Nizamiddin Mir Alisher in full. He wrote in Persian (in Persian) and Chigatay (or Uzbek) under the pen name Navoi. It is the most extensive collection of Uzbek literature available in the West.

Most people would define a bilingual as a person who can speak two languages. What about a person who can understand a second language perfectly but cannot speak it? What about a person who can speak a language but is not literate in it? What about an individual who cannot speak or understand speech in a second language but can read and write it? Should these categories of people be considered bilingual?

• Should self-perception and self-categorisation be considered in defining who suggest that in defining a bilingual person, we may wish to consider the following questions:

- Should bilingualism be measured by how fluent people are in two languages?
- Should bilinguals be only those people who have equal competence in both languages?
- Is language proficiency the only criterion for assessing bilingualism, or should the use of two languages also be considered?

The majority of people consider someone who speaks two languages to be bilingual. How about what about someone who is fluent in a second language but is unable to speak it? What about someone who is literate in a language but cannot read

or write it? How about if... someone who is literate yet unable to communicate or understand speech in a second language and pen it down? Are individuals in these categories considered bilingual?

- When determining who suggests what, should self-perception and self-categorization be taken into account? that the following inquiries might be useful in defining a multilingual person:

- Should a person's ability to speak two languages fluently be used to measure bilingualism?

- Should only those who are equally proficient in both languages be considered bilinguals? Is linguistic ability the exclusive standard by which to judge bilingualism, or should bilingualism be evaluated using of two languages also be taken into account?

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- When defining who is a, should self-perception and self-categorization be included into multilingual? Do distinct levels of bilingualism exist that might change over time and with conditions? For example, growing up, a person might be exposed to a minority language at home. And afterwards pick up another language that is more widely spoken in the neighborhood or at school. Beyond It's possible for the second language to eventually overtake or dominate the first. Should that individual departs from the neighborhood or place where the minority language is spoken lost contact with people who speak it, or stops speaking it, they risk losing their fluency in the minority tongue. Does this mean that the term "bifocal" should be relative? There are numerous bilinguals, including

- Acquired bilingualism in the same way as a latecomer.
- additive bilingual—someone whose two languages blend together in a way that is both complimentary and improving fashion.

- ambilingual and balanced bilingual are the same.

- an ancestor who is multilingual and whose proficiency in a second language is

- growing as a result of more usage.

- ascribed bilingualism is equivalent to early bilingualism.

- Inequitable bilingual see bilingual with receptivity. A balanced bilingual is someone whose two language skills are about equal.

- compound bilingual—someone who learns two languages simultaneously, frequently in the same situation.

- Sibling bilinguals are the same as subsequent bilinguals.

•coordinate bilingual individuals that have acquired two languages in distinctly different ways situations.

•covert bilingual: a person who hides their linguistic proficiency because to a mental state of mind.

diagonal bilingual someone who is bilingual in a non-standard language or a dialect in a non-standard language or a dialect and an unrelated standard language.

•dominant bilingual someone with greater proficiency in one of his or her languages and uses it significantly more than the other language(s).

•dormant bilingual someone who has emigrated to a foreign country for a considerable period of time and has little opportunity to keep the first language actively in use.

•early bilingual someone who has acquired two languages early in childhood.

•equalingual same as balanced bilingual.

•functional bilingual someone who can operate in two languages with or without full fluency for the task in hand.

•horizontal bilingual someone who is bilingual in two distinct languages which have a similar or equal status.

•incipient bilingual someone at the early stages of bilingualism where one language is not fully developed.

•late bilingual someone who has become a bilingual later than childhood.

•maximal bilingual someone with near native control of two or more languages.

•minimal bilingual someone with only a few words and phrases in a second language.

•natural bilingual someone who has not undergone any specific training and who is often not in a position to translate or interpret with facility between two languages.

•diagonal bilingual—someone who speaks two languages other than the norm or a dialect in a language that is not standard or between a dialect and a different standard language.

•dominant bilingual, a person who speaks more than one language well and makes much greater use of it than the other language(s).

• latent bilingualism someone who has spent a significant amount of time abroad has minimal chance of continuing to speak in the native language during that time.

•A person who learned two languages at a young age is known as an early bilingual. Equilingual and Balanced Bilingual are the same.

•A functional bilingual is a person who can communicate in two languages, either fully or partially fluency in the given task.

•horizontal bilingual: a person who speaks two different languages and has a comparable. A person who knows only few words and phrases in a second language is considered minimally bilingual.

•a naturally occurring multilingual individual who lacks formal training and who is frequently unable to interpret or translate between two languages fluently.

•Receptive and passive bilingualism are synonymous. Primary and natural bilingualism are synonymous terms.

• A productive bilingual individual who is able to speak and understand both languages writes in a minimum of two languages.

•receptive bilingual—someone who is conversant in two languages—in either orally, in writing, or in both, but neither of these is required secondary bilingual—someone who has added a second language to their first language through training. Recognized as receptive bilingual, semibilingual.

•someone who is only somewhat proficient in one language, known as a bilingual.

•simultaneous bilingual, a person who speaks two languages from the beginning of discourse.

•subordinate bilingual: a person displaying interference with language use through limiting the second language's patterns to those of the first.

•subtractive bilingual, a person who learned their second language at a cost to their first tongue abilities previously obtained in the mother tongue.

•successful bilingual—someone who acquired a second language later in life—first has started to grow.

•Balanced and symmetrical bilingualism are synonymous.

•vertical bilingual: a person who speaks two different but related languages comparable dialect or language.

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