

THE ROLE OF ALISHER NAVOI IN THE LITERATURE

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Annotation: In this article you can read about life of our great writer Alisher Navoi, works which he wrote and role of in our literature, life in their centuries.

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*"If we call this a saint, he is the saint of saints, a thinker means a thinker of thinkers, a poet so to speak, he is the sultan of poets."*¹

First president of Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov

“His real name is Nizomiddin Mir Alisher. He wrote his poems under the pen-names of Navoi (in his poems which were written in the old Uzbek language) and Foni (in his poems which were written in Persian language). Navoi is a great Uzbek poet, a representative of the Uzbek literature which is called Chigatoy literature in the West. He was born in Herat and spent the main part of his life there. Navoi's family was close to Timurid's palace. According to the information of great historian Hondamir, an old poet Lutfi met with Alisher Navoi, when he was a child and Lutfi appreciated his talent.

During 1464-65 the fans of Navoi's creation collected all of his poems and copied them to make "devon". Since 1469 Navoi had lived far from Herat because of the inside fights which were going in Timurid's state.”²

One of the Timurid's Husayn Boyqaro took the crown of Herat in 1469, and a new period began in Navoi's life. In 1469 he was given a title as a stamper and in 1472 as a minister of the state (vazir) by Husayn Boyqaro.

He was famous as a poet and a statesman and owned a great wealth at that time. During 1480 he built a number of madrasahs, 40 robots (the place where Karavan could have a little rest), 17 mosques, 10 honaqohs, 9 bath-houses, 9 bridges, 20 pools in Herat and in other parts of the country for his own money (from his own account). Navoi was sent to Astrobod as a governor (head) in 1487. Husayn Boyqaro gave a title to Navoi as "Muqarribi hazrati sultoni (the closest person to sultan)". One of the main features of that title was that who could do state work instead of Husayn Bayqaro.

According to the capacity of Alisher Navoi's work is more than 60000 verses. His "Hamsa" includes the following dostons (plays): "Hayratu-l-abror", "Farhod va

¹ "Yuksak Ma'naviyat—yengil maskuch"—T.: «Sharq», 2009 – 92 b.

² 2. Republican Spirituality and Enlightenment Center

Shirin", "Layli va Majnun", "Sab'ai sayyor", "Saddi Iskandariy". Navoi was the first poet who created completed "Hamsa" in turkiy language (the old Uzbek language) and proved that such great work could be written in turkiy. Spreading the manuscripts of Navoi's "Hamsa" till the XX th centuries and finding out the number of it showed the important part in the intellectual life of the people in the Middle Asia.³

The poet made a great contribution to Turkish literature. He is the first creator who wrote Hamsa in Turkish language. We know that there are several rules for writing Hamsa:

- 1) consists of 5 epics;
- 2) The first epic is devoted to educational and moral issues in the spirit of instruction;
- 3) The second epic is called Khusrav and Shirin conflicts;
- 4) The third epic is based on the love of Laila and Majnun;
- 5) Dedication of the fourth epic to Bahromshah;
- 6) The fifth epic must be written about Alexander⁴

Nizami Ganjavi is the first artist who founded khamsalik. He named his Khamsa "Panj Ganj" (Five Treasures). Ganjavi was an Azerbaijani artist who created 5 epics between 1170-1204, i.e. for 34 years. These works were brought together after the poet's death and became known as "Panj Ganj". They are called:

1. "Makhzan ul-asrar" ("Treasure of Secrets") was written in 1180 dedicated to the ruler Bahramshah. This work is devoted to philosophical and moral issues and consists of 18 chapters, introduction and conclusion.

2. "Khusrav and Shirin" was written in 1181. This epic was written by the order of ruler Togrul II.

3. "Layli and Majnun" was created in 1188-89 according to the order of Shirvanshah Akhsitan.

4. "Haft Paykar" ("Seven Beautiful") was written in 1197. The epic consists of 4600 verses and was created by the order of the ruler Alauddin Korpa Arslan.

5. The last epic is called "Iskandarnoma". The epic is 10,500 bytes long and was written between 1197 and 1204.⁵

After that, two other poets: KhusravDehlavi and Abdurrahman Jami also tried their hand at the Hamsa field and the people accepted him with love. Abdurahman Jami's Khamsa differs from other Khamsa epics by the fact that it consists of seven epics instead of five. Because when Jami tried his hand at alchemy, the first five epics ("Tuhfatul-ahrar" ("Gift of the Free"), "Sabhatul-abror" ("Praise of the Good"), "Yusuf

³ 3.Navoi. M.A.T, "Literature", -T.1997.-P.219.

⁴ O.Madayev "Навоий сужбатлари", Oqituvchi, -T., 2018.-5158

⁵ 5."Star of East". 1985

and Zulayha", "Layli and Majnun" created Hiraḍnomayī skandariī. However, his pen did not stop due to his great creativity, he continued his work in order to fill these epics and enrich them with content, adding the works "Silsilat uz-Zahab" and "Salomon and Absol".

Now it consists of seven epics instead of five, and it was necessary to give it a new name. After that, it was named "Haft Avrang" (Seven Thrones). This caused many discussions. Because he was a little outside the rules of writing Hamsa. To be more precise, it was distinguished by the fact that it consisted of seven books and that Khusrau and Shirin I were not dedicated.

The composition of Navoi'skhamsa consists of epics "Hayratul-abror" ("Awe of good people"), "Farhad and Shirin", "Layli and Majnun", "Saba'iSayyor", "SaddiIskandari".⁶

Alisher Navoi was one of the lightest writer. He added so may unforgettable works to our Turkish literature, till this time most of the students read his poems.

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6. Arxiv.uz site

⁶ Arxiv.uz site